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THE
BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

Also by E. W. LUCAS.

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An Account of the Methods of Manufacturing and Dispensing Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Second Edition. With numerous Illustrations.

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THE
BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS
(BEASLEY)*e*

CONTAINING A COMPLETE SET OF PRESCRIPTIONS
ILLUSTRATING THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE MATERIA MEDICA
IN GENERAL USE ; COMPRISING ALSO

NOTES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE
PRINCIPAL DRUGS

AND THE DOSES OF THEIR PREPARATIONS
ACCORDING TO THE IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS

WITH AN

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

REWRITTEN BY

E. W. LUCAS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

Late Examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Author of 'Practical Pharmacy' 'The Book of Receipts'

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

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Assistant Physician at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption

NINTH EDITION

PHILADELPHIA

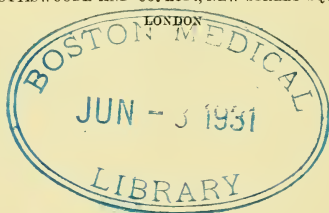
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.

1012 WALNUT STREET

1907

22, L. 154

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO. LTD., NEW-STREET SQUARE



PREFACE

TO

THE EIGHTH EDITION

THE very large number of additions to *materia medica* during recent years has completely altered the character of the prescriptions written at the present day. In this impression the general lines which earlier editions have followed have been adhered to, but an attempt has been made to bring the book up to date. While all the more important synthetic and other remedies are mentioned, specific examples of prescriptions containing those only which have been proved to be of some service are given.

In the following prescriptions the quantities according to the imperial system are placed side by side with their practical equivalents according to the metric system. It is not claimed that the equivalents given are exact, but it is believed that the gain in simplicity more than compensates for any slight loss in accuracy of conversion. For instance, an ounce has been rendered throughout as 30 cubic centimetres, or 30 grammes; a drachm as 4 cubic centimetres, or 4 grammes; a grain as $\cdot 06$ of a gramme; a minim as $\cdot 06$ of a cubic centimetre.

As there is a considerable range between the maximum and minimum pharmacopœial doses, and as the doses given in the examples fall within those limits, no good purpose would have been served by using exact but cumbersome equivalents.

In accordance with the general practice of physicians, the directions are in every instance rendered in English ; for, as the patient must sooner or later be made acquainted with the dose, no advantage is gained by writing them in Latin.

LONDON, W. : *March* 1905.

PREFACE

TO

THE NINTH EDITION

THE reception accorded to the Eighth Edition of this work was such as to necessitate a reprint, which in its turn has been exhausted. In this, the Ninth edition, notes on the more important new remedies have been included, and the author trusts that it may be as favourably received as its predecessor.

LONDON, W.: *July* 1907.



INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL students of the present day have seldom mastered the difficult art of prescribing at the time at which they obtain their qualification to practise. The cause of this undesirable state of affairs may be traced to our system of medical education. The student is taught to aim at passing the necessary examinations rather than to learn what will be essential to him once he has embarked definitely on his life's work. No great stress is laid by examining boards on the capacity for writing a prescription to meet the requirements of a given case or of a particular set of circumstances. Again, the student is ignorant, more often than not, of the best way of prescribing a particular medicine so as to make it acceptable to the patient. What may be termed 'forced feeding' supplies, as a rule, such knowledge as may be required, of the action or of the chemical or physical characteristics of drugs, a few weeks before the examination.

In consequence of this defect in our medical training the qualified man starts on his career imperfectly informed in a necessary part of his business. He discovers the shortcomings of his knowledge at a time when it is hard to remedy them. He has to learn laboriously

when his opportunities may be few, and in certain instances he is tempted to rely too much on various proprietary mixtures, solutions, compressed tablets, and other forms of factory-made physic. It is true that many drugs can be compressed into tablets the portability of which renders them useful both to medical men and to the public. Those which dissolve readily in water lose little, if any, of their efficiency by compression, but tablets of compressed animal and vegetable powders, or of insoluble chemical substances, often pass through the alimentary canal unaltered. Another serious objection to the use of compressed tablets is the ease with which the public are enabled to indulge in the fashionable vice of prescribing for themselves. This vice is the source eventually of much additional work to the medical profession, but it is not good for the public. Nor is it dignified for us to allow manufacturing chemists to dictate the combination or the form of the drugs which we prescribe.

The following pages have been written to assist the senior student in his work at the hospital. If they are used rightly in the wards and out-patient department, in association with the standard text-books on *materia medica* and therapeutics, the student will enter on the practice of his profession with a working knowledge of the art of prescribing. Every drug in common use has been included in the present edition, but antiquated substances have been omitted. In the case of each drug the necessary physical and chemical characteristics of the various preparations are mentioned, the therapeutical and medicinal values are indicated precisely, and the dose is stated clearly according to both the imperial and the

metric systems. A number of illustrative examples of the use of each particular drug in different diseases and symptoms is then given. These examples are taken from the practice of the best authorities, and should be of great service if carefully studied. Further, a list of drugs commonly prescribed for particular diseases and symptoms has been added.

In my judgment this little book will supply a real want of the medical student of to-day, if it is regularly used in ward and out-patient work. I would remind those for whom it is written, that a prescription should be legible and neat ; that no abbreviation, such as 'Acid. Hyd. Dil.,' should be employed which admits of more than one interpretation ; and that the quantities should be indicated clearly and definitely. I would add that the day has passed when there was any advantage in writing the necessary directions in bad Latin, which might or might not be interpreted correctly by the dispenser.

ARTHUR LATHAM.

LONDON, *March* 1905.

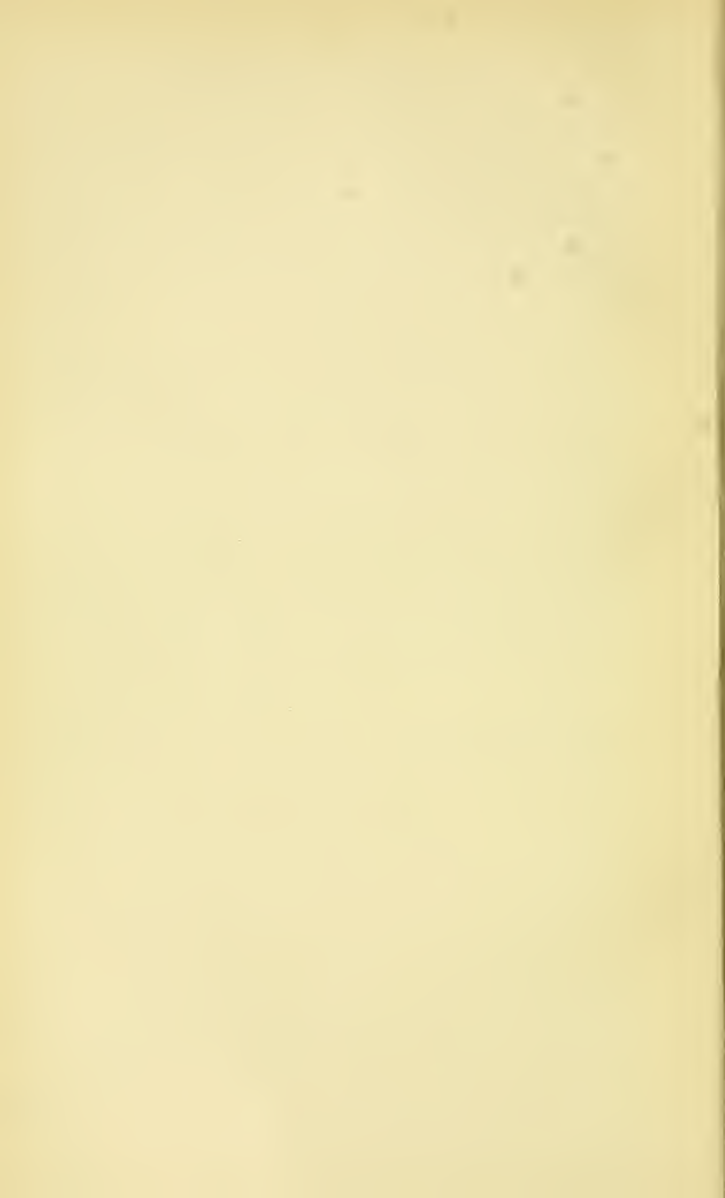
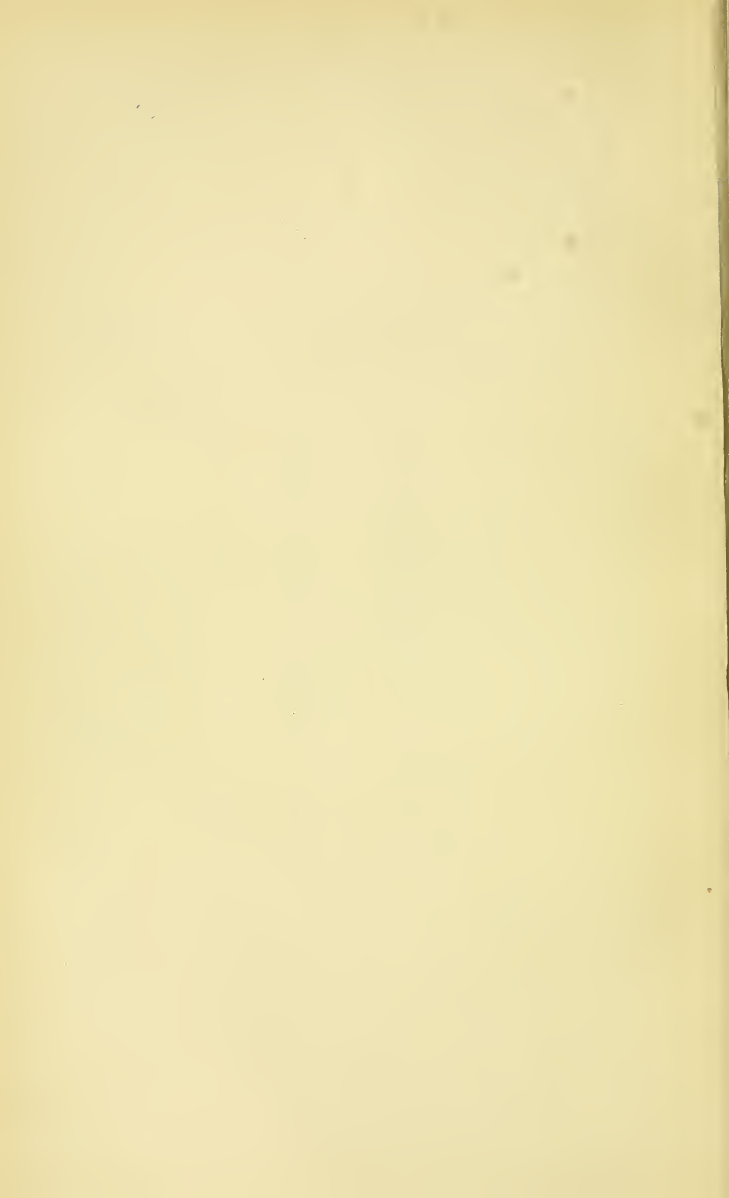


TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS
IN TERMS OF
IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS

Grains or Minims					Grammes or C.c.	Grains or Minims					Grammes or C.c.
$\frac{1}{200}$	.	.	.	=	·0003	10	.	.	.	=	·6
$\frac{1}{100}$	.	.	.	=	·0006	12	.	.	.	=	·8
$\frac{1}{64}$	.	.	.	=	·001	15	.	.	.	=	1·0
$\frac{1}{32}$	.	.	.	=	·002	20	.	.	.	=	1·2
$\frac{1}{16}$	.	.	.	=	·004	30	.	.	.	=	2·0
$\frac{1}{12}$	.	.	.	=	·005	60	.	.	.	=	4·0
$\frac{1}{8}$	.	.	.	=	·008	120	.	.	.	=	8·0
$\frac{1}{6}$	.	.	.	=	·01	240	.	.	.	=	15·0
$\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	=	·015	480	.	.	.	=	30·0
$\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	=	·02						
$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	=	·03	Ounces					
1	.	.	.	=	·06	2	.	.	.	=	60·0
2	.	.	.	=	·12	4	.	.	.	=	115·0
3	.	.	.	=	·2	6	.	.	.	=	170·0
4	.	.	.	=	·25	8	.	.	.	=	230·0
5	.	.	.	=	·3	10	.	.	.	=	280·0
6	.	.	.	=	·4	15	.	.	.	=	420·0
8	.	.	.	=	·5	20	.	.	.	=	568·0



INCOMPATIBLES

The following combinations are or may become dangerous, and should in no circumstances be prescribed:

Arsenic and its Salts with . . **Mercuric Chloride, Magnesia, Lime Water, Astringent Tinctures.**

Bromides or Iodides with . . **Calomel, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Potassium Chlorate, or Strong Acids.**

Poisonous Alkaloidal Salts with **Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Borax, Tannic Acid, Astringent Tinctures, Iodides, Bromides, or Mercuric Chloride.**

Chlorates should never be rubbed together with any readily oxidisable substance, as **Sulphur, Creosote, Sugar, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tannic Acid, &c.**

Chromic Acid or Potassium Permanganate should not be mixed with **Glycerin or Alcohol.**

Chloral Hydrate with **Alkalies or Alkaline Carbonates.**

SYNONYMS

It is sometimes convenient to employ a synonym for a potent drug, particularly when it is not considered desirable for the patient to become acquainted with the treatment. The most commonly employed synonyms are :

Liquor Fowleri	for Liquor Arsenicalis.
Liquor Donovanii	„ Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi.
Pulvis Doveri	„ Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.
Pulvis Thebaici	„ Pulvis Opii.
Spiritus Vini Gallici	„ Brandy.
Spiritus Frumenti	„ Whisky.
Pilula Plummeri	„ Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
Tinctura Meconii	„ Tinctura Opii.
Tinctura Thebaici	„ Tinctura Opii.
Liquor Glonoini	„ Liq. Trinitrini.

THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

ACACIA.

Gum Arabic.

A GUMMY exudation obtained from various species of *Acacia* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and somewhat nutritive. A piece allowed to dissolve in the mouth acts as a protective of inflamed mucous membrane in laryngitis, pharyngitis, gastritis, &c. Its principal use is in the manufacture of lozenges and pastilles, and, in dispensing, to suspend insoluble powders, resins, and resinous tinctures, and to emulsify oils.

One part of powdered acacia will emulsify 4 parts of a fixed oil or 3 parts of a volatile oil.

Incompatibles.—Alcohol, borax, ferric salts, lead subacetate.

℞	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
	Syr. Mori ℥xx . . .	1·2	,,
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒiv . . .	to 15	,,

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

℞	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
	Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Dec. Tritici ad ʒj . . .	to 30	c.c.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Cystitis.

ACETANILIDUM.

Acetanilide. Phenylacetamide. Known as Antifebrin.

Acetanilide occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. It is analgesic, antipyretic, antirheumatic. Must be given with caution, as toxic effects have been produced by quite small doses. It is commonly given in migraine, and is the active

constituent in many of the proprietary headache powders and nostrums for neuralgia, &c.

Acetanilide is a useful antiseptic, and at one time it was in good repute as a dusting powder for small wounds. It is contained in several of the advertised preparations of Witch-Hazel, and to it the valuable properties ascribed to them are chiefly due.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to .2 gramme) in cachet or pill.

Solubility.—1 in 200 cold water, more so in hot ; freely soluble in alcohol.

Antidotes.—Hot blankets, hot-water bottle to feet, artificial respiration, oxygen ; strychnine, atropine.

Rx	Acetanilid. gr. ij	.	.	.	.12 gramme.
	Quinin. Salicyl. gr. j	.	.	.	.06 „
	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. j	.	.	.	.06 „

For one cachet. Not more than two to be taken in six hours.

Migraine.

Rx	Acetanilid. gr. ij	.	.	.	.12 gramme.
	Caffeinæ Cit. gr. j	.	.	.	.06 „
	Sp. Armoraciæ Co. ʒj	.	.	.	4 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

The draught to be taken when pain comes on and repeated if necessary in four hours.

Neuralgia.

Exalgin. *Methyl acetanilid.* Soluble 1 in 60 of water, freely in alcohol. A useful analgesic in neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, &c. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (.03 to .1 gramme).** Large doses are somewhat dangerous.

Rx	Exalgin. gr. j	.	.	.	.06 gramme.
	Syrup. Aromat. ʒss	.	.	.	2 c.c.
	Dec. Cinchonæ ad ʒss	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Acute Neuralgia.

Ammonol. A speciality which appears to contain acetanilide and ammonium carbonate, &c. **Dose, 5 grains (.3 gramme).**

ACETONUM.

Acetone.

A colourless ethereal liquid obtained in the distillation of acetates. Suggested to be sprinkled about the rooms of

asthmatic patients, or, diluted with an equal volume of water, may be used with a nebuliser.

Acetone containing sufficient celloidin or pyroxylin to form a soft jelly is used as a substitute for the official collodion.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Acetic Acid.

A colourless, volatile, pungent liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Largely diluted and applied as a lotion, it produces a soothing effect on the skin. It is the safest antidote in cases of poisoning by alkalies. Glacial acetic acid applied to the skin on blotting-paper acts as a vesicant, and is sometimes used for the removal of corns and warts; its use is attended by a good deal of pain.

Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.

Arsenious Acid. White Arsenic.

Occurs as a heavy, white, inodorous powder. All its soluble preparations are irritant poisons, and the insoluble compounds are probably so far acted on by the gastric juice as to become so. In very small doses it is alterative, anti-periodic, and tonic.

Externally arsenious acid is a powerful caustic; made into a paste with charcoal and starch mucilage, it is sometimes used to destroy superficial morbid growths. Powders containing not more than $\frac{1}{12}$ grain ($\cdot 005$ gramme) with a little morphine are employed to destroy the pulp of carious teeth before stopping.

Internally it is of the greatest service in the treatment of chronic skin affections, especially when the skin is dry and scaly; in pemphigus, acne, lichen, chronic urticaria; in chronic malaria and as a prophylactic it is frequently beneficial when quinine fails or is not tolerated; in chlorosis; in pernicious anæmia, especially when injected subcutaneously; in chorea, rheumatoid arthritis, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general tonic in debility, arsenic, combined with general treatment, is often most beneficial.

Preparations of arsenic should always be taken immediately after a meal. The course of treatment, commencing with a very small dose, should not extend over more than three

weeks at a stretch ; after a rest of a week or so, it may again be commenced.

Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain ($\cdot 001$ to $\cdot 004$ gramme).

Solubility.—1 in 100 water ; 1 in 5 glycerin.

Incompatibles.—Salts of iron and magnesia, lime water, tannic acid.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach syphon ; freshly precipitated ferric hydrate (made by adding calcined magnesia to ferric chloride), dialysed iron, milk and white of egg, magnesia.

Preparations of Arsenic in general use :

Liquor Arsenicalis (*Fowler's Solution*).

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus

Liquor Sodii Arsenatis

Liquor Arsenici Bromatus (*Clemens' Solution*).

Dose, 2 to 8 minims ($\cdot 1$ to $\cdot 5$ c.c.)

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (*Donovan's Solution*).

Dose, 5 to 20 minims ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ c.c.)

Ferri Arsenas. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain ($\cdot 004$ to $\cdot 016$ gramme).

Sodii Arsenas. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain ($\cdot 002$ to $\cdot 006$ gramme).

Arsenii Iodidum. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain ($\cdot 003$ to $\cdot 012$ gramme).

℞	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	.	.	.	$\cdot 005$ gramme.
	Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	$\cdot 015$ „
	Morph. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	$\cdot 015$ „
	P. Carbo Lig. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	$\cdot 03$ „

Make into a paste with oil of cloves ; after placing over the nerve, plug the cavity tightly.

For destroying the pulp in Carious Teeth.

℞ P. Acid. Arseniosi

P. Carbo Ligni partes æq. . . equal parts.

Make into a paste with fresh starch mucilage and apply, covering with a piece of gutta-percha tissue. Allow to remain undisturbed until the slough comes away clean.

For Superficial Cancer.

℞	Liq. Arsenicalis miv	.	.	.	$\cdot 25$ c.c.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. viij	.	.	.	$\cdot 5$ gramme.
	Sp. Chloroformi mv	.	.	.	$\cdot 3$ c.c.
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food.

Chronic Eczema.

R ₃	Liq. Arsenicalis miiij . . .	.2 c.c.
	Potassii Citratis gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Vin. Colchici m̄v . . .	.3 c.c.
	Tr. Cimicifugæ m̄viij . . .	.5 „
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒss . . .	2 „
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒss . . .	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.

R ₃	Liq. Arsenici Hydrochlor. miiij . . .	.2 c.c.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. m̄v . . .	.3 „
	Tinct. Quininæ ʒss . . .	2 „
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss . . .	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after meals.

Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.

R ₃	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ . . .	.002 gramme.
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. ij . . .	.1 „
	Ext. Gentianæ q.s. . . .	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day, after food.

Chlorosis.

R ₃	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ . . .	.002 gramme.
	Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ . . .	.03 „
	Quininæ Sulph. gr. j . . .	.06 „
	Ext. Taraxaci q.s. . . .	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day, after food.

Typhoid Diarrhæa.

R ₃	Acidi Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ . . .	.004 gramme.
	Piper. Nig. gr. j . . .	.06 „

For one pill. To be taken after each meal on alternate days.

These are the directions for *Pilula Asiatica*, which this pill resembles, but the dose is rather large to commence with.

R ₃	Ferri Ammon. Cit. Virid. . .	8 grammes.
	Sodii Arsenatis . . .	1 gramme.
	Aq. Dest. ad . . .	200 grammes.

This closely resembles *Zambeletti's Injection of Iron Arsenate*, with which such excellent results have been recorded in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, chorea, and chronic malaria. **Dose, .5 to 1 c.c.** To be injected deeply into the gluteal region every third day. If a piece of ice is held against the buttock for a minute or two, the insertion of the needle is scarcely noticed.

℞	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	.	.	.001 gramme.
	Pil. Ferri gr. v	.	.	.3 „

For one pill. To be taken after each meal for three weeks, then discontinued for a week. *Anæmia.*

℞	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.002 gramme.
	Ferri Redacti gr. ij	.	.	.12 „
	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	.	.	.06 „
	Ext. Gentianæ q.s.	.	.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice daily, after food. *Chronic Malaria.*

℞	Liq. Donovanii ℥x	.	.	.6 c.c.
	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥xxx	.	.	2 „
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥v	.	.	.3 „
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken three times daily, after meals. *Syphilis.*

℞	Sodii Arsenatis gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	.	.	.0025 gramme.
	Pulv. Guaiaci gr. ij	.	.	.1 „
	P. Antim. Sulphurati gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.03 „

For one pill. To be taken twice daily, after food. *Chronic Eczema.*

℞	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	.	.	.0025 gramme.
	Albini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.03 „
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	.	.	.001 „
	Pil. Ferri gr. iv	.	.	.25 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day, after food. *Tonic and Antiperiodic.*

Cacodylates, or *dimethylarsenates*, have of late years come into use for the treatment of chronic skin diseases, anæmia, malaria, tuberculosis, &c. Although cacodylic acid contains the equivalent of more than 70 per cent. arsenious acid, its toxicity is comparatively small. After an extended trial, numerous observers seem to report that the value of cacodylates is not nearly so great as at first stated, and at the present time they are gradually being superseded by hypodermic injections of the soluble iron arsenate, as previously described.

Ferri Cacodylas	}	Dose, by mouth, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to .1 gramme).
Lithii „		
Sodii „		
Guaiacol. „		

Hypodermically these salts may be given dissolved in sterilised water. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain in 10 or 15

minims (·03 to ·06 gramme in 1 c.c.) once in twenty-four hours.

Arrhenal closely resembles sodium cacodylate both properties and doses.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Benzoic Acid.

In feathery, silky crystals with an aromatic odour. It may be made artificially from toluene, but the *natural acid*, obtained by sublimation from benzoin, is much to be preferred. It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic. Employed in inflammation of the urinary tract, nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, acute rheumatism, &c. In the system it is converted into hippuric acid.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).

Solubility.—1 in 400 cold water; freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils. Its solubility in water is increased by the addition of borax or sodium phosphate, but the benzoic acid would not exist in the free state.

℞ Acidi Benzoici gr. ij ·12 gramme.
Ext. Papaveris gr. j ·06 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

℞ Acid. Benzoici gr. x ·6 gramme.
Acid. Tannici gr. xv 1 „
Acid. Carbolici gr. xx 1·2 „
Collodii ꝑiv 15 c c.

The pigment. To be applied to the affected parts.

Ulceration Cervix Uteri.

℞ Acidi Benzoici gr. ij ·12 gramme.
Camphoræ gr. j ·06 „
Ext. Bellad. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ·016 „

For one pill. To be taken every night.

Nocturnal Incontinence of Urine.

The action of the benzoates on the system is similar to that of benzoic acid. Those most commonly used are

Ammonii Benzoas. Freely soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).**

Sodii Benzoas. Freely soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (·3 to 2 grammes).**

R̄ Sodii Benzoatis gr. xv	.	.	1 gramme.
Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥j	.	.	4 c.c.
Syrupi Aurantii ℥xxx	.	.	2 "
Aq. Gaultheriæ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken every hour. *Acute Rheumatism.*

Ammon. Benzoatis gr. xv	.	.	1 gramme.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	.	.	3 c.c.
Syrupi Mori ℥ss	.	.	2 "
Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day in linseed tea.

Cystitis; Nephritis.

Sodii Benzoatis gr. xx	.	.	1.2 gramme.
Tinct. Buchu ℥ss	.	.	2 c.c.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥xv	.	.	1 "
Spirit. Chloroform. ℥x	.	.	6 "
Dec. Pareiræ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken every four hours in barley water.

Irritable Bladder.

ACIDUM BORICUM.

Boric Acid.

A mild antiseptic and astringent. *Externally* a hot solution containing about 4 per cent. is useful as a fomentation for sloughing ulcers. A cold saturated solution—boric lotion—is used to wash out cavities after operations. The powdered acid, either alone or mixed with an equal weight of talc, is used as a dusting powder for perspiring feet and axillæ. *Internally* it is given as a urinary disinfectant, the bladder being washed out at the same time with a 2 per cent. solution. The most useful combination is the Compound Boro-Citrate of Magnesia.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (3 to 1 gramme).

Solubility.—1 in 30 cold water, 1 in 3 boiling; 1 in 4 glycerin.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici. A combination of boric acid and glycerin. Useful as an antiseptic paint in throat affections. The proprietary compounds *Boro-glyceride* and *Branalcane* are closely allied preparations.

Pulvis Acidi Borici Compositus. A dusting powder containing boric acid 1, zinc oxide 3, starch 6. Useful for excoriated and chafed surfaces.

Unguentum Acidi Borici. This, the official ointment, is suitable for many skin affections, but as a dressing for wounds it should be diluted with an equal weight of paraffin ointment.

Pulvis Magnesii Boro-Citratis Compositus. This compound is one of the most useful remedies in diseases of the bladder—irritability, cystitis, dysuria, enuresis, decomposing urine, gravel, &c. **Dose**, half to one teaspoonful in half a pint of water three times a day.

Borax is milder and more sedative than boric acid, probably owing to its alkaline reaction. It is especially useful in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in dilute solution is a soothing collyrium to irritable eyelids. **Dose**, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Glycerinum Boracis. Useful in aphthæ, tonsillitis, and sore throat.

℞ Acidi Borici gr. viij 6 gramme.
 Aq. Laurocerasi ℥iv 15 c.c.
 Aq. Sambuci ad ℥viij to 250 „

The astringent lotion for the eyes.

℞ Thymol. gr. ss03 gramme.
 Sp. Cinnamomi ℥ss 2 c.c.
 Glyc. Acid. Borici ad ℥j to 30 „

The paint. To be applied to the throat every four hours in early stage of measles or scarlet fever.

℞ Pulv. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥j 4 grammes.
 To be taken three times a day in a tumbler of water.
Fetid Urine; Gravel.

℞ P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥j 4 grammes.
 Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. v 3 gramme.
 To be taken three times a day in half a tumbler of water.
Urinary Disinfectant.

℞ Pulv. Boracis gr. v 3 gramme.
 Sodii Benzoatis gr. ij 1 „
 Sodii Chlorid. gr. v 3 „
 Aq. Gaultheriæ ad ℥iv to 100 c.c.

The lotion. To irrigate the nostrils every four hours.
Chronic Catarrh.

℞	Glycerin. Boracis ℥iv . . .	15 c.c.
	Potassii Chloratis ℥ss . . .	2 grammes.
	Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥j . . .	4 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij . . .	to 60 „

The lotion. *Aphthous Mouth.*

℞	P. Boracis ℥iv . . .	15 grammes.
	Glyc. Acid. Carbolic. ℥ss . . .	2 c.c.
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥viii . . .	to 200 „

The gargle. *Sore Throat.*

℞	Pulv. Boracis gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Sodii Benzoatis gr. x . . .	6 „
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 c.c.

To be taken in a cup of linseed tea every four hours.

Cystitis.

℞	Glycerin. Acid. Boric. ℥j . . .	30 c.c.
	Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic. ℥j . . .	4 „
	Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥xv . . .	1 „
	Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥xv . . .	1 „
	Eucalyptol. ℥xv . . .	1 „
	Thymol. gr. iij . . .	2 gramme.
	Spirit. Rect. ℥iij . . .	100 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥viii . . .	to 250 „

Mix, stand twenty-four hours, shaking occasionally. Filter. Diluted with a little water this forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth wash and gargle, and may be used in a similar manner to the American specialities known as **Glycothymoline** and **Listerine**.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

Carbolic Acid. Phenol.

Deliquescent crystals obtained in the fractional distillation of coal-tar oil. It is caustic, antizymotic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. *Externally* it is used as a general disinfectant of sick-room utensils, drains, &c. Undiluted it acts as a caustic. Accidental burns by carbolic acid should be freely washed with methylated spirit and then covered with boric ointment, quarter strength. A solution of 5 per cent. may be applied locally to allay itching, but not over too great an area. For cleansing the hands, surgical instruments, washing wounds, &c., the strength should not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Internally* it is occasionally of service in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, and small doses sometimes check sickness and

diarrhœa. In phthisis, typhoid, scarlet fever, &c., its administration has not been attended with any beneficial results.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to .2 gramme) in pill.

Solubility.—Freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, the fixed and volatile oils. With water it behaves in a very peculiar way, but 5 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solutions are stable. Mixed with about 10 per cent. of water it forms Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum, which remains liquid until comparatively low temperatures, and from which solutions of 1 to 5 per cent. may be made.

Antidotes.—Emetic of zinc sulphate or apomorphine hypodermically; good dose of sodium or potassium sulphate; raw white of egg; lime water; chalk; brandy or ether subcutaneously; hot-water bottles.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici contains 20 per cent. phenol. Diluted with ten times its volume of glycerin, it is useful in aphthous stomatitis; or, with 30 parts of water, as a gargle in foul throat or as a nasal douche.

Rx	Acidi Carbolici gr. x	.	.	.	.	.6 gramme.
	Glycerini ℥j	.	.	.	.	30 c.c.
	Aq. Rosæ ℥j	.	.	.	.	30 „

The lotion.

Impetigo or Acne.

Rx	Acidi Carbolici	.	.	.	.	1 part.
	Tincturæ Iodi	.	.	.	.	1 „
	Pulv. Boracis	.	.	.	.	2 parts.
	Aq. Camphoræ	.	.	.	.	to 100 „

A stimulant antiseptic lotion employed as gargle, nasal douche, or intra-uterine injection.

Rx	Acidi Carbolici gr. j	.	.	.	.	.06 gramme.
	Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	.	.	.	.	.12 „

For one pill. To be taken after each meat meal.

Flatulence.

Rx	Acidi Carbolici gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	.03 gramme.
	Extract. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	.	.	.	.	.01 „
	Bismuth. Salicylatis gr. iij	.	.	.	.	.2 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa.

Rx	Morphinæ Acetatis gr. viij	.	.	.	.	.5 gramme.
	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥j	.	.	.	.	4 c.c.
	Glycerini ℥iv	.	.	.	.	15 „
	Lot. Carbol. $2\frac{1}{2}$ % ad ℥viiij	.	.	.	.	to 250 „

The lotion.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R̄ Glycerini Acidi Carbolici ℥ij . 60 c.c.
 Glycerini Acidi Tannici ℥vj . 180 „

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of tepid water and used as an injection night and morning.

Fetid Vaginal Discharge.

See also **Zinci Sulphocarbolas.**

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Chromic Acid. Chromic Anhydride.

In crimson-red deliquescent crystals. It is a very powerful caustic, and when freely diluted an efficient antiseptic. One gramme made up to the measure of 1 c.c. with water may be applied with a pointed rod to warts, condylomata, syphilitic affections of the tongue and throat. A 3 per cent. solution is useful for bathing sweaty feet.

Solubility.—Very freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles.—Alcohol or alcoholic preparations; ether; glycerin; arsenious acid; almost all organic substances. When a strong solution of chromic acid has been applied as an escharotic, it should after a few minutes be washed off with solution of aluminium acetate.

It is very important to see that this preparation is absolutely free from sulphuric acid—a very common impurity.

R̄ Acid. Chromici gr. x 6 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30 c.c.

The application. To be painted on with a camel-hair brush once a day.

Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Citric Acid.

Citric acid is rarely used in medicine alone; in very dilute solution with a little sugar it forms a refreshing drink in febrile states; it is frequently employed for the extemporaneous preparation of fresh citrates in effervescing draughts. Lime juice is commonly given in scurvy. Lemon juice contains about 40 grains of citric acid in each fluid ounce.

17 grains of citric acid neutralises about—

24 grains	Potassium Bicarbonate.
20 ,,	Sodium Bicarbonate.
13 ,,	Ammonium Carbonate.
11 ,,	Magnesium Carbonate.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

℞	Potassii Bicarb. gr. xx	.	.	1·2 gramme.
	Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	.	.	·1 ,,
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 ,,

The alkaline mixture.

℞	Acidi Citrici gr. xx	.	.	1·2 gramme.
	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ij	.	.	·2 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 ,,

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken with an equal quantity of the alkaline mixture, while effervescing, three times a day.

Dyspepsia and Sickness.

ACIDUM GALLICUM.

Gallic Acid.

In pale fawn-coloured or white silky needles. It does not possess the local astringent properties of tannic acid, but as it is converted into the latter in the system it is occasionally given as a hæmostatic in hæmoptysis, pyrosis, uterine hæmorrhage, &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme) in solution or cachet.

Solubility.—1 in 100 water; 1 in 5 alcohol; 1 in 12 glycerin.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts; spirit of nitrous ether.

℞	Acidi Gallici gr. v	.	.	·3 gramme.
	Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	.	.	·006 ,,

In one cachet.

Uterine Hæmorrhage.

℞	Acidi Gallici gr. viij	.	.	·5 gramme.
	Pulv. Ergotæ gr. viij	.	.	·5 ,,

For one cachet, every four hours.

Menorrhagia.

℞ Acidi Gallici gr. x . . .6 gramme.
 Glycerini ꝓss . . . 2 c.c.
 Inf. Aurantii ad ꝓj . to 30 „
 To be taken every four hours. *Intestinal Hæmorrhage.*

℞ Acidi Gallici gr. v . . .3 gramme.
 Spirit. Rect. ꝓss . . . 2 c.c.
 Tinct. Opii mīij . . .2 „
 Aq. Cinnam. ad ꝓij . to 8 „
 Two teaspoonfuls for a dose. *Hæmoptysis.*

ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM.

Glycerophosphoric Acid.

Glycerophosphoric acid is a colourless liquid, and is rarely prescribed alone, but its salts have come into very general use; they are of service in rickets, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nutrition, especially when associated with nervous diseases. For young children the Compound Syrup introduced by Robin is of more value than the better known 'Chemical Food,' and is certainly much more palatable.

The following salts are given :

Calcii Glycerophosphas.

Ferri

„

Lithii

„

Magnesii

„

Manganesii

„

Quininæ

„

Sodii

„

Potassii

„

Dose, 3 to 8 grains (.2 to .5 gramme).

All except the last two appear in scales or amorphous powder, and are moderately soluble in water and wine. The sodium and potassium salts are very hygroscopic, and are prepared in 50 per cent. solutions.

The most convenient methods of prescribing the glycerophosphates are —

Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum.

Syrupus

„

Compositus.

Vinum

„

Compositum.

Glycerinum

„

„

Dose, half to one
teaspoonful or more.

They are all palatable, and are readily taken by young children or fastidious persons. Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the glycerophosphates of calcium, iron, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, together with a *very*

small dose of diastase, pepsin, and strychnine. For those who are run down through over-work or are subjects of nervous debility there seems no doubt that these preparations do good.

Where any of the above liquid preparations are objected to, Pulvis Glycerophosphatis Compositus may be given *in cachet*.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme).

℞ Syr. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒss . 2 c.c.
Syr. Calcii Lactophosph. ʒss . 2 „

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day.

Rickets; Scrofulous Diseases.

℞ Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒj . 4 c.c.

To be taken three times a day.

Deficient Nutrition or Brain Fag.

℞ Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒss . 2 c.c.
Syrup. Hypophosph. Co. ʒss . 2 „

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, after meals.

Nerve Tonic.

℞ Pulv. Glycerophosph. Co. gr. x . .6 gramme.

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Nervine Tonic.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM.

Dilute Hydrobromic Acid.

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent. of hydrogen bromide. The acid is a nervine tonic, and is given in much the same cases as its salts, but less frequently. Administered with salts of quinine it is reputed to prevent quinism.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.) The larger dose may be considered the equivalent of 10 grains (.6 gramme) of potassium bromide.

℞ Acidi Hydrobrom. Dil. ℥xxx . 2 c.c.
Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j06 gramme.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥xxx2 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒjto 30 „

To be taken three times a day, before meals.

Nervous Exhaustion.

R̄	Acid. Hydrobrom. Dil. mxxx	. 2	c.c.
	Tinct. Quininæ mxxx . .	. 2	„
	Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xx .	. 1·2	gramme.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. mv . .	. 3	c.c.
	Syr. Zingiberis mxxx . .	. 2	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Nervine Tonic.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.

Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid.

A colourless, fuming liquid containing 31·79 per cent. hydrogen chloride. When suitably diluted it is antiseptic, tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. It is given in scarlet and typhoid fevers, hepatic affections, phosphatic urinary deposits, and in some forms of sore throat.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates; salts of silver and lead.

Antidotes.—Magnesia, chalk, alkaline carbonates, white of egg, demulcent drinks. If none of these is at hand, give soap and water.

Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

R̄	Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. mx . .	. 6	c.c.
	Syr. Aurantii mxxx . .	. 2	„
	Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ʒj . .	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

An acid tonic after typhoid when hydrochloric acid is deficient in stomach.

	Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. mxv . .	. 1	c.c.
	Syrup. Mori mxxx . .	. 2	„
	Decoct. Hordei ad ʒj . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of water.

Phosphatic Urinary Deposits.

R̄	Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. mx . .	. 6	c.c.
	Sodii Sulphatis ʒj . .	. 4	grammes.
	Spirit. Chloroformi mx . .	. 6	c.c.
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj . .	to 30	„

To be taken every morning in half a tumbler of water, before breakfast.

Torpid Liver.

℞ Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
 Potassii Chloratis ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
 Glycerini ℥iv . . . 15 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥viii . . . to 250 „

Gargle the throat with a tablespoonful and reject it. Repeat with another tablespoonful, which swallow.

Sore Throat.

℞ Acidi Hydrochlor. Fort. ℥x . . . 6 c.c.
 Potassii Chloratis gr. xl . . . 2.5 grammes.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥viii . . . to 250 c.c.

Allow the acid and chlorate to react for ten minutes in a well-corked bottle; add the water quickly, and shake until the chlorine is dissolved.

Chlorine Gargle and Mouth Wash.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid.

An aqueous solution containing 2 per cent. by weight of hydrogen cyanide. It has a characteristic penetrating odour and is a most deadly poison. It is antispasmodic and sedative; applied to the unbroken skin as a lotion it is a local anæsthetic. Small doses quieten dry irritable cough, and allay vomiting and gastric pain generally.

Dose, 2 to 6 minims (·1 to ·35 c.c.)

Skin lotions should not contain more than 10 minims in the fluid ounce (6 c.c. in 30 c.c.), and must never be applied if the skin is broken.

Antidotes.—Prussic acid acts so rapidly that antidotes are generally of no avail. If possible, give strong emetic; ether or brandy subcutaneously with $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (·006 gramme) of atropine sulphate; fresh air, cold affusions, artificial respiration, inhalation of ammonia. If at hand give hydrogen peroxide solution, chlorine water, or solution of chlorinated lime.

Scheele's Prussic Acid is of uncertain strength, and should never be prescribed.

Potassii Cyanidum. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (·004 to ·01 gramme). May be substituted for prussic acid in skin lotions—not to be stronger than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A few drops $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution remove silver nitrate stains from conjunctiva, &c.

℞	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. miiij	.	·2	c.c.
	Vin. Ipecacuanhæ m̄v	.	·3	„
	Syr. Tolutan. ʒss	.	·2	„
	Aq. Anisi ad ʒij	.	to 10	„

A dessertspoonful every four hours.

Dry Irritable Cough.

℞	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. miiij	.	·2	c.c.
	Liq. Bismuthi m̄xxx	.	·2	„
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	.	·1·2	gramme.
	Liq. Morphinæ Acet. m̄viiij	.	·5	c.c.
	Sp. Chloroform. m̄viiij	.	·5	„
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

To be taken every four hours.

Gastric Irritability.

℞	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. m̄iv	.	·25	c.c.
	Potassii Bicarb. gr. xx	.	·1·2	gramme.
	Sp. Ammon. Aromat. m̄xv	.	·1	c.c.
	Liq. Bismuthi m̄xxx	.	·2	„
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

Take three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing.

To allay Vomiting.

℞	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. m̄j	.	·06	c.c.
	Sp. Ammon. Fetid. m̄viiij	.	·5	„
	Tinct. Hyoseyam. m̄iv	.	·25	„
	Syrup. Aurantii m̄xv	.	·1	„
	Aq. Anisi ad ʒij	.	to 10	„

To be taken every four hours.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

℞	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. m̄iv	.	·25	c.c.
	Creosoti m̄j	.	·06	„
	Terebeni m̄x	.	·6	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ m̄xxx	.	·2	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒiv	.	to 15	„

Take a tablespoonful at once and repeat at the end of an hour if not relieved.

Spasmodic Asthma.

℞	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ʒj	.	·5	c.c.
	Liq. Plumbi Dil. ad ʒviiij	.	to 250	„

The lotion. *To allay itching in cutaneous affections when skin is unbroken.*

R	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Liq. Plumbi Fort. ʒj	.	4	"
	Acid. Carbol. Liq. m̄v	.	·3	"
	Crem. Lactis ad ʒij	.	to 60	"

The paint. To be smeared thinly over the irritable part.

Not to be applied on mucous membrane or where the skin is broken.

R	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. m̄ij	.	·2	c.c.
	Creosoti m̄j	.	·06	"
	Liq. Morph. Hyd. m̄xx	.	1·2	"
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	.	1·2	gramme.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	to 30	"

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Gastrodynia with Vomiting.

ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid.

A solution containing ·5 per cent. of hydrogen fluoride. The B.P.C. suggests a ·2 per cent. solution, but the former is more generally used. It must be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles. Has been recommended in goitre.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.) well diluted.

The fluorides of ammonia, iron, calcium, and sodium have been put forward as specific for enlarged spleen, phthisis, and whooping cough, but there is little evidence of their value in these complaints. **Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (·0025 to ·03 gramme).**

ACIDUM LACTICUM.

Lactic Acid.

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent. of hydrogen lactate. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion when the acid of the gastric juice is deficient. It has been recommended in phosphatic diathesis, as a spray or paint in croup and diphtheria, tuberculous ulceration of tongue or pharynx, and for the treatment of diabetes. Large doses are sometimes attended by acute pains simulating articular rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

of **Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 c.c.)**

℞	Acidi Lactici Dil. ℥℥x	.	.	4 c.c.
	Glycerini ℥xxx	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Simple Indigestion.

℞	Acidi Lactici ʒij	.	.	8 c.c.
	Glycerini ʒij	.	.	8 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

The paint; after several applications, to be gradually increased in strength until equal parts of lactic acid and glycerin are employed. *Tuberculous Ulceration of Tongue.*

Lactates and **Lactophosphates** are given as mild tonics and digestives. Calcium lactophosphate is a favourite remedy in rickets.

℞	Ferri Lactatis gr. iij	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Syr. Calcii Lactophosph. ʒj	.	.	4 c.c.
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Mild Tonic.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Nitric Acid.

A fuming liquid containing 70 per cent. of hydrogen nitrate. It is exceedingly corrosive, and is sometimes applied to warts, vascular growths, sloughing phagedænæ, hæmorrhoidal excrescences, &c.; somewhat diluted it is applied to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrise, to offensive sores, and caries of the bones. It should be applied on a pointed glass rod, the surrounding parts being protected by ung. paraffini. Dilute nitric acid is tonic, refrigerant, antiseptic, and acts as a cholagogue. Is given in chronic hepatitis, dyspepsia associated with uric and phosphatic urinary deposits, in scrofulous constitutions, and febrile diseases.

Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, alkaline salts.

Antidotes.—Whiting, chalk, magnesia, strong soap-suds, white of egg, demulcent drinks, bicarbonate of sodium.

℞	Acid. Nitric. Dil. ℥x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒj	.	.	4 "
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Typhoid; Chronic Hepatitis.

R _x	Acid. Nitric. Dil. ℥x . . .	·6 c.c.
	Ext. Taraxaci Liq. ℥xxx . . .	2 „
	Dec. Cinchonæ ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day, before meals.

Tonic ; useful in Oxaluria.

R _x	Acid. Nitric. Dil. ℥viiij . . .	·5 c.c.
	Tinct. Cardam. Co ℥xxx . . .	2 „
	Vin. Pepsini ℥xxx . . .	2 „
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Tonic ; Dyspepsia.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.

A colourless compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is alterative, tonic, stomachic, and is one of the most useful hepatic stimulants. It is given in all cases of torpid liver, whether acute or chronic. The physiological effect of the mixed acids is also obtained by the use of sponging or foot baths.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

R _x	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. ℥x . . .	·6 c.c.
	Liq. Strychninæ ℥iij . . .	·2 „
	Sp. Chloroformi ℥v . . .	·3 „
	Syr. Zingiberis ℥ss . . .	2 „
	Aq. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Tonic ; useful in Oxaluria.

R _x	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. ℥viiij . . .	·5 c.c.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v . . .	·3 „
	Ext. Taraxaci Liq. ℥xxx . . .	2 „
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Hepatic Tonic.

R _x	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. . . .	1 to 2 parts.
	Aquæ	98 to 99 „

For sponging the hepatic region, calves of the legs, and thighs three times a day.

ACIDUM OLEICUM.*Oleic Acid.*

A straw-coloured liquid, with faint acid reaction, obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats and oils. It dissolves all alkaloids as well as the precipitated oxides of lead, mercury, zinc, &c. It is sometimes added to alcoholic liniments to assist penetration.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils; insoluble in water.

Rx	Cocainæ gr. x	.	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Atropinæ gr. v	.	.	.	.	·3	„
	Aconitinæ gr. v	.	.	.	.	·3	„
	Acid. Oleici ℥j	.	-	.	.	4	c.c.
	Adipem ad ℥j	.	.	.	.	to 30	grammes.

A piece the size of a filbert to be rubbed into the painful spot.

Neuralgia.

Rx	Lin. Aconiti ℥j	.	.	.	.	30	c.c.
	Lin. Belladonnæ ℥j	.	.	.	.	30	„
	Acid. Oleici ℥ss	.	.	.	.	15	„

The liniment.

Neuralgia, Lumbago, &c.

ACIDUM OSMICUM.*Osmic Acid.*

In yellowish crystals, emitting a most pungent and irritating vapour. Injections of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (1 to 6 milligrammes) dissolved in water have been given in neuralgia, goître, and rheumatism twice or three times per week. It is little used.

Osmic acid finds its chief use as a 1 per cent. solution in hardening microscopical preparations.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.*Phosphoric Acid.*

A syrupy liquid containing 66·3 per cent. of hydrogen orthophosphate. It is caustic and astrigent, but less so than sulphuric acid. Very freely diluted it is employed as a cooling drink in fevers and to relieve thirst in diabetes. Phosphoric acid in medicinal doses rarely disturbs the digestion. It may be given to render the urine acid, and when taken *after*

a meal is sometimes of service in alleviating that form of indigestion in which the patient complains of acid eructations and heartburn (Hale White). The phosphates are dealt with under the headings of their respective bases.

Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

℞ Acid. Phosph. Dil. ℥x 6 c.c.
 Tinct. Limonis ℥xxx 2 „
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv to 15 „

One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water when very thirsty.
Diabetes.

ACIDUM PICRICUM.

Picric Acid. Carbazotic Acid.

Occurs in yellow crystals which dissolve in water, forming a deep yellow and intensely bitter solution. It stains the skin. *Externally* $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution has been used as a lotion for burns and as an injection in gonorrhœa. *Internally* it has been tried in malaria, but there is little evidence that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (·015 to ·12 gramme).

Solubility.—1 in 100 cold water.

Esbach's Solution.—A saturated solution of picric acid with 2 per cent. citric acid is a delicate test for albumen in urine.

NOTE.—Picric acid and its salts explode violently when heated or even when rubbed vigorously in a mortar.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM.

Pyrogallol. Pyrogallic Acid.

In small white crystals. Has been given as an astringent in hæmoptysis, but is a somewhat dangerous remedy. *Externally* it is used in parasitic skin affections; it leaves dark-brown stains.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·015 to ·06 gramme) in pill.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water and alcohol.

Antidotes.—Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. in 20 to 30 drop doses, well diluted.

For the use of pyrogallol as a hair dye, see Argenti Nitras.

R̄ Acid. Pyrogallie. gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Adipis Præp. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

This is a weaker form of Jarisch's Ointment.

Psoriasis.

Pyrogallie Acid	5 parts.
Salicylic Acid	2 „
Ammoniated Ichthyol	5 „
Soft Paraffin	88 „

This is Unna's Ung. Pyrogallol. Co. for cutaneous affections.

NOTE.—*Pyrogallol ointment must not be applied over extensive areas.*

Pyrogallol Oxidatum. *Pyroloxin.* A black powder introduced by Unna as being less toxic than ordinary pyrogallol. Used in the treatment of leprosy in 5 to 10 per cent. ointment.

Eugallol, Saligallol, Lenigallol. Acetic derivatives suggested as substitutes for pyrogallol. Ointments may be made of 5 per cent. strength.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Salicylic Acid.

A crystalline acid obtained from the oils of sweet birch and wintergreen, or synthetically from phenol. It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and to a certain extent antiperiodic. *Externally* it is employed in the treatment of various skin affections—eczema, psoriasis, pruritus, ringworm, sweaty feet, &c.; as a pigment for the removal of hardened epidermis (corns and warts); as a lotion or ointment to inflamed rheumatic joints; and generally for the preparation of antiseptic surgical dressings. *Internally* it is rarely given alone on account of its irritant properties, but as the sodium and other salts it finds many uses. Sodium salicylate is one of the most useful remedies available for the treatment of acute rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and quinsy. In subacute, chronic, and gonorrhœal rheumatism it is of less service, although some cases are undoubtedly benefited. Salicylates are occasionally employed as antiseptics to the urinary tract, but they are *contra indicated* in cases of renal inflammation; combined with quinine they are of service in malaria.

Although both *natural acid* obtained from oil of wintergreen and *synthetic acid* from phenol are official, the former should when possible be employed internally. When

this is impracticable on account of the high price, *the physiologically pure acid* or its salts should be insisted upon, as the cheaper crude salts often give rise to unpleasant symptoms.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Solubility.—Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether.

Incompatibles.—Spirit of nitrous ether, salts of quinine, iron salts, ammonia, ammon. carb., spirit of sal volatile.

℞ Acid. Salicylic. ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
P. Boracis ℥iij . . . 12 "
Aq. Dest. ad Oj . . . to 500 c.c.

The lotion. To be applied on lint to the *inflamed rheumatic joints*.

℞ Ung. Acid. Salicylic. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.
The ointment. *Acne; Ringworm; Seborrhœa Capitis.*

℞ Acid. Salicylic. gr. xl . . . 2·5 grammes.
Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. v . . . 3 gramme.
Collod. Flexile ad ℥j . . . to 30 c.c.

The paint. *For removing Corns and Warts.*

℞ Acid. Salicylic. gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
Zinci Oxidi ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
P. Amyli ℥ij . . . 8 "
Paraff. Moll. ℥iv . . . 15 "

To be spread thickly over the affected parts.

Dry Eczema.

℞ Ung. Acid. Salicylici ℥j . . . 30 grammes.
Ung. Eucalypti ℥iv . . . 15 "

The ointment. *Pruritus Ani.*

℞ Ung. Acid. Salicylic. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.
Ung. Picis ℥j . . . 30 "
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥j . . . 30 "

The ointment. *Lichen Planus; Psoriasis.*

℞ P. Acid. Salicylic. gr. xx . . . 1·2 gramme.
P. Amyli ℥j . . . 4 grammes.
P. Talci ℥j . . . 30 "

The dusting powder.

For Fætid Perspiration of the Feet.

A portion of the talc may with advantage be replaced by boric acid

R _x	P. Acid. Salicylic. ℥ss	.	.	2	grammes.
	Acid. Carbolic. ℥ss	.	.	2	"
	Chinosol. gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Adipis Præp. ℥j	.	.	30	grammes.

The ointment.

For Ringworm.

Sodii Salicylas internally has all the physiological properties of salicylic acid, but is less likely to derange digestion. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes).**

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles.—Iron salts, spirit of nitrous ether, quinine salts, acids, ammonia, ammonium carbonate, spirit of sal volatile.

R _x	Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Salicin. gr. v	.	.	·3	"

For one cachet. To be taken every four hours.

Influenza.

R _x	Sodii Salicylatis gr. xx	.	.	1·2	gramme.
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥xx	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Tinct. Aurantii ℥xx	.	.	1·2	"
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Acute Rheumatism; Quinsy.

R _x	Sodii Salicylatis gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Tinct. Belladon. ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	.	.	2	"
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

Erythematous Skin Affections.

R _x	Sodii Salicyl. Efferv. ℥j	.	.	4	grammes.
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One or two teaspoonfuls in half tumbler of water while effervescing.

Ammonii Salicylas is used similarly to sodium salicylate, but is less depressing. Useful in influenza. Moderately soluble in water. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes).**

R _x	Ammonii Salicylatis gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	.	.	·6	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Influenza.

Ferri Salicylas possesses styptic properties, although but slightly soluble in water. Recommended in cachets for tonsillitis. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**).

Potassii Salicylas.—**Dose, &c.,** as the sodium salt, over which it possesses no advantage.

Quininae Salicylas is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. Specially useful in malaria, influenza, rheumatism, and lumbago. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains** (**·1 to ·6 gramme**) in cachet.

R Quininae Salicylatis gr. iij ·2 gramme.
Salicini gr. v ·3 „

For one cachet. To be taken twice a day.

Malaria ; Influenza.

Mesotan. An oily preparation stated to be a methoxymethyl ester of salicylic acid. Like oil of wintergreen and methyl salicylate, it is used, either alone or mixed with an equal volume of olive oil, as an outward application in rheumatism. It is directed to be painted once a day on the affected parts, which are then wrapped very lightly in flannel.

Aspirine. *Acetylo-salicylic Acid.* A white, crystalline powder, of considerable value in acute and chronic rheumatism. It is stated to cause but little derangement of the stomach. Very sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** (**·3 to 1 gramme**) in cachet or powder. It is incompatible with potassium iodide.

Salacetol. An ester of salicylic acid introduced as a urinary and intestinal antiseptic. Good results have been reported in choleraic diarrhœa. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains** (**·3 to 2 grammes**) in cachet.

Salophen. Another salicylic ester, said to contain about 50 per cent. of salicylic acid. Recommended in rheumatism, influenza, and neuralgia. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains** (**·3 to 2 grammes**) in cachet.

Dithion. *Sodium Di-thio-salicylate.* A yellowish white powder, recommended in rheumatism. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains** (**·1 to ·3 gramme**).

Acidum Diiodosalicylicum. A white, crystalline powder containing about 50 per cent. iodine. Reputed to be

analgesic and to do good in rheumatism where ordinary salicylates have failed. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 10 to 15 grains (.6 to 1 gramme).**

Methyl Salicylas. This, the *synthetic* oil of wintergreen, is scarcely distinguishable in its odour and effects from the natural oil of *Gaultheria*. It is given in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. Mixed with an equal volume of oil, it is valuable for the relief of rheumatic pains, orchitis, mumps, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 minims (.3 to .6 c.c.)** in gelatin capsule.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol 1, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils.

℞ Methyl. Salicylatis } āā pts. æq. . equal parts.
Ol. Olivæ

The painful part to be painted once daily, and then covered with a layer of cotton wool or lint. No friction should be used, and the part must *not* be wrapped tightly.

To relieve Rheumatic Pains.

℞ Methyl Salicylatis } āā pts. æq. . equal parts.
Ætheris Acetici }
Ol. Amygd. Dule.

To be painted on the affected area and lightly covered with flannel.

To relieve Rheumatic Pains.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Sulphuric Acid. Oil of Vitriol.

Concentrated sulphuric acid contains 98 per cent. of hydrogen sulphate. It is a violent corrosive poison, charring and destroying all organised tissue. The diluted acid is astringent, antihidrotic, and tonic. Small doses are of service in summer diarrhoea, and good results have been reported of its use in cholera. Five drops in a tumbler of water forms a pleasant cooling drink in febrile cases, and it is the drink generally supplied in lead works to prevent lead poisoning. Dilute sulphuric acid will often stop small hæmorrhages.

Dose of Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.2 c.c.)

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.2 c.c.)

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates; salts of lead and calcium.

Antidotes.—Magnesia, chalk, whiting, bicarbonate of soda, washing soda, soap and water, white of egg, copious draughts of milk and linseed tea.

℞	Acidi Sulphuric. Arom. ℥x	.	·6	c.c.
	Tinct. Opii ℥v	.	·3	„
	Tinct. Capsici ℥iij	.	·2	„
	Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	.	2	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Summer Diarrhœa.*

℞	Acidi Sulphuric. Dil. ℥xv	.	1	c.c.
	Magnes. Sulph. ℥j	.	4	grammes.
	Syrupi ℥j	.	4	c.c.
	Inf. Rosæ Acid. ℥iv	.	15	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Epistaxis.*

℞	Acidi Sulphuric. Dil. ℥xv	.	1	c.c.
	Syrup. Mori ℥j	.	30	„
	Aq. Dest. ad Oj	.	to 500	„

A wineglassful occasionally when thirsty. *Feverish.*

℞	Acidi Sulphuric. Arom. ℥x	.	·6	c.c.
	Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. ℥x	.	·6	„
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	.	·3	„
	Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	.	2	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM.

Sulphurous Acid.

A colourless, pungent liquid containing 5 per cent. of sulphurous anhydride. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used both externally and internally as a parasiticide.

The undiluted acid (which should be quite freshly prepared) may be used as a spray or paint in tonsillitis, thrush, pruritus, chloasma, ringworm, &c. Doses of half to one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water are of service in forms of dyspepsia set up by decomposing food, and will sometimes check the vomiting in sarcinæ ventriculi. *See also Magnesii Sulphis, Sodii Sulphis, Sodii Hyposulphis.*

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi mxxx . . . 2 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss . . . to 15 „

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day.
Dilated Stomach.

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi }
 Glycerini } āā pts. æq. . equal parts.
 Aq. Dest. }

The paint.

Erysipelas.

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi ℥iv . . . 100 c.c.
 Acidi Salicylici ℥j . . . 3·5 grammes.
 Quininæ ℥j . . . 3·5 „
 Spirit. Rect. ℥iij . . . 90 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij . . . to 200 „

To be well rubbed into the roots of the hair every night until the scalp is nearly clean. Every third day the head must be well rinsed with hot water and then shampooed with this lotion :

Sapon. Mollis ℥ij . . . 60 grammes.
 Saponin. gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Spirit. Rect. ℥iv . . . 100 c.c.
 Liq. Ammoniaæ ℥iv . . . 15 „
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij . . . to 200 „

Care must be taken to wash away every trace of soap before resuming the acid treatment. When the scalp is clean—about seven or eight dressings usually suffice—the following ointment may be used twice a week :

Hydrarg. Oleatis ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
 Paraff. Moll. ℥ij . . . 8 „
 Adipis Præp. ℥j . . . 30 „
 Ol. Rosæ gtt. ij . . . 2 drops.

NOTE.—*Some people cannot use the sulphurous acid lotion, as it sets up bronchitis ; but where it can be used it is a specific for seborrhœa. No ill effects on the hair have been noticed.*

ACIDUM TANNICUM.

Tannic Acid.

Occurs in pale brown glistening scales. It is a powerful local astringent and hæmostatic, and it may be employed to stop bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, rectum, uterus, &c. Glycerin of tannic acid is applied as an astringent paint in pharyngitis, to sore nipples, &c. Lotions of tannic

acid are of service in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ozœna, weeping eczema, &c.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (**·1 to ·3 gramme**), but to stop gastric bleeding doses up to **30 or 40 grains** (**2 or 2·5 grammes**) may be safely given.

For the treatment of diarrhœa the preparations of krameria, hamamelis, catechu, logwood, and kino are generally preferred to tannic acid; they are discussed under their respective headings.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, ferric salts, alkaloids, and gelatin.

Solubility.—Very freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

℞ P. Acidi Tannici . . . 1 part.
P. Kaolini . . . 9 parts.

The dusting powder. *For drying up and checking discharge in moist eczema and other weeping skin diseases.*

℞ Acid. Tannici gr. xxx . . . 2 grammes.
Glycerini mxxx . . . 2 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken at once. *Gastric Hæmorrhage.*

℞ Glycerin. Acid. Tannic. ℥j . . . 30 c.c.

The paint. To be applied twice a day with a camel-hair brush. *Tonsillitis; Pharyngitis.*

℞ Acidi Tannici gr. xxx . . . 2 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.

Solve et adde—

Cocain. Oleat. gr. x . . . ·6 gramme.
Ung. Lanolini ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

The ointment. *For Piles.*

Tannalbin. A brownish insoluble powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and albumen. An intestinal astringent, recommended in diarrhœa as being devoid of irritating properties. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains** (**·6 to 1·2 gramme**) in cachet.

Honthin has a somewhat similar composition to the foregoing, and is used in the same manner.

Tannigen. *Acetyl Tannin.* **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**) in cachet. A whitish insoluble powder

given as an astringent in gastro-enteritis and infantile diarrhœa.

Tannocol. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme) in cachet. A greyish powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and gelatin. An intestinal astringent similar to tannalbin.

Tannoform. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme). A light brown insoluble powder, obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and formaldehyde. A harmless astringent and antiseptic; said to liberate formaldehyde.

R_x Tannoform. 1 part.
P. Kaolin. 4 parts.

The dusting powder. *Sweaty Feet; Moist Eczema; Ozæna.*

R_x Tannoform. ʒj 4 grammes.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. x 6 gramme.
Adipis Præp. }
Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi } āā ʒiv 15 grammes.

The ointment. *Pruritus and Itching Piles.*

R_x Tannoform. gr. x 6 gramme.
Bismuth. Salicyl. gr. v 3 „

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Tartaric Acid.

In colourless prisms, obtained from cream of tartar. It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it is occasionally employed. It is, however, more irritant, and in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal. It is often employed with bicarbonate of potassium to make effervescing saline draughts.

Solubility.—Very soluble in water; 1 in 3 of alcohol.

Incompatibles.—Vegetable astringents, salts potassium, lime, mercury, lead.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Table of Equivalents.

18 grains of Tartaric Acid neutralises about—
24 grains Bicarbonate of Potassium.
20 „ Bicarbonate of Sodium.
13 „ Carbonate of Ammonium.

R	Potassii Bicarb. gr. xij . . .	·7	gramme.
	Ammon. Carb. gr. ij . . .	·15	„
	Syr. Zingib. mxxx . . .	2	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„
R	P. Acid. Tart. gr. x . . .	·06	gramme.

Take two tablespoonfuls of the mixture with a powder while effervescing, three times a day.

A mild effervescing saline in Feverish Conditions.

ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM.

Trichloroacetic Acid.

Occurs in deliquescent crystals, freely soluble in water. It is incompatible with albuminous compounds. Applied to corns or venereal warts it acts as a rapid escharotic. It is preferable to chromic acid, causing less pain and inflammation. A 1 per cent. solution is sometimes, though rarely, used as an astringent lotion. A strong solution is a delicate test for albumen, the precipitate not being obscured by coloration. Acidum Monochloroaceticum and Acidum Dichloroaceticum behave in much the same way, but are not so useful as the above.

ACONITUM.

Aconite. Monkshood.

The root of *Aconitum Napellus* (Ranunculaceæ). Aconite is a violent poison. It is cultivated in gardens, and its root, eaten in mistake for horseradish, has caused death. Its preparations unless very dilute produce a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat. A dose of one or two minims of the tincture every hour is frequently of service in the early stages of ordinary cold, tonsillitis, laryngitis, gonorrhœa (to prevent chordee), and in the *very earliest* stage of sthenic pneumonia, if there is great arterial excitement. Very small doses frequently repeated give much better results than one large dose. Tincture of aconite also relieves the joint pain in acute rheumatism, and does good in neuralgia, nervous palpitation, and cardiac hypertrophy.

Externally preparations of aconite and aconitine relieve neuralgic, rheumatic, and superficial pain of almost every kind. *They must not, however, be applied if the skin is broken.*

Dose of Tinctura Aconiti, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.) or if frequently repeated **1 to 3 minims (·06 to ·2 c.c.)** Not more than **30 minims (2 c.c.)** should be given in twenty-four hours.

Aconitina. The active principle of aconite. It is a most active poison, and if administered internally it must be with the very greatest care. The commencing dose should not exceed $\frac{1}{240}$ grain (one fourth of a milligramme), and should not rise to more than $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (1 milligramme).

Antidotes.—Wash out stomach with pump or syphon. Inject ether, followed by alcohol and digitalis. Inject atropine or strychnine $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (.003 gramme); keep prone, with feet higher than head, and maintain bodily warmth. Employ artificial respiration and administer amyl nitrite inhalation (cautiously). Emetics are somewhat dangerous, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure.

R	Tinct. Aconiti m̄j	.	.	.	·06 c.c.
	Tinct. Digitalis m̄j	.	.	.	·12 "
	Tinct. Belladon. m̄j	.	.	.	·12 "
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒiv	.	.	to 15	"

To be taken every four hours.

Nervous Palpitation of Heart.

R	Tinct. Aconiti m̄j	.	.	.	·12 c.c.
	Spirit. Chlorof. m̄v	.	.	.	·3 "
	Salicin. gr. j	.	.	.	·06 gramme.
	Aq. Camph. ad ʒss	.	.	to 15	c.c.

To be taken every two hours for four doses.

Commencement of ordinary Cold.

R	Linim. Aconiti ʒiv	.	.	.	15 c.c.
	Linim. Belladon. ʒiv	.	.	.	15 "

To be painted over the painful part. *Facial Neuralgia.*

R	Chlorof. Aconiti ʒj	.	.	.	30 c.c.
	Chlorof. Belladonnæ ʒj	.	.	.	30 "
	Lin. Camphoræ ʒj	.	.	.	30 "

The liniment. To be well rubbed into the affected parts.

Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain.

R	Aconitinæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Atropinæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 "
	Morphinæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 "
	Cocainæ gr. v	.	.	.	·3 "
	Acid. Oleici ʒj	.	.	.	4 c.c.
	Adipis Lanæ Hydros. ʒiv	.	.	.	15 grammes.

A piece the size of a small bean to be gently rubbed into the affected part. *Not to be used if skin is broken.*

Neuralgia and Sciatica.

ADEPS.*Lard.*

The purified fat from the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, is one of the most useful of ointment bases. It melts at the temperature of the body, and is rapidly absorbed.

Adeps Benzoatus. *Benzoated Lard.* Consists of lard which has been heated with benzoin. Benzoic acid and volatile oil remain in solution and confer antiseptic properties. It is a favourite basis, but should never be used for eye ointments on account of the discomfort it occasions.

Adeps Lanæ. *Wool-fat, known as Anhydrous 'Lanolin.'* The purified cholesterin-fat of sheep's wool. A yellowish, unctuous, and very tenacious substance. Too sticky for use alone.

Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus. *Hydrous Wool-fat, known as 'Lanolin.'* Wool-fat combined with 30 per cent. of water. It is less tenacious than anhydrous wool-fat, but still too sticky for use in ointments alone. Moreover, pure wool-fat when rubbed into the skin leaves a slight feeling of tension.

Mixtures of lard and wool-fat form the most absorbent ointment base at disposal.

℞ Adipis Præp. ʒj . . . 30 grammes.
Ol. Caryoph. miiij . . . 2 c.c.

This will keep almost indefinitely, and is not so irritating as benzoated lard.

℞ Adipis Lanæ . . . 1 part.
Adipis Præp. . . 1 „
Paraff. Mollis Alb. . . 1 „

Known as *Unguentum Lanolini Compositum*.

℞ Ung. Hydrarg. } pts. æq. . equal parts.
Ung. Lanolin. Co. }

A piece the size of a filbert to be rubbed into the palm of the hand twice a day. *Syphilis.*

℞ Potass. Iodid. ʒj . . . 4 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.

Solve et adde—

Ung. Lanolin. Co. ʒvj . . . 24 grammes.

For Inunction.

℞	Hyd. Perchlor. gr. ij . . .	12	gramme.
	Acid. Chrysophanic. ℥j . . .	4	grammes.
	Ung. Lanolin. Co. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

The ointment.

For Ringworm.

℞	Adipis Lanæ Hydros. ℥j . . .	4	grammes.
	Adipis Præp. ℥iij . . .	12	„
	Ol. Olivæ ℥iv . . .	15	„

Warm slightly and add by degrees, constantly stirring—

Liq. Calcis ℥j . . .	30	c.c.
Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥ss. . .	15	„
Ol. Caryoph. m̄v . . .	3	„

Forms an exceedingly bland ointment. Is much superior to *Carron oil*. *Grateful application to burns, sores, chapped skin, irritable forms of eczema, chafed or excoriated surface.*

ÆTHER.

Ether.

A highly inflammable volatile liquid obtained by the interaction of alcohol with sulphuric acid. *Internally* it is a powerful diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and anæsthetic. Injected subcutaneously it is a reliable stimulant in syncope. Inhalation of a small quantity controls spasmodic asthma.

The use of ether for producing local and complete anæsthesia for surgical operations does not come within the scope of this work.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.) for repeated administration, but as much as **60 minims (3·5 c.c.)** may be given with safety for a single dose.
of **Spiritus Ætheris, 30 to 90 minims (2 to 6 c.c.)**
Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2·5 c.c.)

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water; freely soluble in alcohol.

℞	Sapon. Mollis . . .	2	parts.
	Spirit. Rect. . . .	1	part.
	Æther. Methylat. . . .	3	parts.

This is the well-known *Ethereal Soap Solution* used for cleansing the hands prior to operations. It has been noticed that after using this solution and rinsing, ointments are very rapidly absorbed. It is therefore suggested that prior to

mercury or iodine inunction the skin should be thoroughly cleansed from natural fat with the above.

℞ Ætheris ℥viiij 5 c.c.
Ol. Terebinth. ℥v 3 „

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gall-stone.

℞ Sp. Ætheris ℥xxx 2 c.c.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xxx 2 „
Syr. Zingiberis ʒj 4 „
Aq. Anethi ad ʒj to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Hysteria; Syncope; Tympanitis.

℞ Sp. Ætheris ʒij 8 c.c.
Liq. Morph. Hydroch. ℥xxx 2 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒiss to 50 „

The draught.

Spasmodic Colic.

℞ Spirit. Ætheris Comp. ℥xxx 2 c.c.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij 2 gramme.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ʒj 4 c.c.
Inf. Cascarillæ ad ʒj to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis.

℞ Æther. Purif. ℥x 6 c.c.

For a glass capsule covered with silk. To be broken and contents inhaled when required.

Spasmodic Asthma.

ÆTHER ACETICUS.

Acetic Ether.

A colourless ethereal liquid of pleasant odour. It is anti-spasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant, and a nerve tonic. *Externally* it is used as a liniment in gout.

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2·5 c.c.) for repeated administration, but as much as **90 minims (6 c.c.)** may be given for a single dose.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water; freely soluble in alcohol.

℞ Ætheris Acetici ℥xxx 2 c.c.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒj 4 „
Syrupi Mori ʒj 4 „
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj to 30 „

To be taken every four hours until the skin acts freely.

To promote Diaphoresis.

R̄	Ætheris Acetici	ʒij	.	.	.	8 c.c.
	Ol. Cajuputi	℥xv	.	.	.	1 „
	Tinct. Opii	ʒj	.	.	.	4 „

Ten or fifteen drops every two hours on a lump of sugar.

Choleraic Diarrhœa.

R̄	Sapon. Mollis	ʒiv	.	.	.	15 grammes.
	Spirit. Rect.	ʒiv	.	.	.	15 c.c.
	Ætherem Acetic.	ad ʒiv	.	.	.	to 125 „

The liniment. To be rubbed *very gently* into the painful parts.

Gouty Rheumatism.

ÆTHYL BROMIDUM.

Ethyl Bromide.

A colourless, non-inflammable liquid of unpleasant odour. It decomposes on keeping, especially in sunlight, and should be stored in amber-coloured bottles. It has been used to produce both general and local anæsthesia.

Glass capsules containing 5 minims, encased in a wrapping of cotton-wool and silk, are made. One may be snapped between the fingers and the vapour inhaled for nervous headache.

Æthyl Chloridum. *Ethyl Chloride.* A colourless, inflammable liquid used for producing anæsthesia. Generally supplied in glass tubes with a suitable nozzle for directing a stream of the liquid on to the part to be anæsthetised.

Ethyl and methyl chlorides are sold under the fanciful names Antidolorin, Anestile, Anæsthol, Kelene, &c.

Æthyl Iodidum. *Ethyl Iodide.* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid. Acts as an antispasmodic when inhaled. May be most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 5 minims, protected with cotton-wool and silk. One may be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled as before described. Useful in dyspnœa of bronchial and spasmodic asthma.

Æthyleni Bromidum. *Ethylene Bromide* must not be confounded with the above. It has been suggested in doses of 1 minim (.06 c.c.) in epilepsy, but is little used.

AGARICUS.

White Agaric. Larch Agaric.

A fungus growing on the larch, which, after preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces. In large doses it

is purgative ; in small, astringent. It has been given to check night sweats in phthisis.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (.3 to 2 grammes).

of **Tinctura Agarici**, 20 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)

Acidum Agaricum. *Agaric Acid. Agaricin.* The most usual form of employing agaric. **Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain (.01 to .06 gramme)** in pill.

℞ Acidi Agarici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 gramme.
Acidi Camphorici gr. iij2 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Night Sweats.*

℞ Tinct. Agarici ℥xxx 2 c.c.
Tinct. Ergotæ ℥xv 1 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥xxx 2 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss to 15 „

One tablespoonful at bedtime.

To check profuse Perspiration.

ALDEHYDUM DILUTUM

Diluted Aldehyde.

A 15 per cent. solution of acetaldehyde in alcohol. Little used. A few drops may be added to a pint of warm water and the vapour inhaled in catarrh.

ALLIUM.

Garlic.

The bulb of *Allium sativum* (Liliaceæ). Stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant. Diminishes cough and expectoration in pulmonary phthisis.

℞ Tinct. Allii ℥x6 c.c.
Syrup. Allii, U.S.P., ad ℥j to 4 „

To be taken twice a day. *Pulmonary Phthisis.*

Allyl Tribromidum. *Allyl Tribromide.* A yellow liquid, congealing when cold to a crystalline mass. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Sedative and antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, whooping cough, and asthma. **Dose, 5 minims (.3 c.c.)** in gelatin capsule three times a day.

ALOE.*Aloes.*

The evaporated juice of various species of *Aloe* known as Socotrine (Zanzibar Aloes) or Barbados (Curaçao Aloes). Socotrine Aloes is supposed to be a less powerful purgative than Barbados Aloes.

In full doses aloes is a cathartic and hepatic stimulant; in small doses, stomachic and tonic. Administered by the rectum, anthelmintic. Useful in constipation, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, hepatic congestion, flatulence, ascarides, &c.

Aloes alone is apt to cause griping. This may be corrected by the addition of oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, extract of belladonna, or extract of henbane. Combined with soap or an alkali, its operation is quickened and the tendency to rectal irritation decreased. Aloes is contra-indicated in pregnancy. Its habitual use may lead to piles.

Dose of Powdered Aloes, 2 to 5 grains (·12 to ·3 gramme).

Extractum Aloes, 1 to 4 grains (·06 to ·25 gramme).

Decoctum Aloes Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces (15 to 60 c.c.)

Tinctura Aloes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

Aloin. The purgative principle of aloes. Occurs in pale yellow crystals. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·13 gramme).**

R	Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ij	.	.	.	·12 gramme.
	P. Ipecac. gr. ss	.	.	.	·03 ,,
	P. Zingiberis gr. ij	.	.	.	·12 ,,

For one pill. To be taken before dinner.

Indigestion with Constipation.

R	Ext. Aloes Soc.				
	Ext. Hyoseyami				
	P. Rhei				
	P. Ipecac.				
	P. Sap. Cast. āā gr. ss	.	.	of each	·03 gramme.

For one pill. One or two for a dose.

Indigestion and Constipation.

R̄	Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. j	·06	gramme.
	Ferri Sulph. gr. ij	·12	„
	Ol. Sabinæ		
	Ol. Rutæ āā m $\frac{1}{4}$	of each	·015 „
	P. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	·015	„

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Amenorrhœa.

R̄	Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	·6	gramme.
	Ext. Taraxaci gr. xx	1·2	„
	Sp. Pimentæ mxxx	2	c.c.
	Dec. Aloes Co. ad ʒj	to 30	„

For one dose.

Habitual Constipation.

NOTE.—The decoction should be old and mellow. When freshly made it is very nauseous.

R̄	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	·01	gramme.
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	·001	„
	Ext. Bellad. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	·008	„

For one pill. One to be taken three times a day.

Laxative and Tonic.

R̄	Aloini		
	Ext. Nucis Vom.		
	P. Myrrhæ		
	Ferri Sulph.		
	P. Saponis āā gr. ss	of each	·03 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken shortly before dinner.

Dinner Pill.

R̄	Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ		
	Pil. Asafet. Co. āā gr. iiss	of each	·15 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Constipation with Nervous Debility.

ALUMEN.

Alum.

In colourless transparent crystals. Consists of a double sulphate of ammonium and aluminium, or potassium and aluminium. It is astringent and hæmostatic. It is useful in hæmaturia, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally. It is purgative and irritant in large doses; an emetic in repeated doses. *Externally* it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker solution as a lotion to ulcers and chilblains; as a gargle in relaxed

sore throat and excessive salivation, &c.; as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa. *Alumen Exsiccatum* (*Alumen Ustum*), dried or burnt alum, is used as a caustic to check unhealthy granulations.

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water; freely soluble in glycerin. Insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates borax, tannic acid, and vegetable astringents.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme).

℞	Aluminis gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Acid. Sulph. Dil. mjj	.	.	.	·12	c.c.
	Syr. Rhæados mxxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Aq. ad ℥ij	.	.	.	to 8	„

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

Whooping Cough.

℞	Aluminis					
	Ferri Sulph.					
	Zinci Sulph. āā gr. iij	.	.	of each	·2	gramme.
	Aq. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	c.c.	

The lotion.

Bronchocèle.

℞	Aluminis gr. vj	.	.	.	·4	gramme.
	P. Ipecacuanhæ gr. iv	.	.	.	·25	„

For one cachet.

Dysentery.

℞	Aluminis gr. iv	.	.	.	·25	gramme.
	Aq. Rosæ ad ℥iv	.	.	to 100	c.c.	

The eye lotion.

Chronic Ophthalmia.

℞	Glycerin. Aluminis ℥iv	.	.	15	c.c.	
	Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥viij	.	.	to 250	„	

The gargle. To be used frequently.

Relaxed Sore Throat.

℞	Liq. Aluminii Acet. ℥ij	.	.	8	c.c.	
	Aq. Rosæ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„	

The mouth lotion and gargle. Dilute with a little water.

Relaxed Throat; Spongy Gums.

Ferro-Alumen. *Iron Alum.* **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme).** In amethyst-coloured crystals; freely soluble in water. Is a more powerful hæmostatic than alum. An injection containing 2 grains to an ounce of water is employed in gleet.

Lapis Divinus. *Divine Stone. Aluminate of Copper.* A popular hæmostatic, astringent, and antiseptic.

Alummol. *Aluminium Naphthol-sulphonate.* Freely soluble in water and glycerin. A 2 per cent. gargle useful in pharyngitis and tonsillitis; 1 per cent. injection in gonorrhœa and gleet.

Aluminii Chloridum. *Aluminium Chloride.* **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (.1 to .3 gramme).** A deliquescent amorphous salt. Suggested in locomotor ataxy. An impure form is sold in solution under the name Chloralum. It is disinfectant and antiseptic, and may be used in the sick-room for cleansing utensils, in the same manner as zinc chloride, over which it possesses the advantage of being non-poisonous.

Aluminii Acetas (Basic). *Basic Aluminium Acetate.* A gummy mass or granular powder insoluble in water. Given in dysentery. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme)** in cachet.

Aluminii Aceto-Tartras. *Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.* In yellowish granules, freely but slowly soluble in water. Astringent and disinfectant. A 50 per cent. solution is used to paint chilblains; 1 to 2 per cent. solution may be used as a gargle or mouth wash.

R _x	P. Aluminii Aceto-Tart. ʒj	.	.	.	4 grammes.
	P. Acid. Boric. ʒj	.	.	.	4 "
	Lycopodii ʒij	.	.	.	8 "

The snuff. To be used frequently. *Nasal Catarrh.*

Aluminii Sulphas. *Aluminium Sulphate.* Used for the same purposes as ordinary alum, but is a more powerful astringent.

AMMONIACUM.

Ammoniacum.

A gum resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum* (Umbelliferae). Occurs in tears or masses of a pale yellowish-brown colour. It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, expectorant, stimulant. It is chiefly given as an expectorant in affections of the chest unassociated with inflammation. *Externally* it is applied to indolent ulcers.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).

of **Mistura Ammoniaci**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce
(15 to 30 c.c.)

R _x	Oxymel. Scillæ m _{xx}	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Vin. Antimonial. m _{vj}	.	.	·4	„
	Mist. Ammoniaci ad ʒss	.	to 15		„

To be taken occasionally. *Chronic Cough.*

R _x	Tinct. Camph. Co. m _{xxx}	.	.	2	c.c.
	Vin. Antimonial. m _x	.	.	·6	„
	Syr. Tolutani ʒss	.	.	2	„
	Mist. Ammoniaci ad ʒss	.	to 15		„

To be taken when required. *Pituitous Asthma.*

R _x	Tinct. Castorei m _v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Tinct. Opii m _j	.	.	·06	„
	Syr. Tolutani m _{xv}	.	.	1	„
	Mist. Amygdalæ ʒj	.	.	4	„
	Mist. Ammoniaci ad ʒij	.	to 8		„

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day. *Whooping Cough.*

R _x	Hyd. Subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	·02	gramme.
	Pil. Ipecac. c. Scillâ gr. iij	.	.	·2	„

For one pill. Three times a day. *Chronic Cough.*

AMMONIUM.

Ammonium.

Liquor Ammoniaë. *Solution of Ammonia.* Contains 10 per cent. by weight of ammonia gas. Liquor Ammoniaë Fortis is three times the strength of the preceding.

Solution of ammonia is stimulant, expectorant, antacid, antispasmodic, rubefacient, and counter-irritant. It is useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis, and is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco; in low states of the system, in typhoid, scarlet fever, &c.; as an antidote to prussic acid, sedatives, and the bites of poisonous reptiles; used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in pain and stiffness of the joints.

The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in fainting, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c.

It should not be used in too concentrated a form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after-effects have sometimes proved serious.

Dose of Liquor Ammoniaë, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.) For a snake-bite 10 to 15 c.c., diluted with an equal volume of water, although not a true antidote, should be injected subcutaneously without loss of time.

Spiritus Ammoniae Fetidus. *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.* Is stimulant and antispasmodic. Given in hysterical and nervous affections. **Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)**

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus. *Spirit of Sal Volatile.* One of the favourite preparations of ammonia. It is a valuable general and cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antacid. Given in syncope, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c. **Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1·2 to 2·5 c.c.),** but for a single dose as much as **90 minims (6 c.c.)** may be given in water.

Linimentum Ammoniae. *Liniment of Ammonia.* Employed as a counter-irritant and rubefacient. If used too vigorously acts as a vesicant.

℞ Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xxx . . . 2 grammes.
Tinct. Zingiberis ℥xv . . . 1 c.c.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken an hour after each meal.

Antacid and Stimulant.

℞ Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xxx . . . 2 „
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx . . . 2 „
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

Two tablespoonfuls occasionally.

Stimulant and Carminative.

℞ Spirit. Ammon. Fetid. ℥xx . . . 1·2 c.c.
Tinct. Hyoseyami ℥xxx . . . 2 „
Spirit. Anisi ℥xv . . . 1 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken every four hours. *Hysterical Affections.*

℞ Spirit. Ammon. Fetid. ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Tinct. Castorei ℥xv . . . 1 „
Tinct. Moschi ℥x . . . 6 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss . . . to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

Hysteria.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis. *Mindererus Spirit.* A very safe and reliable diaphoretic and diuretic. Given in renal disease and all kinds of febrile conditions. *Externally* it is applied to bruises and inflammations, and

as a collyrium (diluted) in chronic ophthalmia. For this last purpose it is most important to see that the solution is neutral. **Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 c.c.)**

℞	Liq. Ammonii Acetatis ℥ij	.	.	8	c.c.
	Tinct. Aconiti ℥iij	.	.	2	"
	Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	.	.	3	"
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken at bedtime. *Diaphoretic in Simple Cold.*

℞	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥iij	.	.	12	c.c.
	Syr. Tolu. ℥ss	.	.	2	"
	Aq. Camph. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

The draught. *A mild Diaphoretic.*

℞	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥iij	.	.	12	c.c.
	Vin. Antimonial. ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Tinct. Opii ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Aq. Camph. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

The draught. To be taken at bedtime.

Acute Rheumatism.

℞	Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥iss	.	.	6	c.c.
	Sp. Ætheris Nit. ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Vin. Antimonial. ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Syr. Tolutani ℥ss	.	.	2	"
	Mist. Amygdalæ ℥ij	.	.	8	"
	Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Bronchitis.

℞	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥iij	.	.	90	c.c.
	Spirit. Rect. ℥ss	.	.	15	"
	Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij	.	.	to 250	"

The lotion.

Lichen.

℞	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥vj	.	.	24	c.c.
	Aq. Sambuci ad ℥viij	.	.	to 250	"

The lotion.

Chronic Ophthalmia.

℞	Liq. Ammonii Acetatis ℥ij	.	.	8	c.c.
	Ammon. Benzoatis gr. x	.	.	6	gramme.
	Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Dec. Scoparii ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Acute Nephritis.

Ammonii Bromidum. *Ammonium Bromide.*

Occurs in small, colourless crystals. Its action is analogous to that of potassium bromide, but is less depressing. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (·3 to 2 grammes).**

Incompatibles.—Acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether.

R̄	Ammon. Bromid. gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j . . .	4	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

The draught. To be taken at bedtime. *Soporific.*

R̄	Ammon. Bromid. gr. xx . . .	1·2	gramme.
	Liq. Arsenicalis ℥j . . .	·06	c.c.
	Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥viiij . . .	·5	„
	Inf. Caryoph. ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day. *Epilepsy.*

R̄	Ammon. Bromid. gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Syr. Papav. Alb. ℥xv . . .	1	c.c.
	Aq. Rosæ ad ℥ij . . .	to 8	„

To be given at bedtime, *if the child is inclined to wake up screaming.*

R̄	Ammon. Bromid. gr. x . . .	·6	gramme.
	Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. v . . .	·3	„
	Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx . . .	1·2	„
	Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥j . . .	4	grammes.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Neuralgia.*

Ammonii Carbonas. *Ammonium Carbonate.*

Occurs in translucent crystalline masses of characteristic odour. In large doses it is emetic; in small, a valuable gastric and cardiac stimulant; it is also given as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, croup, &c. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme).**

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water.

Incompatibles.—Acids, alkalies, lime water.

A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralises 13 grains of ammonium carbonate.

R̄	Ammonii Carbonatis gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. x . . .	·6	„
	Sp. Chlorof. ℥xij . . .	·8	c.c.
	Inf. Quassiae ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken every four hours.

Indigestion with Acidity.

R _x	Ammon. Carb. gr. v	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥xxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Syr. Tolu. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j	.	to 30		„

To be taken as directed. *Stimulant and Diaphoretic.*

R _x	Ammon. Carb. gr. iv	.	.	·25	gramme.
	Ammonii Bromid. gr. xv	.	.	1	„
	Syr. Papaveris ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Rutæ ad ℥j	.	to 30		„

Take at once, and repeat in a quarter of an hour if not relieved. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

R _x	Ammon. Carb. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	·03	gramme.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. v	.	.	·3	„
	Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	.	.	·008	„
	Ol. Menth. Pip. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	.	.	·01	„

Make a tablet. Two or three to be taken for *Indigestion and Flatulence.*

R _x	Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Syrup. Zingib. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	.	to 30		„

To be taken when required. *Nervous Headache.*

Ammonii Chloridum. *Ammonium Chloride. Sal Ammoniac.* As purified for medicinal use ammonium chloride appears in small white crystals of exceedingly unpleasant taste. This may to a certain extent be covered by liquid extract of liquorice. *Internally* it acts as a mild cholagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, and general gastric stimulant. It stimulates the mucous membrane of the pharynx, larynx, lungs, &c., especially when inhaled as a vapour from a suitable apparatus. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).**

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates; lead and silver salts.

R_x An Ammonium Chloride Inhaler.

The fumes to be inhaled every three hours for five minutes at a time. *In Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, and Chronic Bronchitis especially when the secretion is tough.*

℞	Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	.	.	6	gramme.
	Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	.	.	3	c.c.
	Syr. Tolutani ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Mist. Ammoniaci ℥ij	.	.	8	„
	Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

℞	Ammonii Chloridi gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Tinct. Gelsemii ℥x	.	.	6	c.c.
	Tinct. Aconiti ℥ij	.	.	1	„
	Ext. Kolæ Liquid. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liquid. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken every four hours. *Neuralgia.*

℞	Ammonii Chloridi gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Tinct. Valerianæ Amm. ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥x	.	.	6	„
	Tinct. Ignatiæ ℥v	.	.	3	„
	Syrup. Aromatici ℥j	.	.	4	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken in a little water every four hours for three doses. *Neuralgia.*

℞	Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	.	.	6	gramme.
	Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥x	.	.	6	c.c.
	Elixir Aurantii ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken twice a day. *Albuminuria.*

℞	Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	.	.	6	gramme
	Vin. Antimonial. ℥vj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Ext. Glycyrrhiz. Liq. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Anisi ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken every four hours. *Pleurisy, Mucous Congestion, &c.*

℞	Ammonii Chloridi gr. xij	.	.	8	gramme.
	Ext. Taraxaci Liq. ℥j	.	.	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Gent. Co. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Sennæ Co. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day. *Cirrhosis of Liver.*

℞ Ammonii Chloridi ʒj . . . 4 grammes.
 Sp. Rect. ʒj . . . 30 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ʒvj . . . to 200 „

The lotion. Keep soaked lint on the painful part.

Swelled Testicles.

For producing local effect on larynx and pharynx, Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi T.H.P. may be prescribed. One to be slowly sucked every hour.

Liquor Ammonii Citratis. *Solution of Ammonium Citrate.* A neutral solution made by dissolving citric acid in solution of ammonium carbonate. A mild diaphoretic and diuretic used in a similar manner to solution of ammonium acetate. **Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 c.c.)**

℞ Liq. Ammonii Citratis ʒij . . . 8 c.c.
 Ammon. Carb. gr. ij . . . 1 gramme.
 Syr. Tolu. ʒss . . . 2 c.c.
 Aq. Camph. ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Febrifuge and Expectorant.

℞ Ammon. Carb. gr. viij . . . 5 gramme.
 Sp. Chlorof. mʒ . . . 3 c.c.
 Tinct. Aconiti mʒ . . . 06 „
 Aq. ad ʒss . . . to 15 „

To be taken every three hours with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing.

Febrifuge.

Ammonii Iodidum. *Ammonium Iodide.* A granular white salt gradually turning yellow on keeping. Its action is similar to that of potassium iodide, but is not so depressing. **Dose, 3 to 15 grains (2 to 1 gramme).**

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water and rectified spirit.

Ammonii Phosphas. *Ammonium Phosphate.* A salt occurring in colourless prisms, becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing ammonia and water. It is antilithic, diaphoretic, and a hepatic stimulant. It is given in rheumatism, gout, to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (3 to 1.2 gramme).**

Solubility.—1 in 4 of water; insoluble in rectified spirit.

℞ Ammonii Phosphatis gr. x . . . 6 gramme.
 Ammonii Salicylatis gr. x . . . 6 „
 Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss . . . to 15 c.c.

To be taken three times a day.

Acute and Subacute Rheumatism.

℞ Ammonii Phosphatis ℥j . . . 4 grammes.
 P. Mag. Boro-Citratis Co. ℥j . . . 30 „

The powder. Take a teaspoonful three times a day in
 aerated lithia water. *Gout and Gravel.*

AMYGDALA AMARA.

Bitter Almond.

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var. *amara* (Rosaceæ). It contains a bland fixed oil, and when bruised with water a volatile oil is formed (oleum amygdalæ volatile) together with prussic acid. The powdered seeds rubbed with water and strained yield a milk-like emulsion which is very grateful in certain skin affections.

On account of the variable amounts of hydrocyanic acid formed, bitter almonds should never be used internally.

℞ Glycerini ℥ss . . . 2 c.c.
 Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ij . . . 1 gramme.
 Tinct. Benzoin. Simp. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
 Amygd. Amaræ (Decort.) ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
 Aq. Sambuci ad ℥viiij . . . to 250 c.c.

A Soothing Lotion in Sunburn and Chapped Skins.

AMYGDALA DULCIS.

Sweet Almond.

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var. *dulcis* (Rosaceæ), known as the Jordan almond. When triturated with water almonds form an emulsion which is emollient and demulcent. The expressed oil is bland and slightly laxative. The emulsion is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures.

℞ Heroin. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. . . 002 gramme.
 Vin. Ipecac. ℥v . . . 3 c.c.
 Syr. Tolu. ℥ss . . . 2 „
 Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss . . . to 15 „

To be taken every four hours. *Troublesome Cough.*

R	Mel. Purif. ℥ss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Scillæ mʒ	.	.	.	·3	"
	Vin. Ipecac. mʒiij	.	.	.	·5	"
	Syr. Pruni Virg. mxxx	.	.	.	2	"
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	.		to 15		"

To be taken three times a day.

Cough.

R	Liq. Potassæ mʒ	.	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Ext. Tritici Liq. ℥j	.	.	.	4	"
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥j	.		to 30		"

Take in a wineglassful of water every four hours.

Renal and Urinary Irritation.

AMYL NITRIS.

Amyl Nitrite.

A yellowish ethereal liquid of somewhat fragrant odour. It is a powerful antispasmodic, giving speedy relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic and uræmic asthma, and all kinds of paroxysmic cardiac pain. It is useful for the relief of seasickness, migraine, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, &c. It averts syncope from sudden fright, shock, or anæsthetics. In the last, if the first few whiffs are of no avail it should not be pushed. For the relief of tetanic convulsions it must be administered *between* the spasms.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite are valuable in hæmoptysis, being in fact almost a specific. Menorrhagia is controlled by a single inhalation a day. Good results in post-partum hæmorrhage. If not efficacious at first, provided sufficient has been inhaled to induce full physiological action, subsequent inhalations rarely do any good.

Amyl nitrite decomposes on keeping or exposure, and cannot be dispensed in mixtures except for immediate use. A few drops may be inhaled from a handkerchief, but it is most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules, containing 3 or 5 minims (·2 or ·3 c.c.) These are encased in cotton-wool and silk, and when snapped between the fingers permit inhalation without danger of overdose. The vapour should be directed to be inhaled slowly at first, and continued for three or four minutes.

See also Erythrol and Mannitol Nitrates; Nitroglycerin.

AMYLENI HYDRAS.*Amylene Hydrate.*

A pungent colourless liquid. Freely soluble in alcohol; 1 in 10 of water. Used as a hypnotic. It is generally prescribed in gelatin capsules containing 10 minims.

Dormiol. *Amylene Chloral.* **Dose, 5 to 40 minims** (.3 to 3 c.c.) It may be administered in a draught with elixir or syrup of orange, but on account of its pungency is best presented in capsules containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ minims.

Useful in Melancholia.

AMYLUM.*Starch.*

Starch obtained from maize, wheat, or rice is used for varied purposes. *Internally* it is nutritive and demulcent. As a dusting powder it is the safest application to prevent excoriation in infants. Alone or mixed with talc, fullers' earth, boric acid, &c., it is employed to absorb secretions, prevent chafing, and allay inflammation. *Freshly prepared* enemata of starch, with or without opium, are commonly employed in irritable states of the rectum, dysentery, &c.

℞	Glycerin. Amyli ʒiv	.	.	.	15 grammes.
	Ung. Lanolini ʒiv	.	.	.	15 "
	Ol. Rosæ gtt. j	.	.	.	1 drop.

A soothing application for chapped hands. It is especially useful to surgeons for counteracting the effects of strong antiseptics on the hands.

℞	Zinci Oxidi ʒss	.	.	.	2 grammes.
	Adipis Benzoatis ʒij	.	.	.	8 "
	Paraff. Moll. Alb. ʒij	.	.	.	8 "
	Liq. Calcis ʒij	.	.	.	8 "
	Glycerin. Amyli ʒij	.	.	.	8 "
	Ol. Rosæ gtt. j	.	.	.	1 drop.

An emollient cream.

℞	P. Zinci Boratis	.	.	.	1 part.
	Pulv. Iridis	.	.	.	1 "
	Pulv. Amyli	.	.	.	98 parts.

The dusting powder. For infants or sensitive skins.

ANALGEN.

A crystalline white powder, insoluble in water. It is a derivative of oxychinoline, and has been used in acute rheumatism and neuralgic affections. It is but little used.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

ANETHI FRUCTUS.

Dill Fruit.

The ripe fruit of *Anethum graveolens* (Umbelliferae). It is aromatic, carminative, stimulant. Of service in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccough, &c., and as a vehicle for more active or less agreeable remedies, especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives. The simple water is preferable for children.

Aqua Anethi. Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 c.c.)

Oleum Anethi. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (.03 to .2 c.c.)

ANILINUM.

Aniline. Aniline Oil.

When fresh, this is a colourless oily liquid, slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed and volatile oils. It dissolves alkaloids freely, and will take up its own weight of iodoform. Aniline was introduced as an inhalation in phthisis, but ill effects attended its use. It is little used in medicine, but is one of the most useful of microscopic clearing reagents.

ANISI FRUCTUS.

The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Umbelliferae). Like dill and caraway, it is a useful carminative, stomachic, and flavouring agent. The distilled water or spirit is a useful addition to cough mixtures, especially for children.

Aqua Anisi. Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 c.c.)

Oleum Anisi. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (.03 to .2 c.c.)

Spiritus Anisi. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES.

Chamomile Flowers.

The dried flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ). Aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and tonic; in large doses emetic. They are useful in dyspepsia, and are a popular domestic remedy. *Externally* the hot decoction or the flowers themselves made into a poultice are used to relieve pain.

℞	Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	gramme.
	Pil. Coloc. Co. gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	„
	Ol. Anthemidis gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	„

For one pill. Every fourth night. *Antibilious Pills.*

℞	Pulv. Rhei gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Ext. Anthemidis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015	„
	Ol. Anthemidis gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	„

For one pill. Every night after dinner.

Carminative Pills.

℞	Tinct. Carminativæ m℥	.	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥ss	.	.	.	2	„
	Syr. Zingib. ℥j	.	.	.	4	„
	Inf. Anthemidis ad ℥j	.	.	to 30		„

Take three times a day.

Tonic and Stomachic.

ANTIMONIUM.

Antimony.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. *Solution of Antimony Chloride.* A reddish liquid coloured by impurity. The pure solution is colourless but possesses no advantage over the preceding. *Externally* it has been applied as an escharotic to cancerous growths. Is reported to cause but little pain or inflammation, and to leave a clean and healthy surface.

Antimonii Oxidum. *Antimony Oxide.* A greyish-white, insoluble powder, possessing emetic, alterative, and diaphoretic properties. When prescribed it is generally as Pulvis Antimonialis. Antimony compounds are external and internal irritants. They are depressants **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (·06 to ·12 gramme).**

Antidotes.—Emetics ; strong solution of tannin ; stimulants and demulcents.

Pulvis Antimonialis. A mixture of antimony oxide and calcium phosphate. **Dose, 3 to 6 grains (.2 to .4 gramme).**

James's Powder is an analogous preparation, but with some slight unascertained difference of composition.

R _x	Pulv. Antimonialis gr. ij	.	.	.	.12	gramme.
	Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	.	.	.	.03	„
	Ext. Hyoseyami gr. iss.	.	.	.	.1	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Chronic Rheumatism.

R _x	Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	.	.	.	.1	gramme.
	Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co. gr. iij	.	.	.	.2	„
	P. Sapo. Cast. gr. j	.	.	.	.06	„

For one pill. Every other night. *Bilious Dyspepsia.*

Antimonium Sulphuratum. *Sulphurated Antimony.* A dull red powder consisting of a mixture of antimony sulphides and oxides. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic. Its action is uncertain, being dependent upon the acidity of the stomach. Used in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions. **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (.06 to .1 gramme).**

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulated food, &c.

Solubility.—Insoluble in water.

Antidotes.—Emetics ; strong tannin solution ; stimulants and demulcents.

R _x	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co. gr. v	.	.	.	.3	gramme.
To be taken twice a day.						<i>Cholagogue.</i>

R _x	Antim. Sulphurati gr. ij	.	.	.	.1	gramme.
	Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr. ij	.	.	.	.1	„
	Pulv. Guaiaci gr. j.	.	.	.	.06	„

For one pill. Three times a day. *Skin Affections.*

Antimonium Tartaratum. *Tartarated Antimony. Tartar Emetic.* A combination of acid potassium tartrate and antimonious oxide. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and a powerful depressant. Useful in the *early* acute stage of bronchitis and pneumonia, but should not be continued

after free secretion of mucus has been established. Its administration has been largely abandoned in favour of ipecacuanha. **Dose** as a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (**·0025 to ·008 gramme**); as an emetic, **1 to 2 grains** (**·06 to ·1 gramme**).

Solubility.—1 in 17 cold water; almost insoluble in alcohol.

Antidotes.—Strong tannin solution; stimulants and demulcents.

R̄	Antim. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	.	.	2·5 milligrammes.
	Potass. Nitratis gr. v	.	.	·3 gramme.
	Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss.	.	to 15	„

Take every three hours.

Early Acute Bronchitis.

Vinum Antimoniale. *Antimonial Wine.* Sherry wine containing 2 grains (·12 gramme) tartarated antimony in each fluid ounce (30 c.c.). **Dose, 10 to 30 minims** (**·5 to 2 c.c.**) as a diaphoretic, **2 to 4 fluid drachms** (**8 to 15 c.c.**) as an emetic.

R̄	Vin. Antimonial. ℥x.	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Syrup. Papaveris ℥ss	.	.	2 „
	Aq. ad ℥ss.	.	to 15	„

Take every four hours.

Spasmodic Cough.

APIOL.

Apiol.

A greenish oily liquid obtained from common parsley, *Apium Petroselinum*. Used as an emmenagogue, and stated to be of service in malaria.

Dose, 3 to 5 minims (**·2 to ·3 c.c.**)

Solubility.—Freely soluble in alcohol and ether; insoluble in water.

On account of its pungency and insolubility it should be prescribed in gelatin capsules or perles, 3 to 5 minims (·2 to ·3 c.c.) in each.

Crystalline Apiol is sometimes substituted in the same doses, but its composition is not well defined.

R^x Ext. Ergotæ gr. j '06 gramme.
 Apiol. miiij '2 „

For one capsule. One to be taken three times a day.

Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Canadian Hemp.

This root is known in America as Indian hemp, but it must not be confounded with *Cannabis indica*. It is emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic. Good results have attended the use of apocynum in cases of feeble heart action accompanied by dropsy, due to defective compensation when the pulse is feeble and either slow or rapid.

The preparation used is the tincture (1 in 10). **Dose, 10 to 60 minims ('6 to 4 c.c.)**

R^x Tinct. Apocyni mxx '6 c.c.
 Tinct. Digitalis mv '3 „
 Liq. Strychninæ mij '1 „
 Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

Uræmia.

Apocynin. An eclectic resinoid prepared from the root. Used like the above. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain ('03 to '06 gramme)** in pill.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

An alkaloid obtained by heating morphine hydrochloride in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. Occurs in greyish-white acicular crystals. A powerful and prompt emetic, and hence valuable in cases of poisoning; it is usually injected hypodermically. In very small doses a useful expectorant and sedative in bronchitis and cough.

Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$ grain ('002 gramme) as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain ('016 gramme) or less as an emetic. Hypodermically as an emetic, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain ('003 to '006 gramme).

Incompatibles.—Alkalies; iodides and bromides; ferric salts.

Antidotes.—Strychnine; chloral; chloroform.

Syrupus Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi.

Syrup of Apomorphine Hydrochloride. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.) Useful in cough and bronchitis.

℞ Syr. Apomorph. Hyd. ʒss . . . 2 c.c.
 Syr. Pruni Virg. ʒss . . . 2 „
 Aq. ad ʒss . . . to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Dry irritable Cough.*

℞ Syr. Apomorph. Hyd. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.
 Syr. Picis Liq. ʒss . . . 2 „
 Syr. Papav. Alb. ʒss . . . 2 „
 Aq. ad ʒss . . . to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Irritable Cough.*

ARGENTUM.*Silver.*

The continued internal use of all silver salts is objectionable on account of the discoloration of the skin.

Argenti Chloridum. *Silver Chloride.* A white, insoluble powder, blackening on exposure to light. It is antiseptic and a nerve sedative. Given in chronic dysentery, gastralgia, syphilis, epilepsy, and various neuroses. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain ('016 to '06 gramme) in pill.

Argenti Citras. *Silver Citrate.* *Itrol.* A white, slightly soluble powder. Astringent and antiseptic. Used in Crede's antiseptic treatment as a dusting powder with kaolin as diluent, or as an ointment (strength 1 to 2 per cent.) In lotion for gonorrhœa (strength 1 in 4000). *Solutions will not keep.*

Argenti Lactas. *Silver Lactate.* *Actol.* A white powder. Astringent and antiseptic. Used in ointment (5 to 10 per cent.) or as a lotion for surgical use 1 in 1000 to 1 in 500. For injection in gonorrhœa or for a gargle 1 in 1000 is strong enough.

Solubility.—1 in 20 of water. *Solutions will not keep.*

Argenti Nitras. *Silver Nitrate.* *Lunar Caustic.* In colourless, tabular crystals. *Externally* is astringent, escharotic, and hæmostatic. *Internally* is said to be astringent, alterative, and tonic. Used in epilepsy, chorea, &c. It is applied directly to ulcers, morbid growths, &c. Weak lotions are used to paint bedsores, the affected parts in laryngitis, pharyngitis, &c. Still weaker solutions are used as injections in gonorrhœa

and gleet, and as lotions in ophthalmia. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (**·016 to ·03 gramme**) in pill.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles.—Organic matter of any kind; chlorides; phosphates; tannic acid, &c.

Antidotes.—Solution of common salt; emetics; milk; white of egg; demulcents.

The stains produced on the *unbroken* skin may be removed by solution of potassium cyanide. The latter should be quickly and thoroughly washed off.

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . . ·016 gramme.
 Kaolini gr. ij ·1 „
 Ung. Paraff. Alb. q.s. . . . a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Chorea.*

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. iv . . . ·25 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . . to 30 c.c.

The application. To be painted on the affected part.
For Bedsores; Laryngitis.

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. ij . . . ·12 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . . to 30 c.c.

The lotion. To be injected twice a day.
Gleet; or may be applied as drops for Granular Eyelids.

℞ Acidi Pyrogallic. gr. xxiv . . . 1·5 gramme.
 Sp. Vin. Rect. ℥ss . . . 15 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij . . . to 60 „

Sol. No. 1.

℞ Argenti Nitratis ℥j . . . 4 grammes.
 Liq. Ammoniæ ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij . . . to 60 „

Sol. No. 2.

Apply No. 1 Solution to the hair by means of a comb and a tooth-brush, then apply No. 2 Solution in the same way.

To prevent coloration of the surrounding skin, it should be smeared with stiff paraffin ointment.

A useful hair dye. Applied full strength it stains the hair black; by suitable dilution brown shades may be obtained.

Argenti Cyanidum. *Silver Cyanide.* A white insoluble powder. It is antiseptic and sedative. Given in

epilepsy and chorea. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain ($\cdot001$ to $\cdot003$ gramme) in pill.

Antidotes.—Emetic, stomach tube, ammonia, and stimulants; artificial respiration.

Argenti Iodidum. *Silver Iodide.* A yellowish insoluble powder given in gastralgia, syphilis, and epilepsy. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain ($\cdot015$ to $\cdot06$ gramme) in pill. Its protracted use is stated not to cause discoloration of the skin, but this statement requires corroboration.

Argenti Oxidum. *Silver Oxide.* A brownish insoluble powder. Astringent, sedative, and tonic. It is not so powerful an escharotic as the nitrate, and does not stain the skin. Given in dyspepsia, gastrodynia, uterine hæmorrhage, chronic diarrhœa. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains ($\cdot03$ to $\cdot12$ gramme) in pill.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, creosote, tannic acid, extracts, and organic substances generally.

R	Argenti oxidi gr. j	.	.	.	.	$\cdot06$ gramme.
	Kaolin. gr. ij	.	.	.	.	$\cdot12$ „
	Ung. Paraffin. q.s.	.	.	.	.	a sufficiency.

For one pill every night.

Epilepsy ; Choreæ.

Argentamine. A nearly colourless alkaline liquid turning yellow on exposure ; said to consist of silver phosphate dissolved in solution of ethylene-diamine. It is antiseptic and astringent. Used as a gonorrhœal injection. Strength 1 in 4000 to 1 in 8000.

Argonin. A neutral silver-casein compound containing 4.25 per cent. silver. It is antiseptic, and is chiefly used in gonorrhœa as an injection—strength 1 to 5 per cent. For conjunctivitis $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. solution.

Argyrol. *Silver Vitellin.* Stated to contain 30 per cent. of silver. It is freely soluble in water ; the solution does not coagulate albumen. Used as an injection in gonorrhœa, commencing with 2 per cent. solutions, gradually increased to 5 per cent. For purulent conjunctivitis, &c., the solution may be even stronger.

Collogarum. *Colloid Silver.* **Dose**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain ($\cdot016$ to $\cdot06$ gramme). Antiseptic and bactericide. Lotions may be $\cdot01$ to 1 per cent., ointments 5 to 10 per cent. Soluble 1 in 20 of water.

Ichthargan. *Silver Thio-hydrocarburo-sulphonate.* Powerful antiseptic and bactericide, said to contain 20 per cent. silver. Soluble in water. Both the salt and its solution rapidly decompose on exposure.

Largin. A grey compound of silver and albumen, containing 11 per cent. of silver. Soluble 1 in 10 water, and in glycerin. Antiseptic, astringent, and bactericide. Useful in gonorrhœa and purulent ophthalmia. Strength $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. solutions.

Protargol. A yellow powder readily soluble in water, consisting of a proteid compound of silver. Antiseptic and bactericide. Used in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis, and purulent ophthalmia. Lotions may be made from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent., ointments up to 10 per cent. with unguentum paraffini.

ARISTOL.

Dithymol-diiodide.

A reddish-brown, nearly odourless and tasteless powder containing 46 per cent. iodine. Soluble in chloroform, ether, fixed oils, and fats; slightly soluble in water and alcohol. Introduced as a substitute for iodoform. It may be freely used as a dusting powder, either alone or diluted, in eczema, psoriasis, and venereal ulcers. In ointments it may be used up to 10 per cent. with lard or paraffin ointment.

R̄	Aristol.	ʒiv	.	.	.	.	15 grammes.
	Kaolin.	ad ʒij	.	.	.	to 60	„

The dusting powder. *Psoriasis.*

R̄	Aristol.	ʒj	.	.	.	.	4 grammes.
	Pastæ Lassar.	ʒxij	.	.	.	45	„

The ointment. *Eczema.*

ARMORACIÆ RADIX.

Horseradish Root.

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Cruciferæ). Diaphoretic and stimulant, having properties similar to mustard. The spirit is frequently given in atonic dyspepsia and rheumatism, and is a pleasant flavouring agent. The compound syrup is used in France for whooping cough, and seems to be beneficial, especially combined with fresh infusion of coffee.

Dose of Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

Syrupus Armoraciæ Compositus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Sp. Armoraciæ Co. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
 Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx . . . 1·2 „
 Inf. Rhei Co. ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic in Dyspepsia.*

ARNICÆ RADIX.

Arnica Rhizome.

The dried rhizome and roots of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ). Credited with being a cerebro-spinal stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue. It is probably stomachic and carminative in small doses; in large doses it is purgative. The diluted tincture and a poultice made with the leaves or flowers are applied to contusions, sprains, &c.

Fifteen-minim doses of the tincture in water three times a day sometimes give relief in rheumatoid arthritis.

Dose, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm (1 to 4 c.c.)

ASAFETIDA.

Asafetida.

A gum-resin obtained from the root of *Ferula foetida* and other species (Umbelliferæ). Antispasmodic, stimulant, and laxative; given in hysterical and nervous affections, in flatulent distension of the bowels, and as an intestinal stimulant.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme); of Tinctura Asafetidæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Tinct. Asafetidæ ℥xx . . . 1·2 c.c.
 Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥ss . . . 2 „
 Moschi gr. iij 2 gramme.
 P. Acaciæ ℥ss 2 grammes.
 Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iiss . . . to 40 c.c.

The draught. *Hysterical or Spasmodic Colic.*

℞ Pil. Aloes et Asafetidæ gr. v . . . 3 gramme.

To be taken every night as an intestinal stimulant.

Flatulency.

R Pil. Asafetidæ Co. gr. v . . . 3 gramme.
 To be taken twice a day as a laxative and stimulant.
Flatulency.

R Asafetidæ gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Ovi Vitelli ʒj . . . 30 c.c.
 Inf. Valerianæ ʒij . . . 50 „

The enema. *Flatulent Distension of Bowel.*

Asafetida is extremely disagreeable, and there is no way of disguising it completely; hence when possible it should be given in pill.

ASPARAGIN.

Asparagin. Althein.

In colourless crystals having a slight acid reaction. Soluble 1 in 50 of water, almost insoluble in alcohol. Diuretic. Is given in dropsy, cardiac dropsy, and gout.

Dose, 1 to 2 grains (·06 to ·1 gramme) in pill or in aqueous solution.

ATROPINA. See **Belladonna.**

AURANTII CORTEX.

Bitter Orange Peel.

The fresh and dried outer part of the pericarp of *Citrus Aurantium* var. *Bigaradia* (Rutaceæ). Orange peel is a bitter tonic, carminative, and stomachic.

Dose of Infusum Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Infusum Aurantii Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Syrupus Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Syrupus Aurantii Floris, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

The foregoing preparations of bitter orange peel are all agreeable flavouring agents, and may be used freely. Syrup of the flowers is rather sickly, and is sometimes objected to.

In the same category may be classed **Syrupus Aromaticus**, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.), and **Elixir Aromaticus**, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Tinet. Aurantii ʒj . . . 4 c.c.
 Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x6 „
 Inf. Cascarillæ ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Mild Tonic and Stomachic.

℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Syrup. Zingiberis ʒss . . . 2 c.c.
 Sp. Ammon. Arom. ʒss . . . 2 „
 Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ʒj. . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day, an hour after meals.

Tonic in Dyspepsia.

AURUM.

Gold.

Auri Bromidum. *Auric Bromide. Gold Tribromide.*

A dark-brown powder, soluble in water. Given in hysteria, epilepsy, nervous dyspepsia, Bright's disease, migraine, alcoholic neurasthenia, &c. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (**·001 to ·004 gramme**) in pill or mixture. Small and frequent doses give the best results.

℞ Auri Tribromidi gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. . . ·001 gramme.
 Kaolini gr. j06 „
 Ung. Paraffini q.s. . . . a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken every three hours.

Hystero-epilepsy.

Liquor Auri et Arsenii Bromidi } **Dose, 5 to 10 minims**
 Liquor Auri et Hydrargyri Bromidi } (**·3 to ·6 c.c.**)

Given in the same cases as Auric Bromide.

Auri et Sodii Chloridi. A yellow hygroscopic salt.

Used in solution as a caustic, and has been given in tubercular affections. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (**·002 to ·01 gramme**). Injections of $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain used successfully in treatment of lupus.

Auri Cyanidum. *Gold Tricyanide.* A colourless, very hygroscopic salt. Has been given in tuberculosis. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (**·001 to ·005 gramme**).

BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI.

Gurjun Balsam. Wood Oil.

A viscid oleo-resin obtained from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* and other species (Dipteraceæ). In its properties Gurjun

balsam resembles copaiba. In the East it has a reputation for the treatment of leprosy, eczema, and other skin diseases.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.) in mixture or gelatin capsule.

Rx	Bals. Dipterocarpi	ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Liq. Potassæ	mv	.	.	3	"
	P. Acaciæ gr.	xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Aq. Cinnam.	ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	c.c.

Chronic Eczema.

Rx	Bals. Dipterocarpi	ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Vernisol	ʒj	.	.	30	grammes.

Chronic Eczema.

BALSANUM PERUVIANUM.

Balsam of Peru.

A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Myroxylon Pereira* (Leguminosæ). It is disinfectant, antiseptic, carminative, and expectorant. Applied *externally* to sore nipples, to chilblains, to indolent ulcers, and as a parasiticide.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 c.c.)

Solubility.—Freely soluble in chloroform; mixes with an equal bulk of 90 per cent. alcohol, but is thrown out on the addition of a larger quantity.

Rx	Bals. Peru.	ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Syr. Pruni Virg.	ʒiv	.	.	15	"
	Ovi Vitelli	ʒj	.	.	30	"
	Aq. Cinnam.	ad ʒvj	.	.	to 200	"

A sixth part to be taken in a little water every four hours.

Chronic Bronchitis.

Rx	Bals. Peru.	ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Ung. Resinæ	ʒj	.	.	30	grammes.

The application, to be spread on lint. *Bed-sores.*

Rx	Bals. Peruvian.	ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Adipis Præp.	ʒj	.	.	30	grammes.

The ointment. *For Sore Nipples.*

Rx Sapon. Sulphur., Camphor., et Bals. Peru.

To be used in place of ordinary toilet soap.

Skin Diseases.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM.*Balsam of Tolu.*

A balsam obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera* (Leguminosæ). Is closely allied to balsam of Peru in properties; used almost entirely as an expectorant in cough mixtures, &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).

of **Syrupus Tolutanus**, *Tolu Syrup*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Tolutana, *Tincture of Tolu*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞	Bals. Tolu.	ʒiiss	.	.	.	.	6	grammes.
	Ovi Vitelli	ʒj	.	.	.	.	30	c.c.
	Tr. Camph. Co.	ʒij	.	.	.	.	8	"
	Syr. Pruni Virg.	ʒiv	.	.	.	.	15	"
	Aq. Santali ad	ʒviij	.	.	.	to 200	"	"

An eighth part to be taken in a little water every four hours.

Bronchial Expectorant.

℞	Tinct. Tolu.	℥x	.	.	.	.	6	c.c.
	Vin. Ipecac.	℥iij	.	.	.	.	2	"
	Mist. Amygdalæ	ʒij	.	.	.	.	8	"
	Aq. Anisi ad	ʒss	.	.	.	to 15	"	"

To be taken in a little water when cough is troublesome.

℞	Syrup. Tolu.	ʒss	.	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Scillæ	ʒss	.	.	.	.	2	"
	Inf. Senegæ ad	ʒiv	.	.	.	to 15	"	"

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Old Bronchitis.

BAPTISINUM.*Baptisin.*

An eclectic resinoid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria* (Wild Indigo) (Leguminosæ). Appears as a brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Purgative and emetic in large doses, mild laxative and hepatic stimulant in small.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme) in pill.

Tinctura Baptisiæ. *Tincture of Baptisia.* **Dose, 5 to 30 minims (.3 to 2 c.c.)**

℞	Baptisini gr.	j	.	.	.	.	.06	gramme.
	Aloini gr.	ss	.	.	.	.	.03	"
	Ext. Cascaræ gr.	j	.	.	.	.	.06	"
	Ext. Hyoscy. gr.	ss	.	.	.	.	.03	"

For one pill. To be taken every other night.

Cholagogue and Laxative.

R̄	Tinct. Baptisæ m̄xv . . .	1 c.c
	Tinct. Podophyll. Amm. m̄xv . .	1 „
	Syrup. Zingib. ad ʒj . . .	to 4 „

One teaspoonful every night, at bedtime, in a little water.
Cholagogue.

BARI SULPHIDUM.

Barium Sulphide.

Barium sulphide is only used as a depilatory, for which purpose, if perfectly fresh, it is very efficient.

R̄	Barii Sulphidi Recentis ʒij . . .	8 grammes.
	Pulv. Amyli ʒij . . .	8 „

Mix and preserve in a stoppered bottle. For use, make a little into a thin paste with water and spread over the skin; after five or ten minutes (according to the strength of the sulphide) scrape off with a bone knife and bathe the part with warm water. If there is any soreness or slight inflammation, apply a little cold cream after bathing.

BEBERINA.

Beberine.

The active principle of Bebeeru bark, *Nectandra Rodiaci* (Lauraceæ). Occurs as an amorphous brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; is supposed to be identical with Buxine and Pelosine. Antiperiodic and tonic, suggested as a substitute for quinine, but is seldom used. Given in pill.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme) as a febrifuge, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (·03 to ·06 gramme) as a tonic.

Beberinæ Sulphas. *Beberine Sulphate.* Reddish brown scales, soluble in water. **Dose,** as for the alkaloid.

R̄	Beberinæ Sulphat. gr. iij . . .	·2 gramme.
	Acid. Sulph. Aromat. m̄x . . .	·6 c.c.
	Syr. Aurantii ʒss . . .	2 „
	Aq. ad ʒss . . .	to 15 „

To be taken every six hours.

Periodic Headache and Neuralgia.

BELÆ FRUCTUS.

Bael Fruit.

The dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos* (Rutaceæ).

The *fresh* fruit is largely used in India in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Confection of the fresh fruit is sometimes to be obtained, and is reputed to preserve some of its original efficacy.

Dose of *Extractum Belæ Liquidum*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.) Stated to be without value.

BELLADONNA.

Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade.

All parts of the plant *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ) contain practically the same mydriatic principle, atropine. This alkaloid, a violent poison, acts on the skin as an anodyne and local anæsthetic, and is of the greatest service in relieving neuralgic, osteo-arthritic, and other pain.

Belladonna is diuretic and antispasmodic, and is given for cardiac palpitation, dysmenorrhœa, constipation, laryngismus stridulus, collapse, the night sweats of phthisis, nocturnal incontinence of urine, cystitis, spasmodic asthma, and whooping cough; it is employed both *externally* and *internally* in neuralgic affections, to check secretion of milk, relieve cramp whether of body or limbs, spasm of sphincter of uterus, bladder, or rectum, in chordee, &c. Instilled into the eye it dilates the pupil. Some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy towards belladonna, quite moderate doses producing delirium and occasionally an erythematous rash.

Dose of *Extractum Belladonnæ*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·015 to ·06 gramme).

***Succus Belladonnæ*, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)**

***Tinctura Belladonnæ*, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)**

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid and astringent tinctures, mercuric chloride.

Antagonists.—Morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, eserine.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, large doses of charcoal and water; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain pilocarpine nitrate hypodermically; this is the best.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, Chloroformum Belladonnæ, alone or combined with other liniments, are useful in neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

Glycerinum Belladonnæ affords relief in acute inflammations. When it is necessary to arrest the secretion of milk in nursing women, lint soaked in glycerin

of belladonna may be applied to the breasts. Instead of this some prefer the application of belladonna plasters or the inunction of belladonna ointment for the same purpose.

In lumbago the application of a large belladonna plaster frequently gives relief.

Unguentum Belladonnæ. *Belladonna Ointment.*
Most useful application for spasm of sphincter. For spasm of urethra or chordee it may be smeared along the under side of the penis.

℞ Ung. Belladonnæ ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

To be smeared thickly over boils or carbuncles and covered with lint.

℞ Glycerin. Belladonnæ ℥j . . . 30 c.c.

Paint thickly over the boil and cover with lint wrung out in hot water.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ 01 gramme.
Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 „
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 001 „
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Chronic Constipation.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 016 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij2 „

For one pill. To be taken every night. *Constipation.*

℞ Ext. Bellad. Alcoholic. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 gramme.
Agaricin. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ 01 „

For one pill. To be taken every night.

To check Night Sweats in Phthisis.

℞ Tr. Belladonnæ ℥v3 c.c.
Tr. Camph. Co. ℥xv1 „
Syr. Aurant. ℥ss2 „
Aq. Camph. ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day when required.

Palpitation and Heart Pain.

℞ Tr. Belladonnæ mij1 c.c.
Bromoform. mij1 „
Vin. Ipecac. ℥v3 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ℥ij8 „
Aq. ad ℥ss . . . to 15 „

To be taken every four hours. *Whooping Cough.*

℞	Tr. Belladonnæ ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Tr. Lobeliæ Æther. ℥x	.	.	·6	„
	Tr. Jaborandi ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

The draught. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

℞	Tr. Belladonnæ ℥viiij	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Ext. Kava-Kava Liq. ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Inf. Buchu ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken in half a tumbler of barley water every six hours. *Irritable Bladder.*

℞ Emp. Belladonnæ 6 in. diameter on thin leather.

Send two. To be applied to the breasts.

To check Flow of Milk.

℞	Chlorof. Belladonnæ ʒj	.	.	30	c.c.
	Linim. Belladonnæ ʒj	.	.	30	„

To be painted several times a day over the painful part. *Lumbago.*

℞	Linim. Belladonnæ				
	Linim. Chloroformi				
	Linim. Aconiti āā ʒj	.	.	of each 30	c.c.

The liniment. A tablespoonful to be well rubbed into the painful area; the part then to be covered with hot spongipiline. *Lumbago.*

℞	Ammonii Benzoatis gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Liq. Ammonii Citratis ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Tr. Belladonnæ ℥viiij	.	.	·5	„
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥viiij	.	.	·5	„
	Dec. Tritici ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

Two tablespoonfuls in a wineglassful of water every four hours. *Nephritis.*

℞	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	·015	gramme.
	P. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	·015	„
	Ext. Cascaræ gr. iij	.	.	·2	„

For one pill. One every night when required.

Constipation.

℞	Tr. Belladonnæ ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Tr. Cacti Grandiflor. ℥v	.	.	·3	„
	Ext. Kolæ Liq. ʒj	.	.	4	„
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Cardiac Weakness.

Atropina. *Atropine.* The active principle of belladonna. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (**·0003 to ·0006 gramme**). In acute mania much larger doses are given—up to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (**·003 gramme**).

Solubility.—1 in 300 water, 1 in 40 olive oil; freely soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and oleic acid.

Atropinæ Sulphas. *Atropine Sulphate.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (**·0003 to ·0006 gramme**).

Solubility.—1 in 10 alcohol; freely soluble in water; insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, salts of mercury.

Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis. *Solution of Atropine Sulphate.* Contains 1 gramme of salt in 100 c.c. Best antidote in fungus and opium poisoning. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (**·03 to ·06 c.c.**); hypodermically **1 to 2 minims** (**·06 to ·12 c.c.**)

℞ Lamellæ Atropinæ gr. $\frac{1}{5000}$. . .013 milligramme.

One disc to be placed in the inner lid every night.

To dilate the Pupil.

℞ Atropinæ gr. iv . . .25 gramme.
Cocainæ gr. viij . . .5 "
Acid. Oleici ꝑiv . . .15 c.c.
Ol. Amygdalæ ad ꝑj . . to 30 ,,

The oil. A few drops to be gently rubbed into the affected part.

Neuralgia and Lumbago.

℞ Atropinæ gr. j . . .06 gramme.
Ol. Ricini ꝑij . . .8 c.c.

A drop to be applied to the inner lid.

For dilating the Pupil.

It is not so irritating as Liq. Atropinæ Sulph.

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. ss . .03 gramme.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. ij . .12 "
Aq. Dest. Steril. ad ꝑc to 10 c.c.

The eye drops. The R.O.H. formula.

Atropine Methylbromide. *Mydriazine.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain ($\cdot006$ to $\cdot012$ gramme). Freely soluble in water. Used as an analgesic in laryngitis, broncho-pneumonia, cystitis, &c.

Homatropina. *Homatropine.* This has practically superseded atropine as a mydriatic, dilating the pupil as quickly and as certainly. The effects pass off much more quickly, and the eye regains its normal condition in about one-fourth the time. A 2 per cent. solution of homatropine, or 2 per cent. each of cocaine and homatropine in castor oil, may be dropped into the lower lid in place of watery solutions, and are not so readily washed out by the tears.

Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum. *Homatropine Hydrobromide.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain ($\cdot0008$ to $\cdot003$ gramme).

Injectio Homatropinæ Hypodermica. 1 per cent. solution. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims** ($\cdot06$ to $\cdot3$ c.c.)

Lamellæ Homatropinæ. Gelatin discs containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each.

Euphthalmine Hydrochloride. A synthetic mydriatic. Brought forward as a substitute for homatropine, mydriasis being stated to be still more evanescent, while it disturbs the accommodation but little. Used in 3 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution.

Mydrine. A combination of the alkaloids ephedrine and homatropine. Employed in 5 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution as an evanescent mydriatic. It is not much used.

BENZOINUM.

Benzoin.

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species (Styracæ). *Externally* it is antiseptic and styptic; *internally* an expectorant. Burnt in the form of benzoinated paper, it is a useful deodorant in the sick-room, while the vapours relieve cough and hoarseness. A teaspoonful of the simple tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk—*Lait Virginal*—largely employed in the toilet, and for bathing irritable skin eruptions.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalies.

Dose of Tinctura Benzoini, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

The latter is the well-known *Friar's Balsam*. Applied on lint to cuts and small wounds, it is a popular household remedy.

℞ Tinct. Benzoini Co. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.

Add to a pint of water at 150° F. in a suitable vessel, and inhale the vapours for five minutes several times a day.

Pharyngitis.

℞ Tinct. Benz. Co. ℥ss . . . 2 c.c.
 Vin. Ipecac. ℥viiij5 "
 Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss . . . 2 "
 Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss . . . 2 "
 Aq. Anisi ad ℥j . . . to 30 "

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis.

BENZOLUM.

Benzol. Benzene.

For *internal* use benzol should be readily crystallisable in cold weather. It is miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed oils. It is an antiseptic and antispasmodic; occasionally given in catarrh, cough, influenza, and whooping cough.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims (·2 to ·6 c.c.) in gelatin capsule or in an emulsion.

℞ Benzol. Puriss. ℥v3 c.c.
 Sp. Anisi ℥v3 "
 Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss . . . to 15 "

To be taken every four hours.

Pertussis.

℞ Benzol. Puriss. ℥v3 c.c.
 Sp. Camph. Sat. ℥iij2 "

To be taken on a lump of sugar every four hours.

Influenza.

Benzol destroys pediculi. A single application is generally sufficient. Care must be taken not to use benzol near a light or fire, as it is exceedingly inflammable.

A little sprinkled about the room is very useful in whooping cough.

BERBERINA.*Berberin.*

Obtained chiefly from *Berberis vulgaris* (Berberidaceæ). It is antiperiodic, tonic, and stomachic. The salts in use are the carbonate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate. They are sparingly soluble in water. Given in malaria, vomiting of pregnancy, and dyspepsia.

Dose of the salts, **1 to 5 grains** (**·06 to ·3 gramme**) in pill.

R̄	Berberin. Sulph. gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	gramme.
	Ext. Anthemidis gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"
	Ol. Anthemidis m $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·016	c.c.

For one pill. Twice a day.

Dyspepsia.

BISMUTHUM.*Bismuth.*

Bismuthi Benzoas. *Bismuth Benzoate.* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water. Has been used *externally* as an antiseptic in place of iodoform. *Internally* it is a gastro-intestinal antiseptic and mild astringent. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** (**·3 to 1 gramme**).

Bismuthi Citras. *Bismuth Citrate.* A white, tasteless, and odourless powder, almost insoluble in water; stomachic and astringent. Given in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**).

Bismuthi Carbonas. *Bismuth Oxycarbonate* (*Subcarbonate*). An odourless and tasteless white powder, insoluble in water. Useful in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and chronic vomiting. *Externally* is a soothing dusting powder. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** (**·3 to 1·2 gramme**).

Bismuthi Nitras. *Bismuth Trinitrate.* In colourless hygroscopic crystals with very acid reaction; is decomposed by water, but freely soluble in glycerin. Dissolved in the latter it is used as an application in eczema.

Bismuthi Oxyiodidum. *Bismuth Subiodide.* Brownish-red, tasteless, odourless, insoluble powder. An *internal* and *external* antiseptic, applied as a dusting powder in place of iodoform. Given in gastritis, typhoid fever, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**).

Bismuthi Salicylas. *Bismuth Salicylate.* A white, tasteless, and odourless powder, insoluble in water. An

internal and external antiseptic. May be dusted on wounds and suppurating sores; is useful in diarrhoea and typhoid fever. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ gramme).

Thioform is stated to be dithio-salicylate of bismuth. Recommended as a desiccant antiseptic powder.

Bismuthi Subgallas. *Bismuth Subgallate. Dermatol.* A tasteless, odourless, insoluble yellow powder. A useful antiseptic and siccative. Employed in all gastro-intestinal affections, and may be dusted on clean wounds. As a dusting powder and ointment is useful in eczema. **Dose, 4 to 8 grains** (25 to $\cdot 5$ gramme).

Bismuthi Oxynitras. *Bismuth Oxynitrate (Subnitrate).* An insoluble white powder with acid reaction. Possesses the general properties of bismuth, but its acidity renders it less valuable in medicine. It must not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ gramme).

Bismuthi Oxychloridum. *Bismuth Oxychloride.* An insoluble, tasteless, and perfectly smooth white powder. Is used in the manufacture of face powders. Applied in a lotion to the mucous membrane or raw places, it acts as a soothing protective. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ gramme).

Bismuthi et Cerii Salicylas. *Bismuth and Cerium Salicylate.* A double salt, supposed to combine the virtues of both metals; given to check vomiting and summer diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ gramme).

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis. *Solution of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.* Given in dyspepsia. **Dose, 30 to 60 minims** (2 to 4 c.c.)

Bismuthi Carbolas. *Phenol-bismuth.* An insoluble powder containing about 20 per cent. phenol. Given as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic and astringent. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains** ($\cdot 6$ to 2 grammes).

Bismutose. A compound of bismuth and albumen. A sedative in gastric disturbance. **Dose, 10 to 60 grains** ($\cdot 6$ to 4 grammes).

Airol. *Bismuth Oxyiodogallate.* A greyish, odourless powder introduced as a substitute for iodoform. May be applied directly or in an ointment.

Orphol. *Bismuth β -Naphthol*. Introduced as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Given in diarrhœa and dysentery. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme).**

Xeroform. *Tribrom-phenol-bismuth*. An almost tasteless, insoluble powder, introduced as a surgical antiseptic in place of iodoform. Is administered *internally* as an intestinal antiseptic in summer diarrhœa, &c. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).**

R _x	Bismuth. Carb. gr. x . . . .	.6	gramme.
	Vin. Pepsini ʒj	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒviiij . . . .	.5	"
	P. Tragacanth. gr. iv . . . .	.25	gramme.
	Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ʒj . . . to 30	c.c.	

To be taken every four hours.

Dyspepsia.

R _x	Bismuth. Carb. gr. x . . . .	.6	gramme.
	P. Tragacanth. gr. iv . . . .	.25	"
	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ʒiv . . . .	.25	c.c.
	Liq. Morphinæ Hyd. ʒx . . . .	.6	"
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss . . . to 15	"	

To be taken three times a day when necessary.

Subacute Gastritis.

R _x	Bismuth. Carb. gr. xvj	1	gramme.
	Hyd. c. Cretâ gr. ij . . . .	.1	"
	P. Pepsini gr. ij . . . .	.1	"
	P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ . . . .	.02	"

For one cachet. To be taken twice a day.

Gastritis.

R _x	Liq. Bism. et Am. Cit. ʒxxx	2	c.c.
	Vin. Pepsini ʒxxx	2	"
	Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. viij . . . .	.5	gramme.
	Elixir Aromatici ʒxv	1	c.c.
	Liq. Strychninæ ʒiij . . . .	.2	"
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss . . . to 15	"	

To be taken three times a day.

Gastric Tonic.

R _x	Bismuthi Salicylat. gr. xij . . . .	.8	gramme.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1	"
	Liq. Morphinæ Hyd. ʒx . . . .	.6	c.c.
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ʒj . . . to 30	"	

To be taken every four hours while sickness continues.

Diarrhœa with Vomiting.

℞	Bismuthi et Cerii Salicyl. gr. x	. .	.6 gramme.
	Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. viiss.	. .	.5 „
	Tinct. Camphor. Co. ℥xxx	. .	2 c.c.
	Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ℥xx	. .	1.2 „
	Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx	. .	1.2 „
	Ess. Menth. Pip. ℥x	. .	.6 „
	Mist. Cretæ ad ʒj	. .	to 30 „

To be taken every three or four hours.

Anti-cholera Mixture, R.C.P.

℞	Bismuthi Salicylatis gr. iij	. .	.2 gramme.
	Tannigen gr. ij	. .	.12 „
	Ol. Carui gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	. .	.005 „

For one powder. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil with one drop of liq. hydrarg. perchlor. After a little time let one powder be given every four hours.

Diarrhœa of Infants.

℞	Bismuth. Carb. gr. ij	. .	.12 gramme.
	Potass. Bromid. gr. ij	. .	.12 „
	Salol. gr. ss	. .	.03 „
	P. Tragac. Co. gr. iij	. .	.2 „
	Syr. Aurant. ℥viiij	. .	.5 c.c.
	Aq. Anethi ad ʒj	. .	to 4 „

One teaspoonful every three hours.

Diarrhœa of Infants.

BOLDO.

Boldo.

The leaves of *Peumus Boldus* (Monimiaceæ). Tonic, stimulant, and stomachic, and in large doses emetic. Have been credited with anthelmintic properties. Given in atony of stomach and liver.

Dose of Tincture, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.2 c.c.)

BROMUM.

Bromine.

Bromine is not used medicinally in the free state. The bromides are considered under the headings of their respective bases.

Bromalin. *Hexamethylenetetramine-bromethylate.* A white, crystalline powder, soluble in water. A nerve sedative and antiepileptic. Said not to cause eruptions and to be preferable to inorganic bromides. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (.6 to 2 grammes)** in any aromatic water with syrup.

Bromipin. *Brominol.* A bromine addition-product of sesame oil. Occurs as a yellow oily liquid. Used as a nervine sedative; recommended as being more readily assimilated than alkaline bromides; does not cause bromism.

R _x	Bromipin (33 per cent.) mxxx	. 2 c.c.
	P. Acaciæ gr. xxx	. 2 grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒss	. 2 c.c.
	Aq. Carui ad ʒj	. to 30 „

To be taken twice a day.

Epilepsy.

If preferred, the 33 per cent. compound may be given in capsules 15 minims (1 c.c.) each, or rectally in a little soap and water, or in linseed tea.

Bromoformum. *Brmoform.* A heavy, colourless liquid, having a sweet taste similar to chloroform. Soluble in alcohol and ether; insoluble in water. A powerful sedative and antispasmodic. Chiefly used in whooping cough, for which it is almost a specific. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.) according to age. May be administered in capsules containing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (·03 to 06 c.c.) dissolved in oil; or in emulsion, as—

R _x	Bromoform. m j	. . . . .	·06 c.c.
	Tinct. Aurant. m v	. . . . .	·3 „
	Tinct. Senegæ m iij	. . . . .	·2 „
	Mucil. Tragac. ad ʒj	. . . . .	to 4 „

Take four or five times a day, shaking well before each dose.

Pertussis.

BRUCINA.

Brucine.

An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* (Loganiaceæ.) It is analogous to strychnine, but less powerful. Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. It should be free from all but the merest traces of strychnine.

Antidotes.—Chloral, chloroform, tannic acid.

Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (·006 to ·02 gramme) in pill, or in solution in dilute acid.

R _x	Brucinæ gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	. . . . .	·003 gramme.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. m viij	. . . . .	·5 c.c.
	Syrup. Zingiberis ʒss	. . . . .	2 „
	Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ʒss	. to 15	„

To be taken every four hours.

Nerve Tonic.

BRYONIA.*White Bryony. Vitis Alba.*

A tincture made from the fresh roots of *Bryonia alba* or *Bryonia dioica* (Cucurbitaceæ) has been resuscitated. In small doses it is given in pleurisy and for cough; in large doses it is a hydragogue cathartic.

Dose of Tinctura Bryoniæ, B.P.C., 1 to 10 minims (·06 to ·6 c.c.)

BUCHU.*Buchu. Bucco.*

The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina* (Rutaceæ). Buchu acts as a diuretic and astringent disinfectant to the urinary tract. It is useful in irritable bladder, especially in catarrh, in incontinence of urine, in dyspepsia and gastric debility.

The most useful preparation is the infusion. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)**

Dose of Tinctura Buchu, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞	Potass. Bicarb. gr. xv	1 gramme.
	Tinct. Hyoseyami ℥ss	2 c.c.
	Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Catarrh of Bladder.*

℞	Tinct. Buchu ℥ss	2 c.c.
	Acid. Boric. gr. viij	·5 gramme.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	·3 c.c.
	Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every six hours in water. *Cystitis.*

℞	Potassii Acetatis gr. x	·6 grammæ.
	Tinct. Scillæ ℥viiij	·6 c.c.
	Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	·3 „
	Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 „

Take every four hours. *Diuretic.*

℞	Sodii Benzoatis gr. x	·6 gramme.
	Tinct. Hyoseyami ℥xv	1 c.c.
	Sp. Chloroform. ℥x	·6 „
	Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 „

Take every four hours. *Cystitis.*

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS.*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate. Croton-Chloral Hydrate.*

Occurs in pearly white scales possessing a pungent odour and very unpleasant taste. It is analgesic, hypnotic, and antispasmodic, and is one of the most useful remedies for facial neuralgia.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme).

of **Syrupus Butyl-Chloral, B.P.C., 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.)**

Solubility.—1 in 50 water; freely soluble in glycerin and strong alcohol.

Antidotes.—Atropine, strychnine, caffeine; artificial respiration.

℞ Butyl-Chloral Hyd. gr. x6 gramme.
Gelsem. Hydrochl. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ 0003 „

For one cachet. Take one at once. Repeat in thirty minutes if necessary, but not again within six hours.

Acute Facial Neuralgia.

℞ Butyl-Chloral Hyd. gr. viij5 gramme.
Phenazoni gr. v3 „
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥xv1 c.c.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

Take every two hours for three doses, but not again until after six hours.

Facial Neuralgia.

Chloretone. *Trichlor-tertiary-butyl-alcohol. Acetone Chloroform.* Occurs in white needles slightly soluble in water. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (.1 to .6 gramme)** in cachet. Is hypnotic, and *externally* a local anæsthetic and weak antiseptic. A saturated aqueous solution may be used for spraying the throat and nostrils.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Night-blooming Cereus.

By some prescribers cactus is regarded as a more generally applicable heart tonic than digitalis. It is given in cardiac weakness associated with defective nutrition, so is especially valuable in cases of extreme irregularity of the heart's action due to debility, but is to be avoided if this action is of nervous origin. Cactus lowers the temperature in fever, but

in certain cases with a subnormal temperature it restores it more quickly than strychnine; this apparently contradictory action is due to the effect on the heart.

Dose of Tinctura Cacti Grandiflori, 3 to 15 minims (.2 to 1 c.c.)

R	Tinct. Cacti Grandiflor. m̄x	.	.	6 c.c.
	Tr. Nucis Vom. m̄iv	.	.	25 „
	Sp. Chloroformi m̄xv	.	.	1 „
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ʒss	.	.	to 15 „

Take one tablespoonful when pain is felt in the heart.

Cardiac Tonic.

R	Tinct. Cacti Grandiflor. m̄v	.	.	3 c.c.
	Caffein. Cit. gr. iij	.	.	2 gramme.
	Liq. Strychninæ Hyd. m̄ij	.	.	2 c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss	.	.	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Dyspeptic Palpitation.

CAFFEINA.

Caffeine. Theine. Guaranine.

An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Camellia Thea* (Ternströmiaceæ). In colourless silky needles. Caffeine is a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant. Much used in heart disease, especially as a stimulant in aortic or mitral obstruction, but it does not take the place of digitalis. As a diuretic is valuable in cardiac dropsy; in migraine and bronchial asthma. Apt to induce insomnia.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme) in pill or cachet.

Solubility.—1 in 80 water; freely soluble in alcohol.

Caffeinæ Citras. *Caffeine Citrate.* A white powder (not a true salt) with bitter acid taste. Soluble 1 in 32 water. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (.1 to .6 gramme).** This salt may be prescribed for headache in the granular effervescent form—**Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens**—dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

Caffeinæ Hydrobromidum. *Caffeine Bromide.* Occurs in glassy crystals, discolouring on exposure. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme).**

Caffeinæ Sodio-Benzoeas } The sodio-benzoate
Caffeinæ Sodio-Salicylas } and sodio-salicylate

are soluble in 2 parts of water. **Dose, 2 to 3 grains** (**·1 to ·5 gramme**). For *Hypodermic Injection* **1 to 5 grains** (**·06 to ·3 gramme**).

Caffeinæ Triiodidum. In black iridescent crystals. **Dose, 1 to 4 grains** (**·06 to ·25 gramme**) in pill.

Caffeinæ Valerianas. Given in hysteria and whooping cough. **Dose, 1 to 4 grains** (**·05 to ·25 gramme**) in pill.

Migrainin. Said to be *Caffeine-antipyrin Citrate*. Recommended in headache and migraine. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** (**·3 to 1 gramme**) in cachet.

℞ Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iv ·25 gramme.
 Tinct. Digitalis ℥v ·3 c.c.
 Decoct. Triticæ ad ℥j to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Diuretic.

℞ Caffeinæ Sodio-Benzoeatis gr. v ·3 gramme.
 Ammonii Benzoatis gr. viij ·5 „
 Sp. Chlorof. ℥x ·6 c.c.
 Inf. Pareiræ ad ℥j to 30 „

Take every three hours. *Partial Suppression of Urine.*

℞ Caffeinæ gr. iij ·2 gramme.
 Antipyrin. gr. iv ·25 „
 Phenacetin. gr. v ·3 „

For one cachet. Take one at once, and repeat if necessary in an hour.

Migraine.

℞ Caffeinæ Citratis gr. v ·3 gramme.
 Tinct. Cacti Grand. ℥v ·3 c.c.
 Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥v ·3 „
 Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss to 15 „

Take three times a day.

Cardiac Tonic.

Theocin. A synthetic body said to be identical with a rare alkaloid, theophylline, contained in tea-leaves; introduced as a diuretic in place of caffeine. **Dose, 3 to 6 grains** (**·2 to ·4 gramme**), in dilute solution, immediately after meals.

Theocin-Sodium and **Theocin - Sodium Acetate** are more soluble compounds. Dose as preceding.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM.

Oil of Cajuput.

A bluish-green oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Leucadendron* (Myrtaceæ). Is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and is given in flatulent colic, gastric spasm, &c. As a liniment it is employed as a gentle irritant for rheumatic pains, chilblains, and similar inflammatory conditions.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

of **Spiritus Cajuputi**, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

Solubility.—Freely soluble in alcohol and in the fixed and volatile oils.

℞ Spirit. Cajuputi ℥xv	1 c.c.
Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co. ℥x . .	·6 „
Sp. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xxx	2 „
Aq. Dest. ad ʒiiss	to 40 „

The draught. To be taken at once.

Colic.

℞ Spirit. Cajuputi ℥x	·6 c.c.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	2 „
Tinct. Carminativæ ℥xv	1 „
Syr. Aurantii ʒss	2 „
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water when required.

Flatulent Colic.

℞ Ol. Cajuputi	} pts. æq. . . equal parts.
Lin. Belladon.	
Lin. Chloroformi	

The liniment.

Chronic Rheumatism.

CALAMINA.

Prepared Calamine.

A pinkish impalpable powder, consisting of zinc oxide coloured with iron earths, &c. It is slightly astringent, and is largely employed in skin lotions and dusting powders. A well-prepared lotion should leave a smooth, closely adherent film.

℞ Calaminæ ʒiv	15 grammes.
Glycerini ʒss	2 c.c.
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒviij	to 250 „

The face lotion.

℞ Calaminæ ℥iv	15	grammes.
Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. j	·06	gramme.
Aq. Laurocerasi ℥ss	15	c.c.
Glycerin. ℥ss	2	"
Aq. Sambuci ad ℥vj	to 200	"

The lotion.

Pityriasis.

℞ Calaminæ ℥ij	8	grammes.
Ol. Olivæ ℥iv	15	c.c.
Ol. Caryoph. ℥x	·6	"
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥v	·3	"
Liq. Calcis ad ℥ij	to 60	"

To be painted on and covered with gauze.

Irritable Eczema.

Should calamine alone yield too dark-coloured a film when dry, a proportion of zinc oxide may be substituted, the therapeutic effects being identical. *Consult also Zinci Oxidum.*

CALCIUM.

Calcium.

Calcii Chloridum. *Calcium Chloride.* A crystalline deliquescent salt which for medicinal purposes is generally desiccated. *Internally* it is given for the reduction of lymphatic glands, profuse menstruation, chorea, and intestinal hæmorrhage; *externally* it acts as a hæmostatic and styptic. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).**

℞ Calcii Chloridi gr. xv	1	gramme.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥ss	2	c.c.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

Intestinal Bleeding.

Calcii Glycerophosphas. *See Acidum Glycerophosphoricum.*

Calcii Hippuras. *Calcium Hippurate.* An almost insoluble white powder. Is antilithic, and is used in cystitis, &c. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet.

Calcii Hypophosphis. *Calcium Hypophosphite.* Like the sodium salt, this is given as a nervine tonic. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme).** It is most conveniently given as the compound syrup with other hypophosphites. *See Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus.*

Solubility.—1 in 8 cold water.

Calx Sulphurata. *Calcium Sulphide.* A greyish-white powder with strong odour of hydrogen sulphide. Is administered in small but frequent doses for boils, carbuncles, acne, &c. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain** (**·03 to ·06 gramme**) in pill.

Calci Lactas. *Calcium Lactate.* Said to stimulate the gastric secretions and aid digestion. **Dose, 1 to 15 grains** (**·06 to 1 gramme**), in water or cachet.

Calci Permanganas. *See Manganeseum.*

Liquor Calcis. *Lime Water.* Added to new milk this frequently enables a milk diet to be tolerated when the stomach would otherwise refuse it. It is a useful addition to the regular diet of infants brought up on cow's milk—a tablespoonful to about half a pint of the diluted milk. Mixed with an equal part of olive or linseed oil, it forms a creamy emulsion (*Carron Oil*), very soothing for burns, scalds, eczematous affections, &c.

R	Liq. Calcis	ʒj.	.	.	.	30 c.c.
	Zinci Oxidi	ʒj	.	.	.	4 grammes.
	Adipis Præp.	ʒiv	.	.	.	15 „
	Adipis Lanæ Anhydros.	ʒj	.	.	.	4 „
	Ol. Amygdalæ	ʒiv	.	.	.	15 c.c.

To be applied to the irritable patches.

Eczema.

Calci Carbonas. *Calcium Carbonate. Creta Præparata. Prepared Chalk.* Should be absolutely free from gritty particles. It is antacid and astringent, and is given in heartburn, diarrhœa, rickets, &c. **Dose, 10 to 60 grains** (**·6 to 4 grammes**). In the form of *whiting* it is the readiest antidote to poisoning by corrosive acids. *Externally* it is mildly astringent, and is sometimes employed as a dusting powder to moist eczema; it is the basis of almost all tooth powders.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. *Aromatic Chalk Powder* is prepared chalk associated with aromatics and carminatives. **Dose, 10 to 60 grains** (**·6 to 4 grammes**). It is a safe remedy for simple diarrhœa, especially in children. Combined with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of opium, it constitutes

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.
Dose, 10 to 40 grains (**·6 to 2·5 grammes**).

Mistura Cretæ. *Chalk Mixture.* Consists of chalk suspended in sweetened cinnamon water with gum acacia. Useful in simple diarrhœa. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

℞	Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. gr. x.	.	.	·6 gramme.
	Tinct. Card. Co. ℥xv	.	.	1 c.c.
	Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15 „

To be taken every four hours. *Simple Diarrhœa.*

℞	P. Cret. Arom. c. Opio gr. xv	.	.	1 gramme.
	Tinct. Catechu ℥xxx.	.	.	2 c.c.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥x.	.	.	·6 „
	Syr. Zingiberis ℥j	.	.	4 „
	Aq. Pimentæ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours until diarrhœa ceases.

℞	Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. gr. xx	.	.	1·2 gramme.
	Ammonii Carbonatis gr. iij	.	.	·2 „
	Bismuth. Subgall. gr. v	.	.	·3 „
	Spirit. Cajuputi ℥v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	.	.	·6 „
	Liq. Calcis ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhœa continues.

℞	Tinct. Coto ℥v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥xx	.	.	1·2 „
	Bismuth. et Cerii Salicyl. gr. v	.	.	·3 gramme.
	Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15 c.c.

To be taken every three hours while needed.

Diarrhœa.

See also the Royal College of Physicians' 'Anti-cholera Mixture,' under **Bismuth.**

A mixture of chalk and oil with a little vinegar (to liberate carbonic acid gas), well stirred in and applied promptly, alleviates pain of burns and scalds almost at once.

CALENDULA.

Marigold.

The flowers of *Calendula vulgaris* (Compositæ). Said to be slightly stimulant and diaphoretic, but chiefly used, diluted with water, as an application to clean wounds, to promote cicatrisation.

Dose of Tinctura Calendulæ, B.P.C., 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

CALUMBÆ RADIX.*Calumba Root.*

The dried root of *Jateorhiza Calumba* (Menispermaceæ). It is a bitter stomachic and mild *non-astringent* tonic. Useful in simple dyspepsia and debility of convalescence. Its preparations are compatible with iron salts, and are generally acceptable to the stomach.

Dose of Infusum Calumbæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Calumbæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

R _x	Tinct. Calumbæ ℥xv.	.	.	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Aurantii ℥xv.	.	.	1	"
	Syr. Aurantii ʒss	.	.	2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒss	.	.	to 15	"

To be taken in a little water three times a day, before meals.

Tonic for Children.

R _x	Pulv. Calumbæ gr. v	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Pulv. Rhei gr. v	.	.	·3	"
	Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. v	.	.	·3	"
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	.	.	·6	"

For one cachet, an hour after each meat meal.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.

R _x	Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. viij	.	.	·5	gramme.
	Tinct. Aurantii ℥x	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Syrup. Mori ʒj	.	.	4	"
	Infus. Calumbæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

Take three times a day.

Tonic in Convalescence.

R _x	Tinct. Calumbæ ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. ℥viiij	.	.	·5	"
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥xxx	.	.	2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Mild Hepatic Tonic.

Coscinium Fenestratum. In the East this drug is used as a substitute for calumba. It contains a large amount of berberine, and is decidedly unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of Tinctura Coscinii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Infusum Coscinii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (8 to 30 c.c.)

CAMBOGIA.*Gamboge.*

A gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* (Guttiferæ). It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative. Causes griping, and action is uncertain. Rarely used now, and never alone. It enters into the composition of Pil. Cambogiæ Co. **Dose, 4 to 8 grains (.25 to .5 gramme).**

CAMPHORA.*Camphor.*

A purified stearoptene obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Lauracæ). *Externally* camphor is a mild rubefacient, anæsthetic, and antiseptic. *Internally* it is sedative, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac, diaphoretic, and carminative; in large doses it is deliriant and poisonous. It is a favourite ingredient in liniments for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, &c. Dissolved in olive oil (*camphorated oil*) it is a popular application for the milder chest affections of children. A saturated alcoholic solution (*Rubini's Essence*) is a household remedy for colds—3 or 4 drops on sugar.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (.1 to .3 gramme).

of **Spiritus Camphoræ, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.2 c.c.)**

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Sol. Camphoræ in S.V.R. Sat. ζ_{ss} . 15 c.c.

Three drops to be taken on a lump of sugar every hour.

At the commencement of a cold in the head. Useful also in hiccough.

℞ Camphoræ gr. iij2 gramme.

Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij1 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime and repeated in an hour if required. *Chordee.*

℞ Spirit. Camphoræ ℥xv 1 c.c.

Tinct. Valerianæ Amm. ℥xv . 1 „

Mucil. Acaciæ ζ_{ss} 2 „

Aq. Caryoph. ad ζ_j . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Hysteria.*

℞ Camphoræ gr. j06 gramme.

Pulv. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 „

Morphinæ Hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 008 „

Plumbi Acet. gr. ij1 „

For one pill. Every three hours. *Diarrhæa.*

℞	Camphoræ ʒj	4 grammes.
	Chloral. Hydrat. ʒj	4 „
	Acid. Carbolie. Cryst. ʒj	4 „
	Thymol. gr. xv	1 gramme.

To be applied to the hollow tooth on cotton-wool, and changed every hour. *Toothache.*

℞	Spirit. Camphoræ ℥xv	1 c.c.
	Tr. Belladonnæ ℥x	6 „
	Mucil. Acaciæ ℥xxx	2 „
	Potass. Bromid. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj	to 30 c.c.

The draught. To be taken at the commencement of a paroxysm. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

℞	Linim. Camphoræ ʒj	30 c.c.
	Olei Terebinth. ʒj	30 „

The liniment. To be vigorously rubbed in.

Lumbago.

℞	Linim. Camph. Co. ʒj	30 c.c.
	Linim. Saponis ʒj	30 „
	Linim. Aconiti ʒj	30 „

Stimulating Liniment.

Acidum Camphoricum. *Camphoric Acid.* In colourless needles or scales, practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether. Is antieatarrhal and antiseptic. Given in gonorrhœa, chronic cystitis, and as an intestinal disinfectant. Its principal use is in the night sweats of phthisis, in which it is spoken of very favourably. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme)** in cachet.

Camphora Monobromata. *Camphor Monobromide.* Is well spoken of as a hypnotic in lumbago, delirium tremens, spermatorrhœa, whooping cough, &c. Has been suggested in chorea and epilepsy. **Dose, 2 to 8 grains (·1 to ·5 gramme)** in cachet or pill. Must not be given where there is gastric irritation.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Indian Hemp.

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis sativa* (Cannabinaceæ). It is exhilarant, narcotic, and anodyne. It is useful in insomnia, dysmenorrhœa, migraine, and painful

neuralgic and rheumatic affections. An overdose produces a peculiar delirium and catalepsy.

Dose of *Extractum Cannabis Indicæ*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (.016 to .06 gramme).

***Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ*, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 c.c.)**

R̄	Tr. Cannabis Ind. m̄x . . .	.6	c.c.
	Phenazoni gr. viij . . .	.5	gramme.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss . . .	.2	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

The draught. *Sciatica or Neuralgia.*

R̄	Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. ss . . .	.03	gramme.
	Pulv. Opii gr. ss . . .	.03	„
	Camphoræ gr. ij . . .	.1	„

For one pill. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

R̄	Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. ss . . .	.03	gramme.
	Ext. Hydrastis gr. j . . .	.06	„
	Camphoræ gr. j . . .	.06	„

For one pill. *Menorrhagia.*

Cannabin Tannas. *Cannabin Tannate.* A brownish powder, insoluble in water. A somewhat uncertain hypnotic. Suggested in hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, and menorrhagia. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (.1 to .6 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

Cannabinon. A purified resinous powder obtained from cannabis. Is more powerful and certain than cannabin tannate; is used in insomnia, hysteria, &c. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (.016 to .06 gramme)** in pill.

CANTHARIS.

Cantharides. Lytta. Spanish Fly.

The dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Coleoptera). *Externally* cantharides act as an irritant and vesicant, and are employed as a counter-irritant in neuritis, pleurisy, pericarditis, &c. Weak preparations are used as stimulants to promote the growth of hair. As absorption takes place fairly rapidly, the areas treated must not be extensive. *Internally* very small doses (of the tincture) stimulate the genito-urinary tract, and are given as a uterine stimulant in atonic amenorrhœa, in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis,

chronic cystitis, gleet, and impotence, in incontinence of urine of the aged, &c.; but are *contra-indicated* if there is inflammation of any kind.

Dose of Tinctura Cantharidis, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 c.c.)

Antidotes.—Stomach tube, emetics, opium, morphine subcutaneously.

Emplastrum Calefaciens. A mild counter-irritant. A plaster may be applied in pericarditis, pleurisy, severe gastric pain, &c.

The following are **Blistering Agents :**

Collodium Vesicans, Liquor Epispasticus (the most active), **Emplastrum Cantharidis.**

Cantharidin. A crystalline principle obtained from cantharides; is a powerful vesicating agent, only suitable for outward application. Not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain should be prescribed in an ounce (30 grammes or c.c.) of ointment or lotion.

℞ Emp. Cantharidis, for the right ear.

After-Treatment.—Wash the blister with tepid water, prick with a sterilised needle, and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength.

℞ Liq. Epispastici ℥iv . . . 15 c.c.

Paint twice over the neuralgic spot (area must not be larger than a shilling). Prick bleb with a sterilised needle and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength, spread on lint.

℞ Emp. Calefaciens . . . 4 in. × 6 in.

Place over stomach for gastric pain.

℞ Aceti Cantharidis ℥ij . . . 8 c.c.

Spirit. Myrciæ Co. ℥ij . . . 8 "

Aq. Rosmarini ad ℥vj . . to 200 "

The stimulating hair wash.

℞ Cantharidin. gr. j.06 gramme.

Spirit. Rosmarini ℥iv . . . 15 c.c.

Ol. Ricini ℥ij . . . 8 "

Spirit. Rect. ad ℥vj . . to 170 "

A *small quantity* to be rubbed into the scalp every night for six times; the head must then be thoroughly washed with soap and water containing a little ammonia, to prevent the cantharidin accumulating.

Alopecia.

℞	Unguent. Cantharidis ℥iv	.	.	15 grammes.
	Adipis Præp. ℥j	.	.	30 "
	Ol. Neroli gtt. j	.	.	1 drop.
	Ol. Rosæ gtt. j	.	.	1 "

The stimulating pomade for the hair.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS.

Capsicum Fruit.

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum minimum* (Solanaceæ). *Externally* it is a powerful rubefacient, stimulant, and irritant. *Internally* it is stomachic and carminative. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, diarrhœa, &c.

Dose of Tinctura Capsici, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

the powdered fruit, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·016 to ·06 gramme) in pill.

℞	Pulv. Capsici gr. ss	.	.	·03 gramme.
	Pil. Saponis Co. gr. iij	.	.	·2 "
	Ol. Anthemidis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	·016 "

For one pill, after each meat meal. *Painful Dyspepsia.*

℞	Tinct. Capsici ℥j	.	.	4 c.c.
	Decoct. Cinchonæ ad ℥vj	.	to	200 "

The gargle. *Hoarseness and Simple Sore Throat.*

℞	Ung. Capsici ℥j.	.	.	30 grammes.
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To be well rubbed into the affected part. *Sciatica.*

This resembles *Smedley's Chillie Paste.*

℞	Tinct. Capsici ℥v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x	.	.	·6 "
	Tinct. Opii ℥v	.	.	·3 "
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Camph. ad ℥j	.	to	30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Diarrhœa.*

CARDAMOMI SEMINA.

The dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Scitamineæ). They are stomachic, carminative, and generally cordial. The compound tincture is one of the most pleasant and grateful of adjuvants.

Dose of Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Carminativa B.P.C. *Carminative Tincture.* A compound tincture of cardamoms, ginger, cinnamon, caraway, and clove. A useful and pleasant addition to purgatives to prevent griping. **Dose, 2 to 10 minims** (**·1 to ·6 c.c.**)

℞	Tinct. Cardam. Co. ʒss	.	.	2 c.c.
	Syr. Zingiberis ʒj	.	.	4 "
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Carminative.*

℞	Tinct. Cardam. Co. ʒss	.	.	2 c.c.
	Tinct. Rhei Co. ʒss	.	.	2 "
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	.	.	1 gramme.
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 c.c.

Take three times a day. *Atonic Dyspepsia.*

℞	Tinct. Carminativæ, B.P.C., m℥	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Glyc. Papainæ ʒss	.	.	2 "
	Vin. Pepsini ʒj	.	.	4 "
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

Take three times a day. *Digestive Tonic.*

CARUI FRUCTUS.

Caraway Fruit.

The dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Umbelliferæ). Is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. A pleasant flavouring agent and corrective to purgatives. Locally the oil is antiseptic and is applied to carious teeth.

Dose of Oleum Carui, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (**·03 to ·2 c.c.**)

Aqua Carui, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (**30 to 60 c.c.**)

Aqua Carui is sometimes given to infants as a carminative in teaspoonful doses.

℞	Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoscyamo gr. iij	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j	.	.	·06 "
	Ol. Carui mss	.	.	·03 "

For one pill, at bedtime. *Antibilious or Liver Pill.*

CARYOPHYLLUM.

Cloves.

The dried flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Myrtaceæ). Cloves are aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. The oil is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. Applied locally

it causes tingling followed by anæsthesia. It is a popular and useful remedy for carious teeth. Preparations of cloves are used in a similar manner to those of caraway.

Dose of Oleum Caryophylli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

Aqua Caryophylli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Infusum Caryophylli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

R	Tr. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Sp. Myristicæ ℥viii	.	.	·5	"
	Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Syr. Zingiberis ℥ss	.	.	2	"
	Inf. Caryophylli ad ℥j	.	to 30		"

To be taken in a little water when required.

Carminative Stimulant.

R	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Tr. Zingiberis ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Sp. Chloroform. ℥v	.	.	·3	"
	Tr. Calumbæ ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	.	to 30		"

To be taken every four hours. *Antacid and Carminative.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Cascara. Sacred Bark.

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (Rhamnaceæ). It is a simple laxative and aperient, hepatic and intestinal tonic, and is especially useful in chronic constipation. Provided *old and mature* bark has been used in its preparation, it does not cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Unlike other laxatives, the dose of cascara does not need to be increased, even when the drug is used habitually.

The most reliable preparation is the liquid extract. This is very bitter and nauseous, but the taste may be almost entirely covered by suitable aromatics. Equally efficacious and infinitely more pleasant to take are *Cascara Aromatica* and *Extractum Cascaræ Liquidum Insipidum*. These when properly made are almost free from bitterness, and form a clear mixture with water. Of all the preparations of cascara probably compressed tablets are the least satisfactory. These are at times made so hard that they leave the bowel unchanged, and even when the pressure on the tablet has been correctly adjusted the extract is sometimes dried at so high a temperature as to be inactive. Another objection to compressed

tablets is that, being factory-made and largely advertised to a medicine-loving public, their indiscriminate consumption leads to much abuse.

For the treatment of chronic constipation cascara should be administered in quite small but frequently repeated doses.

Dose of *Extractum Cascaræ*, 2 to 8 grains ($\cdot 1$ to $\cdot 5$ gramme).

***Extractum Cascaræ Liquidum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)**

***Elixir Cascaræ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)**

***Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)**

***Extractum Cascaræ Liquidum Insipidum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)**

***Cascara Aromatica*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)**

\mathcal{R} *Cascaræ Aromaticæ* ζ iv . . . 100 c.c.

Fifteen drops in a little water several times a day. The treatment to be persevered in for some time, and the frequency of the dose lessened as soon as possible.

Chronic Constipation.

\mathcal{R} *Ext. Cascaræ Liq. Insipid.* ζ j . 30 c.c.
Syrup. Rhei ζ j . . . 30 „
Syrup. Sennæ ζ ij . . . 60 „

A laxative syrup for children. Fifteen drops to a teaspoonful, according to age, at bedtime.

Constipation.

\mathcal{R} *Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij* . . . $\cdot 12$ gramme.
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . . $\cdot 015$ „
Ext. Bellad. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. . . $\cdot 008$ „

For one pill. To be taken every night.

Chronic Constipation.

\mathcal{R} *Ext. Cascaræ gr. iij* . . . $\cdot 2$ gramme.
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{64}$. . . $\cdot 001$ „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . . $\cdot 015$ „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

Chronic Constipation.

\mathcal{R} *Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathfrak{mxx}* . . . 1·2 c.c.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. \mathfrak{mxxx} . 2 „
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. $\mathfrak{m}\nu$. . . 3 „
Aq. Carui ad ζ ss. . . . to 15 „

One tablespoonful every night at bedtime.

Laxative Tonic.

R̄	Ext. Cascaræ Liq. Insioid. mxxx .	2	c.c.
	Syr. Zingiberis mxxx .	2	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss .	to 15	„

One tablespoonful for a dose. *Laxative Carminative.*

R̄	Ext. Cascaræ Liq. Insioid. mxxx .	2	c.c.
	Sp. Anisi mij .	.1	„
	Sp. Chlorof. mijj .	.2	„
	Sp. Armoraciæ Co. mvij .	.5	„
	Glycerinum ad ʒj .	to 4	„

One teaspoonful (more or less) at bedtime.

R̄	Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij .	.1	gramme.
	Oleo-Resin. Piperis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.	.008	„
	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.	.008	„
	P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.	.016	„
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.	.01	„

For one pill, at bedtime.

Constipation.

CASCARILLA.

Cascarilla.

The dried bark of *Croton Eluteria* (Euphorbiaceæ). Is aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and a mild stimulant expectorant; a useful addition to cough mixtures.

Dose of Infusum Cascarillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Cascarillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

R̄	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv .	1	gramme.
	Tinet. Cardam. Co. mxx .	1.2	c.c.
	Sp. Chlorof. mv .	.3	„
	Infus. Cascarillæ ad ʒj .	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R̄	Acid. Sulph. Dil. mvij .	.5	c.c.
	Tinet. Camph. Co. mxv .	1	„
	Vin. Ipecac. mv .	.3	„
	Infus. Cascarillæ ad ʒj .	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Expectorant Cough Mixture.

℞	Tinct. Cascariillæ ℥xxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Lupuli ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Syr. Zingiberis ℥xxx	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Carui ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water immediately after each meal. *Dyspepsia.*

CASTOREUM.

Castor.

The dried preputial follicles of the Beaver, *Castor Fiber*, and their secretion. Is reputed to be antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and a nervine stimulant, but it has fallen into disuse. It is very unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of Tinctura Castorei, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)

℞	Tinct. Castorei ℥xv.	.	.	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Pulsatillæ ℥v	.	.	3	„
	Tinct. Carminativæ ℥viij	.	.	5	„
	Syr. Aurantii ʒj	.	.	4	„
	Inf. Valerianæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken twice daily when required. *Hysteria.*

CATECHU.

Pale Catechu.

An extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier* (Rubiaceæ). It is a powerful astringent. Given in diarrhœa, in chronic dysentery, and as a remote astringent in hæmorrhages. As a gargle or in a lozenge it may be employed in relaxed sore throat.

Dose of Tinctura Catechu, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Pulvis Catechu Compositus, 10 to 40 grains (6 to 2.5 grammes).

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, metallic salts, gelatin, ferric salts.

℞	Pulv. Catechu Co. gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Syrup. Zingib. ℥xxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Opii ℥iv	.	.	25	„
	Mist. Cretæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhœa continues.

℞	Pulv. Catechu ꝓij . . .	8	grammes.
	Pulv. Myrrhæ ꝓj . . .	4	"
	Cretæ Præcip. ꝓj . . .	30	"
	Ol. Caryoph. miiij . . .	2	c.c.

The tooth powder.

Spongy Gums.

℞	Tincturæ Catechu mxxx . .	2	c.c.
	Tincturæ Opii mv . . .	3	"
	Tincturæ Coto mx . . .	6	"
	Tinct. Belladonnæ miiij . .	2	"
	Aq. Pimentæ ad ꝓj . . .	to 30	"

To be taken in a little water every six hours.

*Chronic Dysentery.***CAULOPHYLLUM.***Blue Cohosh.*

Caulophyllin. A resinoid powder obtained from *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidaceæ); is diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Chiefly used as an emmenagogue and parturient.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme) in pill.**of Extractum Caulophylli Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)**

℞	Caulophyllini gr. iij . . .	·02	gramme.
	Ext. Viburni Prunif. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. .	·016	"
	Ext. Heloniadis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	·016	"
	Ext. Ergotæ gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. . .	·008	"

For one pill. Every six hours.

Uterine Tonic.

℞	Caulophyllini gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Ext. Aletridis Liq. mxxv . .	1	c.c.
	Ext. Hydrastis Liq. mx . . .	6	"
	Sp. Ammon. Aromat. mxxx . .	2	"
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ꝓj . . .	to 30	"

To be taken every six hours just before the periods.

Dysmenorrhœa.

℞	Ext. Caulophylli Liq. mxxv . .	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Pulsatillæ mxxv . . .	1	"
	Tinct. Viburni Prunif. mxxv . .	1	"
	Syrup. Zingiberis ꝓj . . .	4	"
	Dec. Tritici ad ꝓj . . .	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Dysmenorrhœa.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM.*Beer Yeast.*

Fresh beer yeast was included in the B.P. 1885. It is a popular remedy for boils.

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls.

Nuclein. A liquid prepared from yeast and stated to contain 5 per cent. nucleinic acid. **Doses of 1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.)** three times a day, persisted in for some time, are stated largely to increase the number of the leucocytes, which destroy noxious bacilli. Good results are reported in tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, &c.

Levurine is a French preparation made from yeast. It is recommended for boils and carbuncles. **Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.)** with meals.

Mercuriol. Stated to be *Mercury Nucleinate*. Half to 2 per cent. aqueous solutions are used as germicides, injections in gonorrhœa, and in ophthalmic practice.

Cuprol. *Copper Nucleinate*. Is used in a similar manner to mercuriol.

CERII OXALAS.*Cerium Oxalate.*

An insoluble granular white powder. Is always contaminated with traces of lanthanum and didymium. A nervine sedative. Given in vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria, seasickness, and other forms of gastric disturbance.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (·1 to ·6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

R̄ Cerii Oxalatis gr. iij . . .	·2 gramme.
Creosoti mss . . .	·03 „
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. . .	1 milligramme.

For one pill every three hours. *Obstinate Sickness.*

R̄ Cerii Oxalatis gr. iv . . .	·25 gramme.
Bismuth. Salicylatis gr. v . .	·3 „
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$. .	·01 „

For one cachet. Every four hours.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.

CHINOSOL.*Oxychinoline-Potassium-Sulphate.*

A yellow crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. It is a powerful antiseptic, germicide, and disinfectant. For cleansing

surgical instruments, catheters, &c., it may be used 1 in 1000 ; in midwifery 1 in 2000 for irrigations ; for cleansing wounds 1 in 2000 to 1 in 1000.

Chinosol	1 part.
Powd. Boric Acid	9 parts.
Powd. Talc	10 „

The dusting powder.

For Perspiring Feet, &c.

CHIRATA.

Chiretta.

The dried plant of *Swertia Chirata* (Gentianaceæ). A simple bitter tonic ; free from tannin, and can therefore be given with iron. Is prescribed like *Calumba, q.v.*, but is less pleasant.

Dose of Tinctura Chirataë, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Infusum Chirataë, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

R̄	Tinct. Aurantii ʒss	2 c.c.
	Tinct. Chirataë ʒss	2 „

Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of sherry before each meat meal.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R̄	Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. viij	5 gramme.
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒss	2 c.c.
	Inf. Chirataë ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Iron Tonic.

CHLORAL HYDRAS.

Chloral Hydrate.

Occurs in colourless crystals possessing a pungent but not acrid odour and taste. It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic, and general depressant. *Externally*, when combined with morphine, cocaine, camphor, menthol, &c., it is used as a local anodyne in neuralgia. It may be given in simple and febrile insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania, delirium tremens. Most useful in tetanus and strychnine poisoning. Best results are obtained by injection *per rectum*, the chloral being dissolved in starch mucilage. If necessary keep patient under chloroform until remedy is absorbed from the bowels.

Chloral hydrate is *contra-indicated* in Bright's disease, cardiac affections, or for the aged. It is of no use in insomnia accompanied by pain.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme).

of **Syrupus Chloral**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It dissolves alkaloids, forming oily compounds.

Antidotes.—Stomach tube, emetics, stimulants; hot strong coffee; $\frac{1}{60}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically. Maintain bodily heat by hot-water bottles.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates. It liquefies on rubbing with camphor, menthol, thymol, or phenol. With alkaloids, phenazone, phenacetin, and similar bodies it is liable to form oily insoluble compounds.

Rx	Chloral. Hydrat. gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Syrup. Aurantii ꝓj . . .	4 c.c.
	Aq. ad ꝓj . . .	to 30 „

The draught, at bedtime.

Hypnotic.

Rx	Chloral. Hydrat. gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Potass. Bromid. gr. xxx . . .	2 grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii mxxx . . .	2 c.c.
	Aq. Caryophylli ad ꝓj . . .	to 30 „

The sleeping draught.

Hypnotic in Mania.

Rx	Cocainæ gr. v . . .	.3 gramme.
	Menthol. gr. xxx . . .	2 grammes.
	Chloral-Camphor. ad ꝓj . . .	to 30 c.c.

To be painted over the affected part.

Neuralgia.

Rx	Chloral. Hydrat. gr. x . . .	.6 gramme.
	Potass. Bromid. gr. x . . .	.6 „
	Tinct. Hyoscyami mx . . .	.6 c.c.
	Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ꝓss . . .	2 „
	Aq. Carui ad ꝓss . . .	to 15 „

One tablespoonful for a dose. This resembles the speciality *Bromidia*.

Chloralamid. Colourless crystals of bitter taste. Sedative and hypnotic, and said to be of special service in sea-sickness. Useless where there is pain. **Dose, 10 to 45 grains** (.6 to 3 grammes) in cachet or wine.

R	Chloralamid gr. xxx	.	.	2 grammes.
	Potass. Bromid gr. xxx.	.	.	2 "
	Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ʒss.	.	.	2 c.c.
	Vin. Xerici ʒiv	.	.	15 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Hypnotic, or to prevent Sea-sickness.

Chloralose. Insoluble crystals of bitter taste. Put forward as a hypnotic. Said not to possess disagreeable after-effects. Is little used. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme)** in cachet.

CHLOROFORMUM.

Chloroform.

A colourless volatile liquid of characteristic ethereal odour. When inhaled under suitable conditions chloroform is a general anæsthetic, and special works must be consulted regarding its administration.

Applied to the skin it produces a sensation of cold followed by local anæsthesia; used as a liniment it acts as a rubefacient, and is of service in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. *Internally* it is sedative and carminative, and is commonly added to mixtures as a sweetening agent, especially when it is inadvisable to give sugar.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (.06 to .3 c.c.) in solution or capsule.

of **Aqua Chloroformi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 c.c.)**

Spiritus Chloroformi, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.3 c.c.)

Solubility.—Sparingly soluble in water, freely in ether, alcohol, and the fixed and volatile oils.

Antidotes.—Stomach tube, emetics, cold douche, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, amyl nitrite inhalation.

R	Chloroformi miiij2 c.c.
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One capsule every three hours. *Whooping Cough.*

R	Spirit. Chloroformi ʒxv	.	.	1 c.c.
	Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ʒxx	.	.	1.2 "
	Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ʒxx	.	.	1.2 "
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken when required.

Carminative and Stimulant.

℞ Chloroformi c. Camph. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.
 Cocainæ gr. v 3 gramme.
 Ung. Paraffini ʒj 30 grammes.

The application.

Prurigo.

A.C.E. Mixture for producing general anæsthesia :

A mixture of Alcohol 1 volume.
 Chloroform 2 volumes.
 Ether 3 „

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita. *Compound Tincture of Chloroform.* Is principally used as a flavouring agent and stomachic. **Dose, 10 to 60 minims (6 to 4 c.c.)**

Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae Composita. **Dose, 5 to 15 minims (3 to 1 c.c.)** well diluted with water. This preparation represents the active ingredients of Chlorodyne. In addition to flavouring agents and stomachics each 10-minim dose contains—

Chloroform. $\frac{3}{4}$ minim.
 Morphin. Hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{11}$ grain.
 Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. $\frac{1}{2}$ minim.
 Tinct. Cannabis Ind. 1 „

Of service in diarrhœa, colic, &c. In case of overdose of chlorodyne, give or inject atropine, strychnine; stimulants.

Linimentum Chloroformi. Chloroform liniment either alone or combined with belladonna and aconite liniments is useful in chronic rheumatism. The following often gives relief in neuralgia :

℞ Menthol.)
 Chloral.) āā pts. æq. equal parts.
 Camphor.)
 Chloroform.)

To be frequently painted over the affected part.

Neuralgia and Sciatica.

CHRYSAROBINUM.

Chrysarobin.

A crystalline yellow powder obtained from *Andira Araroba*, *Crude Goa Powder* (Leguminosæ). It consists chiefly of chrysarobin, but contains varying proportions of chrysophanic acid. *Internally* it is a powerful irritant and

purgative, and its use has been discontinued. *Externally* it is irritant and antiparasitic, and is used in ringworm, psoriasis, eczema, acne, &c.

The stains on the skin may be removed with benzol or dilute solution of chlorinated lime.

Solubility.—Practically insoluble in water. Hot benzol, oil of turpentine, chloroform, fats, and oils dissolve it freely, but most of the chrysarobin comes out again on cooling.

℞	Chrysarobini	pts. v	.	.	.	5	parts.
	Acid. Salicylic.	pts. ij	.	.	.	2	„
	Ichthyol.	pts. v	.	.	.	5	„
	Paraff. Moll. ad	pts. c	.	.	to 100		„

This constitutes Unna's *Ung. Chrysarobin. Co.*

Psoriasis.

℞	Hydrarg. Ammon.	gr. x	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Ung. Picis Liq.	ʒij	.	.	.	8	grammes.
	Ung. Chysarobini	ʒiv	.	.	.	15	„
	Ung. Paraffini	ʒiv	.	.	.	15	„

The ointment.

Psoriasis and Eczema.

℞	Chrysarobini	ʒj	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Ol. Caryophylli	℥x	.	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Adipis Benz.	ʒj	.	.	.	30	grammes.

This ointment is almost a specific for *dhobie*, or washer-man's itch, so common in the East. This strength is also suitable for ringworm of the body.

Pigmentum Chrysarobini. *Chrysarobin Paint.*

Is made by dissolving from 5 to 10 parts of chrysarobin in solution of gutta percha (*Traumaticin*). This localises the action and is very cleanly. Traumaticin sometimes causes such tension as to become unbearable; in such cases the following is very efficacious:

Chrysarobin	.	.	.	5 to 10	parts.
Vernisol	.	.	.	90 to 95	„

It is easily applied and as readily removed by warm water.

Eurobin. *Chrysarobin Tri-acetate.* A brownish powder, introduced as being more active than chrysarobin without the objectionable staining properties. It is used in ointments 2 to 5 per cent. with benzoated lard.

Lenirobin. *Chrysarobin Tetra-acetate.* This also may

be substituted for chrysarobin. It does not stain, and is said not to irritate. Ointments may be made 1 to 5 per cent.

CIMICIFUGÆ RHIZOMA.

Cimicifuga. Actæa. Black Snake Root. Black Cohosh.

The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Ranunculaceæ). It acts on the gastric secretion like a bitter, and is credited with anodyne, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic properties. Has been recommended in chorea, amenorrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

Dose of Tinctura Cimicifugæ, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.)

Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum, 5 to 30 minims (·3 to 2 c.c.)

R̄	Tinct. Cimicifugæ mxxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Sodii Bromidi gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	.	.	·6	"
	Syrup. Aurantii mxxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15	"

Take every four hours. *Lumbago.*

R̄	Ext. Cimicifugæ Liq. m̄x	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Tinct. Colchici m̄v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15	"

Take three times a day. *Chronic Rheumatism.*

R̄	Tinct. Cimicifugæ mxxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Ammon. Chlorid. gr. viij	.	.	·5	gramme.
	Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Aconiti m̄ij	.	.	·2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15	"

To be taken every four hours.

Amenorrhœa with Headache; Ovarian Neuralgia.

Cimicifugin. A yellowish-brown resinoid powder obtained from cimicifuga. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme)** in pill. May be given in place of other preparations of cimicifuga.

R̄	Cimicifugin gr. j	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Ext. Gossypii gr. ss	.	.	·03	"
	Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	.	.	·06	"
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	.	.	·06	"

For one pill. To be taken twice a day when needed.

Amenorrhœa.

CINCHONA*Cinchona.*

The dried bark of the stem and branches of various species of *Cinchona* (Rubiaceæ) are used for the manufacture of galenical preparations and for the extraction of the alkaloids. Only Red Bark (*Cinchona succirubra*) is now official, and its preparations only need be considered. It should contain not less than 2·5 per cent. of quinine. Various other species have been used from time to time, but their therapeutic effects do not differ in any material degree.

Cinchona is stomachic, astringent, tonic, antineuralgic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic. It is a useful tonic in dyspepsia, neuralgia, and debilitated conditions generally; in intermittent and remittent fevers (malarial types) it is almost a specific.

Dose of Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Decoctum Cinchonæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Syrupus Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Elixir Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates; metallic salts; iodides.

℞	Tincturæ Cinchonæ ℥xxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	.	.	·1	gramme.
	Glycerini ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Mucilag. Acaciæ ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

Take three times a day.

Alkaline Tonic.

℞	Extract. Cinchonæ Liquid. ℥viii	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. ℥x	.	.	·6	„
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Acid Tonic.

℞ Syrup. Cinchonæ ꝓss . . . 2 c.c.
Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ꝓss . 2 „

One teaspoonful three times a day.

A mild Tonic in Nervous Debility.

℞ Potassii Chloratis gr. x . . . 6 gramme.
Glycerini ꝓss . . . 2 c.c.
Dec. Cinchonæ ad ꝓj . . . to 30 „

Use to gargle the throat ; it may be swallowed.

℞ Tincturæ Cinchonæ Co. mxxx . 2 c.c.
Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. mviii . . . 5 „
Liq. Strychninæ miiij . . . 2 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ꝓj . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *A strong Tonic.*

℞ Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. v . . . 3 gramme.
Liq. Strychninæ miiij . . . 2 c.c.
Vin. Pepsini ꝓss . . . 2 „
Elixir Cinchonæ ꝓij . . . 8 „
Aq. Carui ad ꝓiv . . . to 15 „

Take three times a day, immediately after meals.

In Atonic Dyspepsia.

℞ Syrup. Hypophosph. Co. ꝓss . 2 c.c.
Elixir Cinchonæ ad ꝓij . . . to 8 „

Take twice a day, after the principal meals.

A light Tonic.

Tinctura Warburgii. *Warburg's Tincture.*
Tinctura Antiperiodica. A remedy in high repute in the East. It may be regarded as a tincture of cinchona combined with small doses of opium, camphor, aloes, rhubarb, and numerous aromatics and carminatives. It certainly is of value as an antiperiodic in ague and malaria. **Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.)**

Elixir Cinchonæ Flavæ. A preparation of good repute as a mild tonic and general stimulant. Particularly useful for those requiring a stimulant, but who refuse any of the ordinary alcoholic drinks. It consists of brandy medicated with cinchona and such pleasant aromatics as caraway, coriander, &c. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)**

℞ Ext. Cocæ Solubil. Liq. ꝓss . . 2 c.c.
Elixir Cinchonæ ad ꝓss . . . to 15 „

To be taken in a little water four times a day.

Stimulant.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX.*Cinnamon Bark.*

The dried inner bark obtained from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Lauraceæ). It is stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, and somewhat astringent. Oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulence, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and is commonly used as a flavouring agent. Applied on cotton-wool to a hollow tooth, it frequently alleviates toothache.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains ($\cdot 6$ to $1\cdot 2$ gramme).

of **Aqua Cinnamomi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces** (30 to 60 c.c.)

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, 10 to 40 grains ($\cdot 6$ to $2\cdot 5$ grammes).

Tinctura Cinnamomi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Oleum Cinnamomi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 2$ c.c.)

Spiritus Cinnamomi, 5 to 20 minims ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ c.c.)

R \times Bismuth. Carb. gr. viij . . . $\cdot 5$ gramme.

P. Cinnamomi Co. gr. xv . . . 1 „

For one cachet. Take one when required. *Dyspepsia.*

R \times Acid. Sulph. Aromat. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$. . . $\cdot 6$ c.c.

Sp. Cinnamomi $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$. . . $\cdot 6$ „

Tinct. Opii $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$. . . $\cdot 3$ „

Inf. Cascarillæ ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. . . to 30 „

Take every four hours. *Diarrhœa.*

R \times Pulv. Cinnamomi gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.

Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xv . . . 1 „

For one cachet. Take every six hours. *Dysentery.*

R \times Pulv. Cinnamomi gr. v . . . $\cdot 3$ gramme.

Bismuth. Salicyl. gr. x . . . $\cdot 6$ „

Salol. gr. iij . . . $\cdot 2$ „

For one powder. To be taken three times a day. *Diarrhœa.*

COCA.*Coca. Cuca.*

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* and its varieties (Linaceæ). The physiological action depends chiefly upon the alkaloid cocaine. It is given as a general stimulant and tonic.

The leaves when chewed, or small doses of the liquid extract, facilitate great muscular exertion.

Dose of *Extractum Cocæ Liquidum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

***Tinctura Cocæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

Liquid extract of coca forms a turbid and unsightly mixture with water. For this reason *Ext. Cocæ Liq.* 'Miscible' should be prescribed in its place. It contains all the active principles of the leaves, yet forms a clear mixture with water.

Vinum Cocæ. *Coca Wine.* As a rule this preparation is not made of medicinal strength, but if made with good port wine it constitutes an excellent method of administering alcohol to persons who could not ordinarily be induced to take it. **Dose**, one to two tablespoonfuls.

℞	Extract. Kolæ Liq. ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Extract. Carnis gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Ext. Malti ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Vin. Cocæ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three or four times a day.

Nutritive and Stimulant.

℞	Extract. Cocæ gr. ij	.	.	·1	gramme.
	Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	.	.	·001	„
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	.	.	·001	„
	Quin. Sulph. gr. ss	.	.	·03	„

For one pill twice a day.

Aphrodisiac.

℞	Ext. Cocæ Liq. 'Miscible' ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Elixir Cinchonæ ad ʒss	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three or four times a day.

Stimulant.

COCAINA.

Cocaine.

An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. The crystals are colourless, and have a bitter taste, which is succeeded by a sensation of tingling and numbness. Injected hypodermically or applied to the mucous membrane, cocaine produces local anæsthesia. Hypodermic solutions should be made with sterile salt solution (·6 per cent.), and not with distilled water. To obtain the full physiological results, take 10 minims of a 5 per cent. solution of the hydrochloride into the syringe and insert

the nozzle under the skin, press out one or two minims, and leave the syringe *in situ*. After two minutes the needle may be pushed further on in two or three different directions, several minims being injected into each place (Rowell). For extractions a cotton wad soaked in a 10 per cent. solution should be pressed around the gum for at least five minutes. In ophthalmic practice 2 per cent. solutions are strong enough to produce complete local anæsthesia. A little pad soaked in 5 per cent. solution of the hydrochloride affords speedy relief in cases of wasps' stings, &c.

Dose of Cocainæ Hydrochloridum, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (·01 to ·03 gramme).

NOTE.—Solutions of cocaine cannot be sterilised by boiling, as decomposition takes place.

Solubility of the Alkaloid.—Insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; about 1 in 10 of the fixed oils; 1 in 100 of liquid paraffin.

Solubility of the Hydrochloride.—Freely soluble in water; less so in glycerin and alcohol; insoluble in fats.

Antidotes.—Stomach syphon; emetics; inhalation amyl nitrite; ammonia; $\frac{1}{60}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically.

Oleum Cocainæ. A 2 per cent. solution in almond oil is useful in earache. The same strength in castor oil is used for the eye, for smearing catheters, &c.

Vernis Sol Cocainæ contains 2 per cent. of cocaine. Smear'd thinly over eruptions, as shingles, herpetic patches, chilblains, &c., and allowed to dry to a thin film, it affords instant relief, and recovery is quick. There is no sensation of tension as with collodion.

Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica contains 10 per cent. of cocaine hydrochloride; should be made with ·6 per cent. sterilised salt solution. **Dose, 2 to 5 minims (·1 to ·3 c.c.)**

Rx	Cocainæ gr. xx	.	.	.	1·2	gramme.
	Acid. Oleic. gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Camphoræ gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	"
	Spirit. Rect. mxxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Adip. Lanæ Hyd. ʒiv	.	.	.	15	grammes.
	Paraff. Moll. ʒiv	.	.	.	15	"

The ointment.

Hæmorrhoids.

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. v . . . 3 gramme.
 Potassii Nitritis gr. v . . . 3 "
 Liq. Atropinæ Sulph. ꝯss . . . 2 c.c."
 Aq. Dest. Steril. ad ꝯj . . . to 30 "
 The nasal spray. *Spasmodic asthma.*

℞ Cocainæ gr. viij 5 gramme.
 Ol. Olivæ ꝯiv 15 grammes.
 Liq. Calcis ꝯiv 15 "
 The soothing application.
Burns, Sore Nipples, Pruritus, &c.

℞ Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. ij . . . 1 gramme.
 Acid. Salicylic. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 008 "
 Aq. Dest. Steril. ad ꝯj . . . to 30 c.c.

The lotion. One drop to be instilled into the eye when discomfort is felt. *Conjunctivitis.*

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. xx . . . 1·2 gramme.
 Spirit. Rect. ꝯij 8 c.c.
 Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic. ꝯxv . . . 1 "
 Aq. Rosæ ad ꝯj to 30 "

To be painted over the affected part. *Pruritus Vaginæ.*

℞ Cocainæ Nitratis gr. x 6 gramme.
 Hydrarg. Pernitrat. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 016 "
 Liq. Plumbi Dil. ad ꝯj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be painted over the affected part. *Itching Eczema.*

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. . . 008 gramme.
 Sodii Bromid. gr. iij 2 "
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝯss to 15 c.c.

To be taken every half-hour for three or four doses.

Sea-sickness. Also of service in Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Eucainæ Hydrochloridum. *β-Eucaine Hydrochloride.* A synthetic compound. Occurs as a crystalline white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water. Is slower in action and not so potent a local anæsthetic as cocaine. For ophthalmic purposes, 3 per cent. solutions in sterilised water are used, but for nose, throat, and ear operations may be used up to 10 per cent. Appears to be quite safe for hypodermic use.

Holocainæ Hydrochloridum. *Holocaine Hydrochloride.* Occurs in white needles, soluble 1 in 90 of

water. Quicker and stronger than cocaine. Used in solutions of about 2 per cent., *but should not be injected subcutaneously.*

Tropacocaine Hydrochloride. *Benzoyl-pseudo-tropeine.* Occurs in colourless crystals, freely soluble in water. A 3 per cent. solution produces rapid local anæsthesia, but it is not so prolonged as by cocaine. Is less toxic than cocaine, is very costly, and little used.

Nirvanin. Introduced as a synthetic substitute for cocaine. Occurs in small white crystals, freely soluble in water. Is antiseptic as well as a local anæsthetic. Injection may be of 3 to 5 per cent. of water.

Orthoform. Allied to nirvanin. A white, odourless powder, sparingly soluble in water, possessing antiseptic and local anæsthetic properties. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (**·016 to ·6 gramme**) as an internal anodyne and antiseptic. Has been applied as an ointment (5 to 10 per cent.) to burns and scalds. Has little action on sound epidermis.

CODEINA.

Codeine.

An alkaloid obtained from opium or from morphine. Occurs in colourless crystals. Is a hypnotic. Useful in cough, whooping cough, and in diminishing glycosuria in diabetes.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (**·016 to ·12 gramme**).

Solubility.—1 in 80 of water; freely in alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids.

Codeinæ Phosphas. *Codeine Phosphate.* The salt in most general use. Freely soluble in water. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (**·016 to ·12 gramme**).

Syrupus Codeinæ. *Codeine Syrup.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

Pastilli Codeinæ. *Codeine Pastilles.* Contain $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (**·008 gramme**) of codeine in each. **Dose,** one sucked slowly, for irritable cough.

R̄ Syrup. Codeinæ ʒss 2 c.c.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ʒss 2 "

The linctus. A teaspoonful occasionally.

Troublesome Cough.

R	Syrup. Codeinæ ʒss.	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Liq. Picis Aromat. m℥	.	.	.	6	"
	Elixir Heroin. et Terpin. Co. ad ʒj	to	4			"

The cough syrup. A teaspoonful occasionally.

Phthisical Cough.

R	Codeinæ gr. j	.	.	.	06	gramme.
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	016	"
	Ext. Cascaræ gr. ss	.	.	.	03	"

For one pill. Take three times a day.

Diabetes.

Apocodeine. The hydrochloride has been used as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis. It is not emetic like apomorphine. It is weaker than codeine. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (016 to 06 gramme).

COLCHICUM.

Colchicum. Meadow Saffron.

The corm and seeds of *Colchicum autumnale* (Melanthaceæ) are used in medicine, both containing the same alkaloid, colchicine. Colchicum is a gastro-intestinal irritant, and in large doses acts as a purgative and emetic. It controls the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and allied affections.

Dose of Extractum Colchici, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (016 to 06 gramme).

Vinum Colchici, 10 to 30 minims (6 to 2 c.c.)

Tinctura Colchici Seminum, 5 to 15 minims (3 to 1 c.c.)

Colchici Semina, 2 to 5 grains (1 to 3 gramme).

Antidotes.—Emetics; stimulants and demulcents.

Colchicina. *Colchicine.* The active principle of colchicum. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, &c. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (001 to 0025 gramme).

Colchicinae Salicylas. *Colchicine Salicylate.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (001 to 0025 gramme). *Hypodermically* not more than $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (002 gramme) at one time.

R	Ext. Colchici gr. j	.	.	.	06	gramme.
	Ext. Rhei gr. j	.	.	.	06	"
	Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	.	.	.	06	"
	Ext. Belladon. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	.	.	.	01	"

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Gout.

R	Vin. Colchici	℥viiij	.	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Magnes. Sulph. gr.	xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Potass. Bicarb. gr.	xxx	.	.	.	2	"
	Sodii Salicylatis gr.	x	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad	℥j	.	.	to	30	c.c.

Two tablespoonfuls with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, while effervescing, three times a day. *Gouty Rheumatism.*

R	Pulv. Sem. Colchici gr.	iiij	.	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Sodii Salicylatis gr.	v	.	.	.	·3	"
	Magnes. Calc. gr.	v	.	.	.	·3	"

For one cachet. Take every four hours. *Gout.*

R	Tinct. Colchici	℥viiij	.	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ	℥iiij	.	.	.	·2	"
	Lithii Citratis gr.	v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Syr. Glycerophos. Co. ad	℥j	.	.	to	4	c.c.

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after food.

Gout.

R	Colchicin. Salicylat. gr.	$\frac{1}{64}$	.	.	.	·001	gramme.
	Acid. Salicylic. gr.	iiij	.	.	.	·2	"

For one pill. To be taken every four hours.

Gouty Rheumatism.

R	Colchicinæ Salicyl. gr.	$\frac{1}{64}$	.	.	.	·001	gramme.
	Methyl. Salicyl. ℥v	.	.	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥j	.	.	.	.	·06	"

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day. *Gout.*

R	Tinct. Colchici	℥viiij	.	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Tinct. Cimicifugæ	℥v	.	.	.	·3	"
	Tinct. Belladonnæ	℥iiij	.	.	.	·2	"
	Sodii Bicarb. gr.	xv	.	.	.	1	gramme.
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad	℥j	.	.	to	30	c.c.

To be taken in a little water every four hours. *Gout.*

COLLODIUM.

Collodion.

A colourless, inflammable solution of pyroxylin in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When applied to the skin it dries rapidly to a thin transparent film. Occasionally causes a good deal of pain, especially if applied to a large surface.

Collodium Flexile is collodion containing Canada balsam and castor oil, and, as its name implies, it leaves a more pliable film.

R _x	Acid. Salicylic. partes xv . . .	15	parts.
	Extract. Cannabis Ind. partes ij . . .	2	„
	Collodium Flex. ad partes c . . .	to 100	„

The application. *Solvent for Corns and Warts.*

R _x	Acid. Tannici partes x . . .	10	parts.
	Acid. Benzoici partes v . . .	5	„
	Bals. Peru. partes ij . . .	2	„
	Collodii Flex. partes lxxxij . . .	83	„
	<i>A useful Styptic.</i>		

R _x	Iodi Resub. gr. x . . .	6 c.c.
	Collodium ad ʒij . . .	to 8 „

The pigment. *Ringworm.*

COLOCYNTHIS.

Colocynth.

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceæ). It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic; occasions much griping, and should never be prescribed alone. Combined with milder purgatives and carminatives it usually operates without inconvenience.

Dose of Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, 2 to 8 grains (.1 to .5 gramme).

Pilula Colocynthis Composita, 4 to 8 grains (.2 to .5 gramme).

Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami, 4 to 8 grains (.2 to .5 gramme).

R _x	Ext. Colocynthis Co. gr. iij . . .	2	gramme.
	Pulv. Saponis gr. j . . .	06	„
	Ol. Menth. Pip. mss . . .	03	c.c.

For one pill, at bedtime occasionally. *Constipation.*

R _x	Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. iij . . .	2	gramme.
	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ss . . .	03	„
	Ext. Hyoscyami gr. j . . .	06	„
	P. Capsici gr. ¼ . . .	02	„

For one pill. Take one or two at bedtime. *Aperient.*

R _x	Pil. Coloc. Co. gr. iij . . .	2	gramme.
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. ⅙ . . .	01	„
	P. Piperis Nig. gr. j . . .	06	„

For one pill. *Aperient.*

℞	Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Podophyllin. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$. . .	·01	„
	Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss . . .	·03	„
	Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	·016	„
	Ol. Cinnam. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	·016	„

For one pill. One or two for a dose.

Antibilious Aperient Pill.

CONDURANGO.

Condurango.

The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (Asclepiadaceæ) was originally introduced as a specific for cancer, but is quite useless. Appears to be an alterative, and is given in syphilis and dyspepsia.

Dose of Tinctura Condurango, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 c.c.)

Extractum Condurango Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)

℞	Tinct. Condurango mxxx . . .	2	c.c.
	Potass. Iodid. gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. mxx . . .	1·2	c.c.
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day.

Syphilis.

CONIUM.

Conium. Hemlock.

Both the dried seeds and the fresh tops of *Conium maculatum* (Umbelliferæ) are used in medicine. Conium is a narcotic poison, and was formerly supposed to possess anodyne and other properties, and was used as an application to wounds and sores. It was also given in phthisis, whooping cough, syphilis, neuralgia, &c. It has now almost fallen into disuse.

Dose of Succus Conii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

Tinctura Conii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Extractum Conii Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Coninæ Hydrobromidum. *Conine Hydrobromide.* Freely soluble in water. **Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (·002 to ·008 gramme).** In tetanus doses up to 1 grain have been given. *Hypodermically $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (·01 gramme).* Given in acute mania, neuralgia, and whooping cough.

Antidotes.—Stomach pump, emetics; atropine, strychnine, picrotoxin, caffeine.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

Lily of the Valley.

The entire plant is used in medicine. Convallaria controls the heart's action when the derangements of the organ are due to reflex influence; it diminishes the number of pulsations, relieves the pressure, improves the tone of the arteries, and renders respiration easy and regular.

Dose of Extractum Convallariæ, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to .2 gramme).

Extractum Convallariæ Liquidum, 2 to 10 minims (.1 to .6 c.c.)

Tinctura Convallariæ, 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.2 c.c.)

R̄	Tincturæ Convallariæ m̄viij	.	.5	c.c.
	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	.	.1	gramme.
	Liq. Strychninæ m̄iij	.	.2	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss	.	to 15	„

To be taken every four hours. *Mitral Regurgitation.*

R̄	Tincturæ Convallariæ m̄v	.	.3	c.c.
	Liq. Trinitrini m̄j	.	.06	„
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. m̄iij	.	.2	„
	Sp. Æther. Co. m̄xv	.	.1	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Cardiac Stimulant.*

Convallamarin. A glucoside obtained from lily of the valley; soluble in water, but generally given as a pill. It acts as a cardiac stimulant. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (.016 to .06 gramme).** *Hypodermically*, injections containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (.03 gramme) in water, very gradually increased, may be used.

COPAIBA.

Copaiba. Balsam Copaiva.

The oleo-resin obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorfi* and other species (Leguminosæ). Is diuretic and stimulant to the mucous membrane generally; it is used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, as gonorrhœa and gleet, and occasionally as a disinfectant-expectorant in bronchitis. It is

unpleasant to take, and causes disagreeable eructations; sometimes sets up an erythematous rash.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

of **Oleum Copaibæ, 5 to 20 minims ($\cdot 3$ to 1·2 c.c.)**

R _x	Copaibæ ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Sp. Æther. Nit. m _x	.	.	.	.	·6	„
	Liq. Potassæ m _x	.	.	.	.	·6	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝑj	.	.	.	.	4	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30		„

To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R _x	Copaibæ ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Liq. Pancreatis ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Vin. Pepsini ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Liq. Potassæ m _{xij}	.	.	.	.	·8	„
	P. Acaciæ ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Aq. Pimentæ ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30		c.c.

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food.

Gonorrhœa.

R _x	Copaibæ m _{xx}	.	.	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Bals. Peru. m _{ijj}	.	.	.	.	·2	„
	Tinct. Benzoin. m _x	.	.	.	.	·6	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝑiss	.	.	.	.	6	„
	Syrup. Aurant. ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Buchu ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30		„

To be taken three times a day, diluted with an equal volume of water.

Later stages of Gonorrhœa.

R _x	Copaibæ m _{xx}	.	.	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝑj	.	.	.	.	4	„
	Tinct. Belladonnæ m _{ijj}	.	.	.	.	·2	„
	Ext. Cubebæ Solub. ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Ext. Santali Solub. ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Dec. Tritici ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30		„

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R _x	Ol. Copaibæ						
	Ol. Cubebæ						
	Ol. Santali āā m _{ijj}	.	.	.	of each	·2	c.c.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Syrup. Tolu. ꝑss	.	.	.	.	2	„
	Dec. Hordei ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30		„

To be taken three times a day.

A disinfectant Expectorant in Bronchitis.

℞ Ol. Copaibæ ℥v ʒ3 c.c.
 Salol. gr. v ʒ3 gramme.

For one capsule, three times a day. *Gleet.*

℞ Ol. Copaibæ ℥v ʒ3 c.c.
 Methylene Blue gr. iij ʒ2 gramme.

For one capsule, twice daily. *Gleet.*

℞ Bals. Copaibæ ℥x ʒ6 c.c.
 Pulv. Acaciæ ʒss 2 grammes.
 Ext. Kava-Kava Liq. ʒss 2 c.c.
 Ext. Sabal et Santal. Liq. ʒss 2 „
 Inf. Caryoph. ad ʒj to 30 „

To be taken three times a day, diluted with water.

Gonorrhœa.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS.

Coriander Fruit.

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferae). Chiefly used as a flavouring agent. It is carminative and stomachic. As a stomachic in pills, to prevent griping, 1 minim (·06 c.c.) of oil of coriander may be given. In mixtures coriander water (aq. coriandri) is pleasant and grateful.

COTO CORTEX.

Coto Bark.

The bark of an undetermined species. The tincture and liquid extract are given in diarrhœa and dysentery, and to check night sweats.

Dose of Tinctura Coto, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)

Extractum Coto Liquidum, 2 to 8 minims (·1 to ·5 c.c.)

℞ Tincturæ Coto ℥xv 1 c.c.
 Ol. Cajuputi mj ʒ06 „
 Salol. gr. iij ʒ2 gramme.
 Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss 2 c.c.
 Aq. ad ʒj to 30 „

Take every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

R _x	Tincturæ Coto mxx	.	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ miiij	.	.	.	·2	„
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. miiij	.	.	.	·2	„
	Tinct. Krameriæ mxxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Dec. Tritici ad ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	„

Take every four hours.

Chronic Dysentery.

R _x	Ext. Coto Liq. mʒ	.	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Acid. Agaric. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	·02	gramme.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ mʒ	.	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Tinct. Salviæ mxxv	.	.	.	1	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss	.	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss	.	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water every night.

To check Night Sweats, Phthisis.

Cotoin. A pale yellow powder obtained from coto bark. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·1 gramme) in pill. Action same as tinctura coto.

Fortoin. *Methylenedicotoin.* A compound of cotoin and formaldehyde. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (·1 to ·3 gramme)** in pill or cachet. Uses, same as tinctura coto.

Paracotoin. **Dose, 1 to 4 grains (·06 to ·25 gramme).** Uses, same as tinctura coto.

COUMARINUM.

Coumarin.

A crystalline odorous principle contained in Tonkin beans, *Dipterix odorata* (Leguminosæ), but manufactured synthetically from salicylic aldehyde; sparingly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and fats. Used to perfume ointments, and pomades— $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 ounce (·016 to 30 grammes). One part will modify, but not entirely mask, the odour of 50 parts of iodoform. The following is occasionally used: Iodoform, 95 parts; Bals. Peru, 3 parts; Coumarin, 2 parts.

CREOSOTUM.

Creosote.

A mixture consisting principally of guaiacol with other phenols obtained in the distillation of wood tar. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. To a certain extent it

is escharotic, and produces slight local anæsthesia. It is useful to check sickness, diarrhœa, and cholera. At the present time it is much employed in the treatment of phthisis, both *internally* and when inhaled either from a dry inhaler or from boiling water. For phthisis the quantity should be augmented week by week until as much as 30 minims is taken for a dose.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (·06 to ·3 c.c.) in mixture or capsule.

Solubility.—Very sparingly soluble in water; freely in alcohol, ether, and glycerin.

Antidotes.—Emetics; stomach tube; Epsom or Glauber's salts.

Creosotal. *Creosote Carbonate.* A light brown oily liquid insoluble in water, soluble in the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, chloroform, &c. **Dose, 5 to 20 minims** (·3 to 1·2 c.c.) Is decomposed in the system into creosote and carbonic acid. It does not appear to possess any great advantage over creosote.

Eosote. *Creosote Valerianate.* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims** (·2 to ·6 c.c.) Used like creosote. Said to be useful in phthisical diarrhœa.

Phosphote. *Creosote Phosphate.* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims** (·2 to ·6 c.c.)

Phosphotal. *Creosote Phosphite.* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims** (·2 to ·6 c.c.) Brought forward as a substitute for creosote, but does not appear to be superior in any way.

Guaiacol. The principal constituent of beechwood creosote. An almost colourless, oily liquid. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims** (·06 to ·3 c.c.) It is also prepared synthetically from pyrocatechin, and appears as colourless crystals. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains** (·06 to ·3 gramme). Guaiacol is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and all fixed and volatile oils; it is also sufficiently soluble for medicinal purposes in sherry wine, orange wine, elixir of orange, &c. Guaiacol is used principally in phthisis as a substitute for creosote. It is said to cause less indigestion.

Benzosol. *Guaiacol Benzoate.* In colourless crystals. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains** (·2 to ·6 gramme) in cachet. Being slowly decomposed in the system, is a substitute for guaiacol.

Duotal. *Guaiacol Carbonate.* An insoluble white powder containing over 90 per cent. guaiacol. Undergoes slow decomposition, and is an unirritating method of exhibiting guaiacol. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains** (**·2 to ·6 gramme**) in cachet.

Guaiacol Salicylas. A crystalline powder useful in phthisis and as an intestinal antiseptic and disinfectant. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** (**·3 to 1 gramme**) in cachet.

Guaiacol Valerianas. A liquid compound. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims** (**·06 to ·3 c.c.**) in capsule.

Thiocol. *Potassium-guaiacol-sulphonate.* A soluble white powder. **Dose, 8 grains** (**·5 gramme**), **gradually increased to 30 grains**, in cachet or in solution. Used in phthisis, chronic cough, &c.

℞ Creosoti m̄j ·06 c.c.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ·01 gramme.
Cerii Oxalat. gr. ij ·1 „

For one pill. One pill on rising, followed by another later in the day if necessary. *Sickness of Pregnancy.*

℞ Creosoti m̄ij ·2 c.c.
Tinct. Card. Co. m̄xv 1 „
Tinct. Carminativæ m̄v ·3 „
Syrup. Aurant. ꝯss. 2 „
Aq. ad ꝯj to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Flatulent Dyspepsia.*

℞ Creosoti m̄j ·1 c.c.
Ol. Morrhuæ ad ꝯj to 4 „

One teaspoonful three times a day, after food.

Phthisis.

℞ Creosoti m̄j ·1 c.c.
Paraffini Liq. ꝯss 2 „
Ol. Morrhuæ ꝯj 4 „
P. Acaciæ gr. xxx 4 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ꝯss 2 c.c.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ꝯj to 30 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food. *Phthisis.*

R̄	Creosoti ʒij	8 c.c.
	Menthol. gr. v	·3 gramme.
	Spirit. Chlorof. ad ʒiv.	to 15 c.c.

Ten drops to be placed on the cotton of an oro-nasal respirator, which should be worn for ten minutes six times a day.

To lessen Cough in Phthisis.

Instead of the foregoing 20 drops or more of the mixture may be dissolved in a pint of water and vaporised from an ordinary bronchitis kettle.

R̄	Guaiacol mij	·2 c.c.
	Tinct. Card. Co. mxxx	2 „
	Glycerini mxxv	1 „
	Vin. Xerici ad ʒss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day, after meals.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

R̄	Guaiacol mij	·2 c.c.
	Syrup. Picis Aromat. ʒj	4 „
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒss	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours. *Phthisis.*

R̄	Guaiacol mij	·1 c.c.
	Tinct. Benz. Co. mxxv	1 „
	Syrup. Tolu. ʒss	2 „
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Hacking Cough.

R̄	Bismuth. Carbonatis gr. v	·3 gramme.
	Guaiacol Salicyl. gr. x	·6 „

For one cachet. Every four hours. *Diarrhœa.*

R̄	Guaiacol Carbonatis gr. v	·3 gramme.
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For one cachet. Three times a day for six months.

Phthisis.

R̄	Guaiacol ʒj	4 grammes.
	Cocainæ gr. v	·3 gramme.
	Paraff. Moll. ad ʒiss	to 40 grammes.

The ointment. To be smeared over the testicles and covered loosely with lint.

Orchitis.

CROCUS.*Saffron.*

The dried stigmas and tops of the styles of *Crocus sativus* (Iridaceæ). Saffron was formerly reputed emmenagogue and antispasmodic, but is now only employed as a colouring agent. The flavour is not pleasant.

Tinctura Croci. *Tincture of Saffron.* **Dose, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)**

CROTONIS OLEUM*Croton Oil.*

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiaceæ). *Externally* it is irritant and vesicant. *Internally* it is one of the most powerful of hydragogue cathartics, the motions frequently being stained with blood. It is only suitable for obstinate constipation when not caused by organic obstruction; it may be given in dropsy, apoplexy, paralysis, and in other cases where a speedy relief of the intestines is desired. A drop, or at most two drops, placed upon the back of the tongue of a patient who cannot, or will not, take an ordinary purgative is swallowed reflexly. Except in the cases mentioned, it is rarely given.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (·03 to ·06 c.c.) on a lump of sugar.

Linimentum Crotonis. *Croton Liniment.* A very powerful irritant and counter-irritant. It induces such painful inflammation that it is now rarely employed.

CUBEÆ FRUCTUS.*Cubebs.*

The dried unripe full-grown fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Piperaceæ). Cubebs are stimulant, carminative, and diuretic; they are employed as a stimulant and disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract, as in gonorrhœa, and as a remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, &c. Many of the so-called bronchial lozenges depend for their usefulness upon cubebs.

Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes).

of **Tinctura Cubebæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)**

Oleum Cubebæ, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

Oleo-Resina Cubebæ, 5 to 30 minims (·3 to 2 c.c.)

Trochisci Cubebæ, one every two or three hours.

℞	Pulv. Cubebæ ꝑj	.	.	.	30	grammes.
	Pulv. Sacchari ꝑj	.	.	.	30	„
	Ol. Limonis mij	.	.	.	1	c.c.
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ꝑij	.	.	.	8	„
	Syr. Aurant. q.s.	.	.	.		a sufficiency.

Make an electuary. Take a teaspoonful three times a day.

Gleet.

℞	Ol. Cubebæ mij	.	.	.	25	c.c.
	Copaibæ mij	.	.	.	25	„
	Ol. Santali mij	.	.	.	25	„
	Mist. Amygd. ad ꝑss	.	.		to 15	„

Take three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

℞	Ol. Cubebæ mij	.	.	.	1	c.c.
	Ext. Piscidiæ Liq. mxx	.	.	.	6	„
	Tinct. Senegæ mxxv	.	.	.	1	„
	Terebeni mijj	.	.	.	2	„
	Mist. Amygd. ad ꝑss	.	.		to 15	„

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Chronic Bronchitis.

℞	Oleo-Resinæ Cubebæ mv	.	.	.	3	c.c.
	Copaibæ mij	.	.	.	1	„
	Ext. Buchu gr. j	.	.	.	06	gramme.

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.

Late stage Gonorrhœa.

CUPRUM.

Copper.

Cupri Arsenis. *Copper Arsenite.* A yellowish-green powder soluble in alkalies. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ **grain** (**0006 to 002 gramme**). Given for chlorosis and anæmia, and recommended as an intestinal antiseptic in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and typhoid.

Cupri Oleas. *Copper Oleate.* A dark-green pasty solid. Diluted 1 in 10 with soft paraffin, it is employed as a parasiticide in ringworm. A 50 per cent. ointment may be used for removing corns and warts.

Cupri Sulphas. *Copper Sulphate.* Occurs in blue crystals (*Blue Stone*), freely soluble in water and glycerin. It is a mild caustic, and is sometimes substituted for silver nitrate. In small doses it is astringent, and is given in

diarrhœa; in large doses it is emetic. In dilute solution it is used as an injection in gonorrhœa and as an astringent lotion for the eyes. **Dose** as an astringent, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (**·016 to ·12 gramme**); as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains (**·3 to ·6 gramme**).

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, iodides, vegetable astringents.

Antidotes.—If vomiting has not occurred, use stomach pump or syphon. Give milk and white of egg freely. Poultice the abdomen.

Cuprum Aluminatum. *Lapis Divinus.* *Wound Stone.* A fused mass of copper sulphate, saltpetre, and alum, with a trace of camphor. Used as an astringent in lotions in place of copper sulphate. It is employed as a mild caustic in tinea tarsi, and is a popular remedy for touching small ulcers, &c.

℞ Cupri Arsenitis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ·5 milligramme.
For one pill. Every three hours. *Dysentery.*

℞ Cupri Sulphatis gr. ss ·03 gramme.
P. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ·008 „
P. Myrrhæ gr. j ·06 „
For one pill. Every six hours. *Chronic Diarrhœa.*

℞ Cupri Sulphatis gr. ij ·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj to 30 c.c.
Astringent Eye Lotion.

℞ Cupri Aluminat. gr. ij ·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj to 30 c.c.
The injection. To be used twice a day. *Gleet.*

℞ Cupri Sulphatis
Ferri Sulphatis
Zinci Sulphat. āā gr. ij of each ·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒiij to 90 c.c.
The injection. To be used four times a day.
Gonorrhœa.

CURARA.

Curare. Wourali.

Occurs as a brownish-black dry extractive almost entirely soluble in water; used as an arrow poison. It paralyses

the muscles, and is used as an injection in tetanus and hydrophobia.

Injectio Curare Hypodermica. Dose, 1 to 6 minims (·06 to ·4 c.c.)

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX.

Cusparia Bark.

The dried bark of *Cusparia febrifuga* (Rutaceæ). It is an aromatic bitter, and may be prescribed in place of calumba or chiretta.

Dose of Infusum Cuspariæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Tinctura Cuspariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

R	Tincturæ Cuspariæ	ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tincturæ Capsici	℥v	.	.	·3	„
	Sodii Bicarb. gr.	xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Inf. Rhei ad	ʒss	.	.	to 15	c.c.

To be taken three times a day. *Atonic Dyspepsia.*

R	Tinct. Aurantii	℥xxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Sp. Ammon. Arom.	℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Syr. Zingiberis	℥xxx	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Cuspariæ ad	ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

CUSSO.

Kousso.

The dried panicles of pistillate flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica* (Rosaceæ). Only used as a tænicide, and now rarely employed.

Dose of the powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) in half a pint of hot water, or mixed with syrup of orange as a confection.

CYPRIPEDINUM.

Cypripedin.

A brownish resinoid powder obtained from the root of *Cypripedium rubescens* (lady's slipper) (Orchidaceæ). It is sedative and antispasmodic. Given in hysteria, chorea, and migraine.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (·03 to ·2 gramme).

R _x	Cypripedin. gr. j	·06	gramme.
	Cimicifugin. gr. ss	·03	„
	Caffeinæ gr. j	·06	„
	Ext. Bellad. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	·02	„

For one pill. Twice a day. *Hysteria and Headache.*

DAMIANA.

Damiana.

The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (Portulacææ) appear to act as a nervine tonic and perhaps diuretic. Are credited with aphrodisiac properties.

Dose of Extractum Damianæ, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme).

Extractum Damianæ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Damianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

R _x	Extract. Damianæ gr. iiij	·2	gramme.
	Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	·002	„
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	·002	„

For one pill. Three times a day. *Sexual Debility.*

R _x	Extractum Damianæ gr. ij	·12	gramme.
	Quininæ Sulph. gr. ss	·03	„
	Extract. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	·02	„
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	·06	„

For one pill. Three times a day. *Nervine Tonic.*

R _x	Tinct. Damianæ \mathfrak{z} j	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Phosphori \mathfrak{m} xv	1	„
	Tinct. Quininæ \mathfrak{z} ss	2	„
	Syr. Aurantii \mathfrak{z} ss	2	„
	Vin. Aurantii ad \mathfrak{z} ss	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Nervine Tonic.

R _x	Ext. Damianæ Liq. \mathfrak{m} xxx	2	c.c.
	Syr. Glycerophosph. Co. \mathfrak{m} xxx	2	„
	Syr. Hypophosph. Co. \mathfrak{m} xxx	2	„
	Dec. Hordei ad \mathfrak{z} j	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Aphrodisiac.

DIGITALIS FOLIA.*Digitalis Leaves. Foxglove.*

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophulariaceæ). Digitalis is a cardiac stimulant, but is not suitable for all kinds of heart failure. Its prescription should be limited to cases characterised by a weak, rapid, easily depressible pulse, with cyanosis, dyspnœa, or œdema, accompanied by valvular or mitral insufficiency. It may be administered without hesitation, either alone or combined with strychnine or nitroglycerin, in sudden heart-failure. It is a useful diuretic in cardiac dropsy, renal congestion, &c. *It is contra-indicated in all cases where it is undesirable to increase arterial tension, as in aneurism, fatty degeneration of heart, apoplexy, &c.* It should be borne in mind that digitalis is not excreted rapidly, and is therefore cumulative, toxic symptoms sometimes appearing after prolonged administration, although the individual doses be but small.

Dose of Pulvis Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·12 gramme).

Infusum Digitalis, 1 to 4 drachms (4 to 15 c.c.)

Tinctura Digitalis, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Antidotes.—Emetics (not after absorption is presumed), stomach syphon, tannic acid, strong coffee, alcohol; external heat; recumbent posture, which must be maintained for some days after acute symptoms have disappeared.

℞	Infus. Digitalis ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
	Potassii Acetatis gr. x . . .	·6	gramme.
	Tincturæ Opii mʒ . . .	·3	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day. *Cardiac Dropsy.*

℞	Succi Digitalis mʒ . . .	·6	c.c.
	Syr. Aurantii ʒj . . .	4	„
	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. mʒ . . .	·1	„
	Aq. Camphoræ ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

The draught. *Nervous Palpitation.*

℞	Pulv. Digitalis gr. j . . .	·06	gramme.
	Pulv. Scillæ gr. j . . .	·06	„
	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j . . .	·06	„
	Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij . . .	·12	„

One pill. Twice a day. (This is St. Bart.'s Pil. Hydrarg. et Digitalis Co.)

℞	Tinct. Digitalis ℥x	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥xv	.	.	1	"
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj	.	to	30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Cardiac Debility.*

℞	Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Liq. Trinitrini ℥j	.	.	·06	"
	Tinct. Strophanthi ℥iij.	.	.	·2	"
	Caffein. Hydrobrom. gr. j	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ad ʒj	to	4	c.c.	

To be taken in half a wineglassful of water twice or three times a day. *Cardiac Tonic.*

℞	Tinct. Digitalis ℥viiij	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥iij	.	.	·2	"
	Syr. Glycerophosph. Co. ad ʒj	to	4	"	

One teaspoonful three times a day. *Mitral Regurgitation.*

Digitalinum. Under the name *Digitalin* various principles of very uncertain composition and action have been introduced into medicine, the doses varying enormously. Some of these compounds appear to be almost devoid of action upon the heart, and it is proposed therefore only to describe—

Digitoxin ‘Merck.’ This is undoubtedly the most active and reliable of the glucosides. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{240}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ grain (**·25 to ·5 milligramme**). It may be prescribed as follows:

℞	Digitoxin ‘Merck’ gr. $\frac{1}{240}$	.	.	·25	milligramme.
	Sp. Chloroformi ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Glycerini ʒj	.	.	4	"
	Vin. Aurant. ad ʒij	.	to	8	"

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

DUBOISINA.

Duboisine.

A mydriatic alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides* (Solanaceæ). **Dose,** $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (**·5 to 2 milligrammes**). It is used in the same way as hyoscine, with which it appears to be identical.

Duboisinæ Sulphas. *Duboisine Sulphate.* A soluble salt. Dose and uses the same as the alkaloid.

ELATERIUM.

Elaterium.

A dried sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium Elaterium* (Cucurbitaceæ). Elaterium depends for its action on a neutral principle, elaterin, a violent hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses an irritant poison. It is occasionally given in ascites, but owing to the risk attending its use is not often prescribed.

Dose of Elaterium, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (·005 to ·03 gramme).

Elaterinum, $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (·0016 to ·0065 gramme).

Pulvis Elaterini Compositus, 1 to 4 grains (·06 to ·25 gramme).

ERGOTA.

Ergot.

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fungi) originating in the ovary of common rye. Very opposite views are held as to the value of ergot either as an ebolic or as a hæmostatic. It induces continued tonic contraction of the pregnant uterus, but has little action in non-pregnancy. Very small doses (5 to 15 drops) of the liquid extract may be given *during labour* when parturition is simply retarded by insufficient uterine action, but not if there is the slightest impediment to delivery. *After labour* it is administered to prevent hæmorrhage, when the dose may be much larger. If bleeding is severe, it is customary to employ a *freshly prepared* hypodermic injection.

As a general hæmostatic ergot is given (although by many its value is questioned) in epistaxis, menorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stools, renal and pulmonary hæmorrhage.

When ergot is employed only reliable preparations should be used. Unsound material or too high a temperature during manufacture results in preparations almost devoid of activity. Concentration must be conducted *in vacuo*, and temperature should not rise above 100° F. If *reliable* ergotin or liquid extract is not obtainable, the freshly made infusion should be employed (1 ounce to a pint of boiling water).

Dose of Pulvis Ergotæ, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 3·5 grammes).

Extractum Ergotæ, Ergotin, 2 to 8 grains (·12 to ·5 gramme).

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)

Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica, 3 to 10 minims (·2 to ·6 c.c.)

Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata, 10 to 60 minims (·6 to 3·5 c.c.)

Infusum Ergotæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Cornutinæ Citras. *Cornutine Citrate.* A hygroscopic principle obtained from ergot. Recommended as a genito-urinary hæmostatic, and in paralytic spermatorrhœa. **Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (·004 to ·01 gramme).** It is very expensive and little used.

℞	Ext. Ergotæ gr. j	·06 gramme.
	Ext. Gossypii gr. ss	·03 „
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	·06 „
	Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	·06 „

For one pill. Twice daily. *Emmenagogue.*

℞	Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥XL	2·5 c.c.
	Acid. Gallic. gr. x	·6 gramme.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30 c.c.

The draught. *Uterine Hæmorrhage.*

℞	Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥xxx	2 c.c.
	Liq. Strychninæ ℥iij	·2 „
	Aq. Pimentæ ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken every three hours. *Retained Placenta.*

℞	Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥xxx	2 c.c.
	Potass. Iodid. gr. iij	·2 gramme
	Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	·12 „
	Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30 c.c.

To be taken twice daily. *Uterine Fibroid.*

℞	Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥xv	1 c.c.
	Tinct. Belladon. ℥v	·3 „
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2 „
	Inf. Cascarillæ ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Antigalactagogue.*

ERYTHROL TETRANITRAS.*Erythrol Tetranitrate.*

Occurs in hard crystals, insoluble in water. It explodes violently on percussion and requires to be handled with care. It should be powdered with a wooden pestle, when it may be made into pills with chocolate and cocoa butter. Like nitroglycerin it is a vaso-dilator and antispasmodic, but is less powerful and much less prompt. It may be given in angina pectoris, asthma, and dyspnœa.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (·03 to ·06 gramme), gradually increased to 2 grains (·12 gramme).

Mannitol Hexanitrate. Is equally as dangerous to handle (except under special precautions) as the former. Used in the same cases, but not so powerful. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (·03 to ·06 gramme).

ERYTHROPHLÆUM.*Casca or Ordeal Bark.*

The bark of *Erythrophlœum guineëse* (Leguminosæ). A powerful cardiac tonic and narcotic. By some it is preferred to digitalis, which it resembles in therapeutic effects. Useful in mitral disease and cardiac dropsy.

Dose of Tinctura Erythrophlœi, B.P.C., 5 to 10 minims (·3 to ·6 c.c.).

R	Tincturæ Erythrophlœi m℥	.	·3	c.c.
	Asparagin. gr. j	.	·06	gramme.
	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	.	·12	„
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss	.	to 15	c.c.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Cardiac Dropsy.

EUCALYPTUS.*Eucalyptus.*

Tinctura Eucalypti Foliorum. *Tincture of Eucalyptus Leaves.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.) Given occasionally in bronchitis, asthma, and in malarial complaints.

Oleum Eucalypti. *Eucalyptus Oil.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.) *Externally* it is slightly irritant and rubefacient, but if applied to the skin on lint and covered up, it will produce vesication. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. *Internally* it is antiperiodic, and is inhaled for diphtheritic throat and bronchitis. When sprayed

into the air of a sick-room it is disinfectant. It is a popular remedy for influenza, relieving migraine to some extent.

Eucalyptol. *Cineol.* Internally and for inhaling, this is preferable to the crude oil. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims** (**·06 to ·3 c.c.**)

Unguentum Eucalypti. *Eucalyptus Ointment.* Contains 10 per cent. of the oil, and may be used as an anti-septic dressing.

Eucalypti Gummi. *Eucalyptus Gum.* *Red Gum.* **Dose, 2 to 5 grains** (**·12 to ·3 gramme**). Occurs in reddish grains or masses. A powerful astringent and styptic. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c.

Extractum Eucalypti Gummi Liquidum. *Liquid Extract of Red Gum.* **Dose, 30 to 60 minims** (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

Syrupus Eucalypti Gummi. *Syrup of Red Gum.* **Dose, 30 to 60 minims** (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

Tinctura Eucalypti Gummi. *Tincture of Red Gum.* **Dose, 30 to 60 minims** (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

Trochisci Eucalypti Gummi. *Red Gum Lozenges.* Contain 1 grain of red gum in each. Useful in relaxed throat.

℞	Tinct. Eucalypti Fol. ℥xxx	.	2	c.c.
	Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. j	.	·06	gramme.
	Syr. Simp. ℥xxx	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Gaultheriæ ad ℥ss	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Ague.

℞	Ol. Eucalypti ℥j	.	30	c.c.
	Lin. Terebinth. ℥ij	.	60	„

The liniment. Use twice a day.

Rheumatism.

℞	Eucalyptol. ℥iv	.	15	c.c.
	Menthol. ℥ij	.	7·5	„
	Chloroform. ℥ij	.	7·5	„

A few drops to be inhaled three times a day from an oronasal inhaler.

Influenza.

℞	Ol. Eucalypti ℥iij	.	·2	c.c.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	.	2	„
	Syrupi ℥ss	.	2	„
	Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Pyelitis.

℞ Ext. Eucalypti Gummi Liq. ℥ij . 10 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viij . . . to 250 „

To be used frequently.

Relaxed Throat.

The same strength may be used as a rectal or vaginal injection.

℞ Naphthalin. Puriss. gr. ij12 gramme.
Eucalypti Gummi gr. iij2 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Dysentery.

℞ Ol. Eucalypti miiij2 c.c.
Tinct. Eucalypti Fol. ℥xxx . 2 „
Ext. Gummi Rub. Liq. ℥xxx . 2 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j4 „
Dec. Hordei ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Chronic Diarrhœa.

EUONYMI CORTEX.

Euonymus Bark. Wahoo.

The dried root-bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus* (Celastraceæ). In large doses it is cathartic; in small, a mild aperient and hepatic stimulant. Is especially useful in chronic constipation. Not so irritating to the intestines as podophyllin.

Dose of Extractum Euonymi Siccum (*Euonymin*),
1 to 2 grains (·06 to ·12 gramme).

Extractum Euonymi Liquidum, 10 to 30
minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)

Tinctura Euonymi, B.P.C., 10 to 60
minims (·6 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Ext. Euonymi Sicc. gr. j06 gramme.
Ext. Cascariæ gr. j06 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ 02 „
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ 01 „

For one pill. To be taken every night.

Chronic Constipation.

℞ Ext. Euonymi Sicc. gr. j06 gramme.
Iridin. gr. j06 „
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyosey. gr. ij12 „

For one pill. Every night.

Hepatic Congestion.

℞	Tinct. Euonymi gr. xxx	.	.	2 c.c.
	Vin. Pepsini ℥j	.	.	4 "
	Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss	.	.	2 "
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Hepatic Stimulant.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

Snakeweed.

The dried plant of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Euphorbiaceæ). Recommended in diseases of the respiratory organs, angina pectoris, dyspnœa, whooping cough, &c.

Dose of Tinctura Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ, B.P.C., 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)

℞	Tinct. Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ m℥	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ m℥	.	.	·3 "
	Spirit. Æther. Co. m℥xxx	.	.	2 "
	Dec. Senegæ ad ℥ss	.	.	to 15 "

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Bronchial Asthma.

℞	Tinct. Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ m℥	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Terpin Hydratis gr. ij	.	.	·12 gramme.
	Elixir Aurant. ℥ss	.	.	2 c.c.
	Vin. Ipecac. m℥	.	.	·3 "
	Glycerini ℥ss	.	.	2 "
	Inf. Serpentariæ ad ℥ij	.	.	to 8 "

Two teaspoonfuls every four hours. *Bronchial Asthma.*

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Ox Bile.

Is a laxative cholagogue, useful in chronic constipation. Is too nauseous to be given except in pills or gelatin capsules.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).

℞	Fel. Bovini gr. iv	.	.	·25 gramme.
	Pancreatin. gr. j	.	.	·06 "

For one pill. To be taken twice a day, after meals.

Cholagogue.

℞	Fel. Bovini gr. v	.	.	·3 gramme.
	Ext. Euonymi gr. j	.	.	·06 "
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	·02 "
	Pil. Ferri gr. iij	.	.	·2 "

For one capsule. To be taken every night.

Cholagogue and Tonic.

R	Fel. Bovini gr. xx	.	.	.	1·3 gramme.
	Aq. Dest. ʒij	.	.	.	60 c.c.
The rectal injection. <i>In cases of Impacted Fæces.</i>					

FERRUM.

Iron.

Many compounds of iron are employed in medicine. Most of the salts, especially the persalts, are powerful astringents and hæmostatics; they are tonic, and in large doses are constipating. All the preparations of iron are hæmatinics, increasing the hæmoglobin and the number of red corpuscles. The administration of iron causes blackening of the teeth and tongue. Headache or a sensation of fulness in the head is a sign that iron does not agree or has been pushed too far.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis. *Tincture of Iron Acetate.* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.) Is little used.

Ferri Arsenas. *Iron Arsenate.* Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (·004 to ·016 gramme). This preparation can only be administered in such small doses as to be valueless for the iron effect. It is tonic and alterative. See **Acidum Arseniosum.**

Ferri Albuminas. *Iron Albuminate.* A brown stable salt, soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme) in cachet or pill. A pleasant method of prescribing it for children is

Liquor Ferri Albuminatis. This contains ·4 per cent. of iron in a readily assimilable condition. It is free from astringency and does not discolour the teeth. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.) in milk, shortly before a meal.

Ferri Bromidum. *Ferrous Bromide.* Is tonic and alterative; recommended in bronchocele and uterine hæmorrhage. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme) in pill. It is more commonly presented as *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi*, B.P.C., the dose being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 c.c.), or the compound syrup, *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quininâ et Strychninâ*, in the same dose.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus. *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate.* Contains about 33 per cent. ferrous carbonate. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. Useful in anæmia.

A popular method of taking iron carbonate is **Pilula Ferri**, or *Blaud's Pill*. When properly made the pills

should be fairly soft and dark olive-green inside, and contain 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** (**·3 to 1 gramme**). They are largely given in anæmia, commencing with one after each meal, gradually increased to nine or twelve in the day.

In cases of amenorrhœa iron carbonate may be given as **Mistura Ferri Composita**, *Griffith's Mixture*. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)** three times a day.

Ferri et Ammonii Citras. *Iron and Ammonium Citrate.* Occurs in thin deep-red scales. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**). A valuable chalybeate and tonic, useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to assimilate a more astringent preparation.

Ferri et Quininæ Citras. *Iron and Quinine Citrate.* In greenish-golden scales containing 15 per cent. of quinine. A favourite tonic, combining the properties of both iron and quinine. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**).

Ferri Glycerophosphas. *Iron Glycerophosphate.* In scales or powder. **Dose, 3 to 8 grains** (**·2 to ·5 gramme**) in cachets or dissolved in cinnamon water. Exceedingly useful in deficient nerve nutrition. See **Acidum Glycerophosphoricum**.

Ferri Hypophosphis. *Ferrous Hypophosphite.* **Dose, 1 to 5 grains** (**·06 to ·3 gramme**) in pill.

Ferri Iodidum. *Ferrous Iodide.* Is tonic and alterative. Given in syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis, and atonic amenorrhœa. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains** (**·06 to ·3 gramme**). It may be conveniently given as *Pilula Ferri Iodidi*, dose 3 to 8 grains (**·2 to ·5 gramme**) or as *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* (which contains about 10 per cent. ferrous iodide), dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Ferri Lactas. *Ferrous Lactate.* In greenish crystals, soluble 1 to 60 of water. Said to be very easily assimilated. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains** (**·1 to ·6 gramme**).

Ferrum Oxidatum Saccharatum. *Saccharated Iron Oxide.* A brown powder, soluble in water, containing nearly 3 per cent. of iron. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains** (**·6 to 2 grammes**). It is a useful chalybeate, and is an antidote to arsenic.

Ferrum Peptonatum. *Peptonated Iron.* Contains about 5 per cent. of iron oxide, and is soluble in water. **Dose, 2 to 8 grains** ($\cdot 1$ to $\cdot 5$ gramme). It is readily assimilable and does not injure the teeth.

Liquor Ferri Peptonati. **Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms** (4 to 15 c.c.). Is held in esteem on the Continent.

Ferri Perchloridum. *Ferric Chloride.* The salt itself is not often used, but in solution as **Liquor Ferri Perchloridi** and **Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi** it is probably the most useful preparation of iron. It is a powerful local astringent and styptic; a plug of cotton soaked with the solution is efficient in arresting hæmorrhage from the nose, piles, uterus, &c., and instantly stops the bleeding from leech-bites. *Internally* it does not interfere with digestion, and the tonic and anti-anæmic effects are of the greatest value. It is *incompatible* with vegetable astringents, mucilage of acacia, alkalies and their carbonates, and arsenious acid. *It may, however, be prescribed with the tincture or infusion of either calumba or quassia without darkening.* **Dose of Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi, 5 to 15 minims** ($\cdot 3$ to 1 c.c.); of **Liquor Ferri Perchloridi, 5 to 15 minims** ($\cdot 3$ to 1 c.c.)

In cases where either of these cannot be tolerated the following may be substituted :

Glycerinum Ferri Oxychloridi, which consists of

Liquor. Ferri Dialysatus	.	.	partes ij.
Liquor. Ferri Perchloridi	.	.	pars j.
Glycerini	.	.	pars j.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims ($\cdot 6$ to 2 c.c.)

Ferri Pernitras. *Ferric Nitrate.* The salt is not used *per se*, but the solution, **Liquor Ferri Pernitratiss**, is occasionally substituted for the perchloride.

Ferri Phosphas. *Iron Phosphate.* A slate-coloured powder containing nearly 50 per cent. of ferrous phosphate. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** ($\cdot 3$ to $\cdot 6$ gramme). Used as a nervine tonic. It is generally prescribed in solution, the following being favourite combinations :

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm** (2 to 4 c.c.)

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms** (2 to 8 c.c.) Popularly known as *Chemical Food*, and contains the phosphates of iron,

lime, potassium, and sodium. It is frequently given to children for malnutrition, rickets, &c.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina. *Easton's Syrup.* **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)** Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate, $\frac{4}{5}$ grain of quinine, and $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of strychnine. It is a powerful hæmatinic, and is a useful tonic in convalescence.

Ferri Pyrophosphas. *Ferric Pyrophosphate.* A soluble salt occurring in golden scales. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme).** Readily assimilated.

Ferri Succinas. *Iron Succinate.* A red-brown powder, sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme),** gradually increased. Given in cachet as a solvent of biliary calculi.

Ferri Sulphas. *Ferrous Sulphate.* In bluish-green crystals. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme).**
Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (.03 to .2 gramme).** Is a whitish powder left after driving off most of the water of crystallisation. Both of these are astringent chalybeates useful in anæmia. The latter salt, when made up into pills with simple syrup, dissolves very slowly in the stomach, and is generally well tolerated provided the commencing dose is small.

Ferri Subsulphas. *Monsel's Salt.* This, the basic sulphate, is largely used in America. It is said to be better tolerated than the pharmacopœial salt. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme)** in pill.

Ferrum Redactum. *Reduced Iron.* Should contain at least 75 per cent. of finely divided metallic iron. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme)** in cachet or pill. Tonic and hæmatinic.

Ferrum Tartaratum. *Tartarated Iron.* In deep garnet-red scales, slowly but freely soluble in water. It does not derange the digestion, and may be substituted for the ammonio-citrate or pyrophosphate in mixtures. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme).**

Ferri Valerianas. *Iron Valerianate.* A brick-red powder of strong odour and styptic taste. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (.12 to .6 gramme)** in pill. Useful in anæmia with hysterical affections.

℞	Tinct. Ferri Acetatis ℥viii	.	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Acid. Phosph. Dil. ℥x	.	.	.	·6	"
	Tinct. Calumbæ ℥xxx	.	.	.	·2	"
	Sp. Chloroformi ℥v	.	.	.	·3	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Mild Tonic.*

℞	Liq. Ferri Albuminat. ℥j	.	.	.	·4	c.c.
	Vin. Ferri ℥j	.	.	.	·4	"
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ss	.	.	.	to 15	"

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food.
Suitable for delicate persons ; Dyspeptic Debility.

℞	Liq. Ferri Albuminati ℥j.	.	.	.	·4	c.c.
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To be taken in a tablespoonful of milk four times a day.
For Young Children.

℞	Ferri Bromidi gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Quininæ Bromidi gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	"
	Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	.	.	.	·002	"

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Tonic Pills.*

℞	Syr. Ferri Quin. Strych. Brom. ℥ss	2	c.c.
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To be taken in a little water. *Tonic.*

℞	Mist. Ferri Co. ℥j	.	.	.	·30	c.c.
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Take twice a day for a week, and every other night a
5-grain pill of Aloes and Myrrh. *Amenorrhœa.*

℞	Ferri Carb. Sacch. gr. x	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Pulv. Calumbæ gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	"
	Pancreatin. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"

For one cachet. Take three times a day. *Anæmia.*

℞	Dec. Aloes Co. ℥iv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
	Mist. Ferri Co. ℥iv	.	.	.	15	"

Take twice a day when required. *Amenorrhœa.*

℞	Ferri et Ammon. Citratis gr. viij	.	.	.	·5	gramme.
	Tinct. Gentianæ Co. ℥ss	.	.	.	·2	c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥v	.	.	.	·3	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Mild Tonic.*

℞	Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	.	.	.	·12	"
	Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	.	.	.	·2	c.c.
	Syrup. Zingiberis ℥xxx	.	.	.	·2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	.	to 30	"

Take three times a day. *Debility with Flatulence.*

℞	Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. viij . . .	·5	gramme.
	Tinct. Quininæ mxxx . . .	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j . . .	4	„
	Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

℞	Ferri et Quininæ Citratis gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Syrup. Mori ℥ss . . .	2	c.c.
	Inf. Aurantii ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

℞	Ferri et Quin. Citratis gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥ss . . .	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss . . .	2	„
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

℞	Ferri Glycerophosph. gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j . . .	4	c.c.
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day. *Nerve Tonic.*

℞	Ferri Hypophosphitis gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. . .	·02	„
	Ext. Kava-Kava gr. j . . .	·06	„

For one pill. To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

℞	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. . .	·002	gramme.
	Pil. Ferri Iodidi gr. iv . . .	·25	„

For one pill. Twice a day. *Tonic and Alterative.*

℞	Ferri Lactatis gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Acid. Phosph. Dil. mviij . . .	·5	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j . . .	4	„
	Inf. Quassia ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day.

Chlorosis with Weak Digestion.

℞	Liq. Ferri Peptonati ℥j . . .	4	c.c.
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A teaspoonful to be taken in milk four times a day.

Tonic for Children.

℞	Ferri Peptonati gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Pancreatin. gr. j . . .	·06	„
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. . .	·002	„

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Debility with Weak Digestion.

℞	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi ℥iv .	. 15	c.c.
	Glycerini ℥iv . . . .	. 15	„

The pigment. To be applied four times a day.

Relaxed Sore Throat.

℞	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi ℥viiij .	. 5	c.c.
	Glycerini ℥ss . . . .	. 2	„
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day.

Astringent Tonic.

℞	Liq. Ferri Perchloridi ℥v . .	. 3	c.c.
	Liq. Ferri Dialysati ℥x . .	. 6	„
	Glycerini ℥xx . . . .	. 1.2	„
	Inf. Quassiaæ ad ℥ss . . .	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day.

A tonic in cases where the perchloride alone would not be digested.

℞	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi ℥xx .	. 1.2	c.c.
	Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xxx .	. 2	grammes.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . .	. 6	c.c.
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Erysipelas.

℞	Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥viiij .	. 5	c.c.
	Tinct. Strophanthi ℥v . . .	. 3	„
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . .	. 6	„
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken every six hours.

Functional Palpitation.

℞	Liq. Ferri Pernitratis ℥x . .	. 6	c.c.
	Liq. Strychninæ ℥v . . . .	. 3	„
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . .	. 6	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Chlorosis.

℞	Ferri Phosphatis gr. ij . . .	. 1	gramme.
	Quininæ Phosphatis gr. j . .	. 06	„
	Strychninæ Phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.	. 002	„
	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ . . .	. 002	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Alterative and Tonic.

℞	Syrup. Ferri Quin. et Strychninæ		
	Phosph. ℥ss . . . .	. 2	c.c.
	Glycerini ℥ss . . . .	. 2	„

One teaspoonful three times a day.

Non-constipating Tonic.

R̄	Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Tinct. Gent. Co. mxxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurant. mxxx	.	.	.	2	"
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss	.	.	to	15	"

To be taken three times a day.

A readily assimilated Tonic.

R̄	Ferri Succinatis gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Fel. Bovini gr. ij.	.	.	.	·2	"
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	.	.	.	·6	"

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Biliary Calculi.

R̄	Ferri Sulphatis gr. j	.	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Magnesii Sulphatis ʒj.	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	.	.	.	4	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to	30	c.c.

To be taken in half a pint of tepid water every morning, fasting.

Chalybeate Aperient.

R̄	Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij	.	.	.	·12	gramme.
	Pil. Aloes et Myrrh. gr. ij	.	.	.	·12	"
	Ol. Rutæ m $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·016	c.c.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Amenorrhœa.

R̄	Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Ext. Aloes gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"
	P. Saponis gr. ij	.	.	.	·12	"
	Ol. Anthemidis m $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	·02	c.c.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Amenorrhœa.

R̄	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	gramme.
	Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	.	.	.	·5	milligramme.
	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	.	.	.	·5	"
	Syrup. Simp. q.s.	.	.	.		a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day for two weeks; afterwards the dose to be increased to two pills.

Anæmia.

R̄	Ferri Subsulphatis gr. ij	.	.	.	·12	gramme.
	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·016	"
	Ext. Ergotæ gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"
	Ext. Gossypii gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	"

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Emmenagogue.

℞ Ferri Valerianatis gr. j . . .06 gramme.
 Zinci Valerianatis gr. j . . .06 „
 Quininæ Valerianatis gr. j . . .06 „

One pill three times a day. *Chlorosis with Hysteria.*

Ferratin. A compound of albumen and iron, said to contain 7 per cent. of iron in a readily assimilable form. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

Carniferrin. Is stated to consist of *Ferric Phosphocarnate*. Does not derange the stomach. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

Ferro-Somatose. A compound of *Albumose* with 4.5 per cent. of *Ferric Oxide*. It is easily assimilated. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (.6 to 2 grammes)** in cinnamon water, milk, or cachet.

Triferrin. Stated to be *Paranucleinate of Iron* with phosphorus. **Dose, 5 grains (.3 gramme)** in cachet. Recommended as a hæmatinic in anæmia.

Triferrol is a liquid preparation of the preceding. **Dose** for adults, one tablespoonful.

FILIX MAS.

Male Fern.

The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix-mas* (Filices). It is anthelmintic, and is chiefly used to destroy tapeworm, for which purpose it is almost a specific. In cases where it fails pelletierine is generally successful.

Dose of Extractum Filicis Liquidum, 45 to 90 minims (3 to 6 c.c.) taken fasting, and followed after six hours by an aperient.

℞ Extract. Filicis Liq. ʒiiss . . . 6 c.c.
 Mucil. Acaciæ ʒiiss . . . 6 „
 Aq. Cinnamomi ad ʒiiss . . . to 50 „

The draught to be taken in the morning before food, and followed in the afternoon by a tablespoonful of castor oil or a teaspoonful of Epsom salts in half a tumbler of warm water.

Tapeworm.

Acidum Filicicum. *Filicic Acid.* An amorphous, sticky, tasteless powder, said to be the anthelmintic principle of male fern. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).** It is not so certain as the liquid extract.

FÆNICULI FRUCTUS.*Fennel Fruit.*

The dried ripe fruit of *Fœniculum capillaceum* (Umbelliferae). It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. The oil is a useful corrective in aperients to prevent griping. The water is given in the flatulent disorders of childhood and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies.

Dose of Oleum Fœniculi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

Aqua Fœniculi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

For infants a teaspoonful of fennel water is sufficient.

FORMALDEHYDUM.*Formic Aldehyde. Formalin. Formol.*

An aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent. of formic aldehyde. It is a powerful germicide and disinfectant. It is not suitable for the treatment of wounds, but being non-corrosive it finds many uses, when suitably diluted, for sterilising surgical instruments and the hands of operators, and for disinfecting sick-rooms. It is also largely used for hardening microscopic objects and preserving anatomical specimens.

It may be employed in the strengths mentioned for the following purposes:

1 part in 20 of water for disinfecting bed linen and sterilising surgical instruments.

1 part in 100 for bathing sweaty feet.

1 part in 5 of glycerin for painting the throat in parasitic diseases. *It should not be applied freely.*

1 part in 10 to 1 in 4 of water for hardening and preserving anatomical specimens.

For disinfecting untenanted sick-rooms the 1 in 20 solution may be used freely on wet sheets, which should be hung up and the rooms closed for twenty-four hours.

Formaldehyde has been recommended in catarrh and influenza as a nasal inhalation, 15 drops being added to half a pint of water at 130° F. and slowly inhaled three or four times a day.

Paraform. *Paraformic Aldehyde. Tri-oxymethylene.* A polymer of formic aldehyde. Occurs as a white powder or in small crystals. Heated in a special apparatus, it yields the vapour of formic aldehyde and is an efficient disinfectant. For convenience paraform is usually supplied in compressed tablets, one being vaporised at a time.

Amyloform. A compound of formalin and starch. An insoluble white powder, recommended as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

Dextroform. A compound of formalin and dextrin, soluble in water. Suggested as an injection in gonorrhœa.

Glutol. A compound of formalin and gelatin. A whitish, insoluble powder, recommended as a dressing for burns, suppurating ulcers, &c.

FUCHSINE.

Rosaniline Hydrochloride. Magenta.

Occurs in iridescent crystals, which, dissolved in water, form a brilliant red stain. *For medicinal purposes it should be free from arsenical compounds.* It is antiseptic, and is used in nephritis and cystitis.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (·03 to ·25 gramme) in pill.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Bladder Wrack.

Preparations of bladder wrack have long been used in the treatment of goitre, obesity, and menstrual derangement, but any virtues they possess are probably due to the small amount of iodine present.

Dose of Extractum Fuci Vesiculosi Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 c.c.)

R̄	Ext. Fuci Vesiculosi Liq. ʒj	.	4	c.c.
	Sodii Iodidi gr. iij	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Liq. Thyroidei mʒ	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Aq. Chloroformi ad ʒss	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Obesity.

GALBANUM.

Galbanum.

A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* (Umbelliferae). It is stimulant, expectorant, carminative, and antispasmodic. *Externally* it is irritant, and may be used in plasters instead of ammoniacum. *Internally* it is generally prescribed with asafetida and myrrh.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).

of **Pilula Galbani Composita**, 4 to 8 grains (.25 to .5 gramme).

Tinctura Galbani, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Pil. Galbani Co. gr. iv25 gramme.
 Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 008 „
 Pepsini gr. ss03 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Indigestion and Flatulence.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. ij12 gramme.
 Pil. Galbani Co. gr. iij2 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Anæmia.*

GALLA.

Galls.

Excrecences on the oak, *Quercus infectoria* (Cupuliferæ), caused by a species of cynips. Galls are powerfully astringent and hæmostatic, but are not so much used as formerly, preference being shown for the definite principles tannic and gallic acids, of which they contain over 75 per cent.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme).

of **Tinctura Gallæ**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Unguentum Gallæ.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.

} Useful in
 } hæmorrhoids.

℞ Cocainæ gr. v3 gramme.
 Morphina gr. v3 „
 Acid. Oleic. ʒj4 grammes.
 Ung. Gallæ ʒx40 „

The ointment.

Hæmorrhoids.

Does not discolour the linen so badly as Ung. Gallæ c. Opio.

GELANTHUM.

Introduced by Unna as a water-soluble skin varnish. Spread in a thin layer on the skin, it leaves when dry a smooth but extremely thin film. It takes up most of the drugs intended for skin treatment, but is too watery and leaves too poor a covering to be of much practical value.

℞ Acid. Salicylici gr. x6 gramme.
 Gelanthum ad ʒjto 30 grammes.

To be spread thinly over the affected part and allowed to dry.

R Ichthyol. Ammon. gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Gelanthum ad ʒj . . . 29 grammes.
 Misce.

R Resorcin. gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Gelanthum ad ʒj . . . 29 grammes.
 Misce.

Vernisol is somewhat similar to gelanthum, but is much superior as a skin varnish. It appears to be a compound of some vegetable gum with gelatin, and is sent out as a tenacious jelly, which, when evenly distributed on the skin, dries in a few moments, leaving a transparent flexible coating.

For the exhibition of remedial agents in which inunction is not desired the Vernisol compounds appear to be the most cleanly and economical method of application. Vernisol is stated to be miscible with aqueous and spirituous liquids, fats, Ichthyol, carbolic acid, and the fixed and volatile oils. The film is easily removed with a little warm water.

The directions for application are to smear a small quantity *thinly* over the affected part and allow it to dry. The result should be a thin, flexible, and perfectly smooth film which does not crack or peel off. It is not suitable for the axillæ or other parts where there is much perspiration.

Mercury	.	.	.	.	.	5	parts.
Phenol	.	.	.	.	.	2.5	„
Mercuric Chloride	.	.	.	.	.	1	part.
Zinc Oxide	.	.	.	.	.	5	parts.
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	.	86.5	„

This corresponds with Unna's No. 88 Plaster.

Sulphur	.	.	.	.	.	5	parts.
Camphor	.	.	.	.	.	2.5	„
Bals. Peru	.	.	.	.	.	2.5	„
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	.	90	„

Acne.

Ichthyol	.	.	.	.	.	5	parts.
Sulphur	.	.	.	.	.	5	„
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	.	90	„

Chronic Psoriasis and Eczema.

Ichthyol	.	.	.	.	.	5	parts.
Zinc Oxide	.	.	.	.	.	5	„
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	.	90	„

Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.

Salicylic Acid	.	.	.	.	5 parts.
Creosote	.	.	.	.	5 „
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	90 „
Resorcin	.	.	.	.	3 parts.
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	97 „
Boric Acid	.	.	.	.	5 parts
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	95 „
Ammoniated Mercury	.	.	.	.	5 parts.
Vernisol	.	.	.	.	95 „

GELATINUM.

Gelatin.

Glyco-gelatin. A combination of gelatin, glycerin, and water. Is a favourite basis for pastilles, pessaries, and suppositories. With the addition of zinc oxide it constitutes **Zinc Gelatin ‘Unna’**: this may be combined with almost any medicament, and the various preparations have been found of considerable value in the treatment of skin diseases. The compounds in most general use are—

Zinc Gelatin (plain)

„	„	with Sulphur	5 per cent.
„	„	„ Ammoniated Mercury	5 per cent.
„	„	„ Ichthyol	1, 2, 3, or 5 per cent.

It is usually dispensed in little cubes, and the patient should be directed to place them in a pot surrounded by boiling water. As soon as the mixture is liquid it should be spread on the affected part with a camel-hair brush and immediately covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool. The application is very cleanly, and readily peels off when required.

GELSEMI RADIX.

Gelsemium Root.

The dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium nitidum* (Loganiaceæ). Gelsemium is a powerful muscle-paralyser: it has been used for toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism; it is sometimes prescribed in cases of tumultuous action of the heart due to temporary nervous excitement. The alkaloid gelsemine is a violent poison.

Dose of Tinctura Gelsemii, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Extractum Gelsemii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·12 gramme).

Antidotes.—Emetics, atropine, strophanthin, artificial respiration.

R	Tincturæ Gelsemii mviij . . .	·5 c.c.
	Sodii Bromidi gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Syr. Ferri Bromidi ꝑss . . .	2 c.c.
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ꝑss . . .	to 15 „

To be taken every four hours. *Neuralgia.*

Gelseminæ Hydrochloridum. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (·5 to 2 milligrammes).

R	Gelsemin. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{64}$. . .	1 milligramme.
	Butyl-Chloral. Hyd. gr. x . . .	·6 gramme.

For one cachet. Take at once and repeat in thirty minutes if necessary. An interval of six hours must elapse before taking another dose. *Facial Neuralgia.*

Gelsemin (resinoid) or **Gelsemperin.** Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·12 gramme). When ordering this preparation care must be taken to distinguish it from the alkaloid.

GENTIANÆ RADIX.

Gentian Root.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Gentiana lutea* (Gentianaceæ). Gentian is a pleasant bitter and gastric stimulant: it excites appetite and operates generally as a tonic.

Dose of Extractum Gentianæ, 2 to 8 grains (·1 to ·5 gramme).

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Mistura Gentianæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

R	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. m̄v . . .	·3 c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ꝑss . . .	2 „
	Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ꝑj . . .	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

R	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Tinct. Cardam. Co. m̄xxx . . .	2 c.c.
	Mist. Gentianæ Co. ad ꝑss . . .	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Atonic Dyspepsia.*

R	Tinct. Gentianæ Co. ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xx	.	.	1·2	„
	Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ℥xv	.	.	1	„
	Aq. Carui ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Stomachic and Tonic.*

R	Aloini gr. ss	.	.	.	·03 gramme.
	Quininæ Sulph. gr. ss	.	.	.	·03 „
	Ext. Gentianæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 „

For one pill. Twice a day. *Laxative and Tonic.*

GLUSIDUM.

Saccharin. Glucosimide. Gluside.

A sweet compound derivable from toluene. It is antiseptic, but it finds its chief use as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes, obesity, &c. If used for long periods it sometimes causes indigestion, and the sweet taste becomes persistent.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·12 gramme).

Solubility.—1 in 400 cold water, more readily in hot water and alcohol. Freely soluble in dilute alkalies and alkaline carbonates.

Soluble Saccharin is used in the manufacture of compressed tablets, and is advertised under all sorts of fancy names. Half a grain is equivalent in sweetening power to a good-sized lump of sugar.

Elixir Saccharini. **Dose, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)** The larger quantity is sufficient to sweeten a 4-ounce (100-c.c.) mixture.

GLYCERINUM.

Glycerin. Glycerol.

Externally glycerin is emollient when diluted with water, and is employed in many forms of skin applications. As glyco-gelatin suppositories weighing 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), or as an enema, it is useful in simple constipation. *Internally* it enters into the composition of throat pastilles, and is used as a solvent for many substances, such as carbolic acid, alum, borax, &c. These glycerin compounds are considered under their respective names. Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in diabetes in place of sugar. It is an especially useful adjuvant in iron mixtures, neutralising

to a considerable extent their constipating effects without prejudicing the tonic properties.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.); as an enema, **2 to 4 fluid drachms (7·5 to 15 c.c.)**

R _x	Glycerini	ʒj	.	.	.	.	30	c.c.
	Acid. Borici	gr. x	.	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Aq. Rosæ	ʒij	.	.	.	.	60	c.c.

The lotion.

For Chapped Hands.

R _x	Glycerini	ʒij	.	.	.	.	8	c.c.
	Acid. Salicylic.	gr. v	.	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Ovi Vitelli	ʒiv	.	.	.	.	15	grammes.
	Ung. Lanolini	ʒj	.	.	.	.	30	"
	Ol. Neroli	gtt. ij	.	.	.	.	·1	c.c.

The application. *For Chapped Hands and Fissures.*

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX.

Liquorice Root.

The peeled root and subterranean stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and slightly laxative, and is useful to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies. It is of service in catarrhal affections and in irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary tract.

Dose of Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.)

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

Incompatibles.—Acids and acid salts.

Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum. *Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin.* In scales of a brownish-red colour, soluble in water and possessing a very sweet taste. It is expectorant and demulcent. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme).** As a flavouring agent **1 grain (·06 gramme)** is quite sufficient for one dose. It must not be prescribed with acid mixtures.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum. *Liquid Extract of Liquorice.* Of this preparation $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.) may be used to disguise the taste of an average dose of quinine sulphate, magnesium sulphate,

sodium sulphate, ammonium chloride, liquid extract of cascara sagrada, or tincture or infusion of senna. It should always be prescribed with sufficient ammonium carbonate to keep the mixture faintly alkaline.

℞ Extract. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ʒss . 2 c.c.
Decoct. Althææ ad ʒij . to 60 „

To be taken three times a day. *Demulcent.*

GOSSYPH CORTEX.

Cotton-root Bark.

The dried bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Malvaceæ). It is said to be emmenagogue and to induce uterine constriction with as much certainty as ergot. Of service in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Dose of Extractum Gossypii, 1 to 3 grains (·06 to ·2 gramme).

Extractum Gossypii Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Gossypii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

℞ Extract. Gossypii gr. ij ·12 gramme.
Apiol. miiij ·2 c.c.

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

℞ Extract. Gossypii Liq. ℥xv . . . 1 c.c.
Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥xv . . . 1 „
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . . . 6 „
Inf. Valerianæ ad ʒss . . to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

GOSSYPIUM.

Cotton. Cotton-wool. Absorbent Cotton.

Absorbent cotton is employed as a dressing for wounds. The principal medicated cottons in use are—

Gossypium Acidi Borici . . .	50	per cent.
„ „ Carbolici . . .	6	„
„ „ Salicylici . . .	4, 10	„
„ Iodoformi . . .	4, 10, 50	„
„ Hydrargyri Perchloridi . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
„ Sal Alembroth . . .	2	„
„ Iodol . . .	50	„

GRANATI CORTEX.*Pomegranate Bark.*

The dried bark of the stem and root of *Punica Granatum* (Myrtaceæ). It is powerfully astringent, but is chiefly used to expel tapeworm.

Dose of Decoctum Granati Radicis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 50 c.c.), followed by a brisk purge.

Pelletierina. *Pelletierine.* An alk oid obtained from pomegranate bark. Of its salts the sulphate and bromide are liquids, and are rarely used, but the tannate is an amorphous powder, and is considered a reliable anthelmintic for tapeworm. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (·3 to ·6 gramme), followed in three hours by a good dose of castor oil.

GRINDELIA.*Gum Plant.*

The dried herbs of *Grindelia robusta* and *Grindelia squarrosa* (Compositæ). *Grindelia* is a cardiac sedative, but is chiefly employed as an antispasmodic and expectorant. Of service in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. It may also be smoked in a cigarette with or without stramonium.

Dose of Extractum Grindeliæ, 2 to 3 grains (·12 to ·2 gramme).

Extractum Grindeliæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (·6 to 1·2 c.c.)

R	Extract. Grindeliæ Liq. m̄xv	.	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ m̄x	.	·6	„
	Sodii Bromid. gr. xv	.	1	gramme.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

The draught. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

R	Extract. Grindeliæ Liq. m̄x	.	·6	c.c.
	Tinct. Camph. Co. ʒss	.	2	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss	.	2	„
	Spirit. Chlorof. m̄xv	.	1	„
	Mist. Ammoniaci ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day. *Bronchial Asthma.*

GUAIACI RESINA.*Guaiacum Resin.*

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale* or of *Guaiacum sanctum* (Zygophyllaceæ). It is a mild pur-

gative, useful in chronic constipation, and is considered to be alterative and antirheumatic. The lozenges are of service in syphilitic sore throat. Combined with a small dose of sulphur, guaiacum is valuable in warding off attacks of gout. In dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa it is often given with excellent results.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

of **Mistura Guaiaci**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Trochisci Guaiaci Resinæ. Each lozenge contains **3 grains (·2 gramme)**.

℞ Apiol. Cryst. gr. ij12 gramme.
Pulv. Guaiaci gr. xv1 „

For one cachet. To be taken just before the expected period. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

℞ Troch. Sulph. et Guaiaci Co.

Six lozenges to be taken during the day for several weeks.
To ward off attacks of Gout.

℞ Pulv. Guaiaci gr. xij8 gramme.
Apiol. Virid. m̄ij2 c.c.
Spirit. Chlorof. m̄x6 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

To be taken twice a day when required. *Amenorrhœa.*

℞ Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. m̄xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Tinct. Cinchonæ ʒj4 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj4 „
Lithii Citratis gr. v3 gramme.
Aquam Chlorof. ad ʒj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be taken three times a day. *Gout.*

℞ Pulv. Guaiaci gr. viij5 gramme.
P. Ext. Cascaræ gr. ss03 „

For one cachet. To be taken every night.

Mild Laxative.

GUARANA.

Guarana.

A dried paste made from the seeds of *Paullinia Cupana* (Sapindacæ). It is slightly astringent, and contains from 2·5

to 5 per cent. of caffeine. It is a nervine tonic, and may be used for most purposes in which caffeine is suitable.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (·6 to 4 grammes).

of **Tinctura Guaranæ**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Elixir Guaranæ, B.P.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

℞ Phenacetin. gr. v 3 gramme.
Pulv. Guaranæ gr. xxxv 2 grammes.

For one powder. Take at once and repeat in an hour if necessary. *Sick Headache.*

℞ Tinct. Guaranæ ℥j 4 c.c.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij 2 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx 1·2 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30 c.c.

To be taken three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing. *Bilious Headache.*

GUTTA PERCHA.

Gutta Percha.

A solution of gutta percha in chloroform—**Liquor Gutta Percha** or **Traumaticin**—is useful as a protective covering for small cuts and abrasions. As the film left on evaporation is unaffected by water, it forms an excellent method of applying, and localising the effects of, certain remedies to the skin, thus :

Pigmentum Chrysarobini.

Chrysarobin 1 part.
Traumaticin 9 parts.

GYNOCARDIÆ OLEUM.

Chaulmoogra Oil.

Obtained from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata* (Bixineæ). *Externally* it is used as a stimulant in chronic eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy. *Internally* it has been given with beneficial effects in leprosy and phthisis.

Dose, 5 to 10 minims (·3 to ·6 c.c.), gradually increased, in capsule or as emulsion.

℞ Ol. Gynocardiæ ℥x 6 c.c.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xxx 2 grammes.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss to 15 c.c.

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of milk. *Leprosy.*

R _x	Ol. Gynocardiaē	ʒj	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Paraff. Dur.	ʒj	.	.	.	4	"
	Adipis	ʒvj	.	.	.	24	"

The ointment.

Chronic Eczema.

Gynocardic Acid. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (**·03 to ·2 gramme**). Is sometimes administered *internally* in place of the oil, but there is no reason for believing that it represents all the therapeutic value.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM.

Logwood.

The heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* (Leguminosæ). A mild astringent, given in diarrhœa, dysentery, and some forms of hæmorrhage. The drawback to its use for external purposes is its great tinctorial power.

Dose of Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 c.c.)

Extractum Hæmatoxyli Liquidum, B.P.C.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

R _x	Cretæ Præp. gr.	xv	.	.	.	1	gramme.
	Pulv. Tragacanth. gr.	ij	.	.	.	·12	"
	Syrup. Simp.	ʒss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Warburgii	ʒss	.	.	.	2	"
	Dec. Hæmatoxyli ad	ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

Diarrhœa.

R _x	Bismuthi Salicylat. gr.	x	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Mucil. Tragac.	ʒij	.	.	.	8	c.c.
	Dec. Hæmatoxyli ad	ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

R _x	Ext. Hæmatoxyli Liq.	ʒss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Opii m _v	.	.	.	.	·3	"
	Aq. Caryoph. ad	ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Chronic Diarrhœa.

R _x	Creosoti m _{ij}	.	.	.	.	·1	c.c.
	Ext. Hæmatoxyli Liq.	ʒj	.	.	.	4	"
	Mist. Cretæ ad	ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

HÆMOGLOBIN.

In brownish powder or scales, soluble in water, containing iron in a readily assimilable form. Administered as a hæmatinic in anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes) in mixture or cachet. Like the following, it is supposed to be rapidly absorbed and transformed into blood-colouring matter.

Hæmol is hæmoglobin reduced by zinc. **Dose** as a hæmatinic, **2 to 8 grains (·12 to ·5 gramme)** in cachet, before meals.

Hæmogallol is hæmoglobin reduced by pyrogallol. **Dose** as a hæmatinic and tonic, **2 to 8 grains (·12 to ·5 gramme)** in cachet, before meals.

℞	Hæmoglobin. gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Liq. Sodii Arsenatis m℥	.	.	.	·06	c.c.
	Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥j	.	.	.	4	"
	Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	.	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

Anæmia.

HAMAMELIS.

Hamamelis. Witch-hazel.

The dried bark and dried and fresh leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Hamamelaceæ). Hamamelis is rich in tannic acid, and is a powerful astringent; in great repute as a hæmostatic and for checking mucous discharges.

Dose of **Extractum Hamamelidis, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme).**

Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Tinctura Hamamelidis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.)

Liquor Hamamelidis. *Distilled Extract of Witch-hazel.* This, the official preparation, is obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and young tops with weak spirit. It contains a very minute trace of volatile oil, and is of little use as a remedial agent.

Most of the advertised preparations of *witch-hazel*, which this is intended to imitate, are probably manufactured in a similar manner; but some at least also contain acetanilide in solution, and to this substance most of the virtues attributed to *witch-hazel* distillate are due.

Unguentum Hamamelidis. *Witch-hazel ointment.* A useful ointment for piles.

Hamamelin. A powdered extractive; it does not represent the full astringency of the drug. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (**·03 to ·2 gramme**).

R^x Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒij . . . to 60 „

To be injected into the bladder. *Hæmorrhage.*

R^x Tincturæ Hamamelidis ʒj . . . 4 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

The lotion. *For Bruises and Abrasions.*

R^x Ext. Hamamelidis gr. v . . . 3 gramme.
Ol. Theobromatis gr. x . . . 6 „

For one suppository. *Piles.*

R^x Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. ʒij . . . 8 c.c.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. x . . . 6 gramme.
Adipis Lanæ ʒij . . . 8 grammes.
Adipis Præp. ʒj . . . 30 „

The ointment. *Piles.*

HEMIDESMI RADIX.

Hemidesmus Root. Indian Sarsaparilla.

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ). Used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Is reputed to be alterative and tonic, but there is little evidence of its value.

Dose of Syrupus Hemidesmi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE.

Urotropine. Aminoform. Formin.

Occurs in colourless crystals having an alkaline reaction; soluble in water. A valuable diuretic, uric acid solvent, and genito-urinary antiseptic. It is given in cystitis, pyelitis, phosphaturia, and whenever the urine is decomposing; for nocturnal enuresis of children when due to *B. coli*; and is especially useful to destroy the large number of typhoid bacilli present in the urine after the second week of the disease.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme) in a wineglassful of water.

℞ Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. x . . 6 gramme.
 Syrup. Aurantii ꝑss . . . 2 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝑj . . . to 30 „

To be taken every four hours. *Foul Bladder.*

℞ Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. x . . 6 gramme.
 P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. gr. xxx 2 grammes.
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝑj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be taken twice a day in half a tumbler of aërated water. *Decomposing Urine.*

Bromalin. *Hexamethylenetetramine Brom-ethylate.* A white powder, soluble in water; suggested substitute for the alkaline bromides as a nerve sedative. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (6 to 2 grammes).**

Hetraline. Closely allied to hexamethylenetetramine. Dosage and therapeutic effects practically the same.

Tannopine. A fawn-coloured, insoluble, and almost tasteless powder produced by the combination of tannic acid and hexamethylenetetramine. Introduced as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. **Dose, 4 to 15 grains (25 to 1 gramme),** according to age.

Citarin. *Anhydromethylene Sodium Citrate.* A white salt, freely soluble in water; said to form a soluble compound with uric acid in the system, and hence has been put forward as a remedy in gouty affections. **Dose, 30 grains (2 grammes)** in water three times a day.

Helmitol. *Anhydromethylene Citrate of Hexamethylenetetramine.* In colourless crystals, freely soluble in water. Put forward as a urinary antiseptic and disinfectant. **Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme)** in water three times a day.

HYDRARGYRUM.

Mercury. Quicksilver.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta. *Grey Powder.* **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (06 to 3 gramme).**

Pilula Hydrargyri. *Blue Pill.* **Dose, 4 to 8 grains (25 to 5 gramme).**

The mercury in the foregoing preparations is mildly irritant and acts as a purgative, and indirectly as a cholagogue.

In large doses it is a sialagogue. To prevent it acting on the bowels it should be combined with black pepper and opium. *Grey Powder* is a favourite means of administering mercury to children in diseases attended with deficient biliary secretion. It is especially useful in very small doses in allaying the childish ailment of vomiting after food. *Blue Pill* or *Grey Powder* taken at night and followed by a saline purge before food next morning is an excellent remedy in hepatic dyspepsia.

℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ 01 gramme.
Pulv. Sacchari gr. j06 „

The powder. To be placed on the tongue immediately after food. *To allay Vomiting in Infants.*

℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. ij12 gramme.
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 008 „
Pulv. Piper. Nig. gr. j06 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day—and reduced to once a day if the gums become sore. *Syphilis.*

℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. j06 gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. ij12 „
P. Cinnam. Co. gr. ij12 „

The powder.

Furred Tongue and Headache of Children.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri gr. iv25 gramme.

To be taken at bedtime and followed next morning before food by a teaspoonful of Granular Effervescent Sodium Sulphate in a tumbler of tepid water. *Hepatic Dyspepsia.*

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri gr. ij12 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij2 „

For one pill. To be taken every third night.

Hepatic Dyspepsia.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri gr. ij12 gramme.
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoseyamo gr. iij . .2 „

For one pill. To be taken occasionally at bedtime.

Flatulent Indigestion.

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri
Pil. Rhei Co.
Pil. Colocynth. Co.
Ext. Hyoseyami āā gr. j of each .06 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime once or twice a week.

R̄	Pil. Hydrargyri gr. j . . .	·06 gramme.
	Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{6}$. . .	·01 „
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. . .	·02 „
	Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. ij . . .	·12 „
	Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. . .	·02 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime occasionally.

Cholagogue Cathartic.

Unguentum Hydrargyri. *Mercury Ointment. Blue Ointment.* Chiefly used for mercurial inunction in syphilis. Diluted with two parts of lard destroys *Pediculus pubis*.

Unguentum Hydrargyri cum Lanolin. is more rapidly absorbed. A piece the size of a filbert should be rubbed into the palm of the hand or sole of the foot once a day.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum. *Scott's Dressing.* Is applied to chronic inflammation of the joints and enlarged glands, chronic synovitis, syphilitic nodes, &c. It is best smeared thinly over the affected areas and covered with lint.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

} *Mercury
Plaster and
its combina-*

tion with Ammoniacum are but little used nowadays. They may be applied in chronic synovitis or over enlarged joints and glandular swellings.

Linimentum Hydrargyri. *Mercury Liniment* is even less frequently used. Spread over lint it has been employed in chronic peritonitis with good effect.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. *Ammoniated Mercury. White Precipitate.* An insoluble white powder. The ointment is employed in various skin diseases and for destroying pediculi.

Hydrargyri Benzoas. *Mercuric Benzoate.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (·002 to ·008 gramme) in pill, or injected hypodermically, in syphilis.

R̄	Thymol. gr. xx . . .	1·2 gramme.
	Alcohol. Absolut. ℥xxx . . .	2 c.c.
	Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥j . . .	30 grammes.

To be rubbed in twice a day.

Lichen Planus.

℞	Zinci Boratis ʒj	4	grammes.
	Ichthyol. Ammon. ʒss	2	"
	Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ʒiv	15	"
	Ung. Lanolini ʒiv	15	"

The ointment. *Eczema.*

℞	Ung. Chrysarobini ʒj	4	grammes.
	Ung. Acid. Salicylici ʒj	4	"
	Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ʒj	30	"

The ointment. *Eczema.*

℞	Ol. Sassafras ʒj	4	grammes.
	Sapo. Mollis ʒj	4	"
	Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ʒj	30	"

The ointment. *For destroying Pediculi.*

Hydrargyri Cyanidum. *Mercuric Cyanide.* An active germicide and antisypilitic. Occurs in colourless crystals soluble in water. It is very poisonous. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (**·003 to ·008 gramme**) in pill, or injected deeply into gluteal muscles, in syphilis. Combined with zinc cyanide and coloured with an aniline dye it constitutes *Lister's Antiseptic*, a powerful and unirritating germicide. This is used in lotions varying from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000. Mercury-zinc cyanide gauze and wool are valuable dressings for wounds. When required they may be damped with 5 per cent. carbolic lotion.

℞	Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyan. gr. v	·3	gramme.
	Ung. Lanolini ʒj	30	grammes.

The ointment. *For Syphilitic Sores.*

℞	Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyanidi gr. j	·06	gramme.
	Aq. Rosæ ad ʒxvj	to 500	c.c.

The gargle. To be used three or four times a day. It must not be swallowed. *Syphilitic Sore Throat.*

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. *Mercuric Iodide. Mercury Biniiodide.* A powerful antiseptic, and in large doses an irritant poison. Is given in cases of old syphilis. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (**·002 to ·004 gramme**) in pill. Dilute solutions are frequently employed in surgical operations, in place of mercuric chloride. Said to be quite as effective, while less irritating. Cannot be used for surgical instruments.

Gauze and absorbent cotton containing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of mercuric iodide are used as surgical dressings. Superfatted soap containing 1 per cent. sometimes useful in eczema, acne, &c.

Strengths in use :

1 in 3500 (20 grains in a gallon) for cleansing the hands before operations.

1 in 7000 (10 grains in a gallon) for washing infected wounds.

1 in 10,000 (7 grains in a gallon) for irrigating mucous surfaces.

1 in 500 is used for destroying pediculi ; must be thoroughly washed off in an hour's time.

Solubility.—Practically insoluble in water and alcohol by itself, but dissolves readily if mixed with double its weight of potassium iodide. Soluble in castor oil.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach pump, iron filings, reduced iron.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.004 gramme.
 Pulv. Piperis Nig. gr. j06 ,,
 Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ 004 ,,

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Old Syphilis.*

℞ Hydrarg. Iod. Rub. gr. vij . 1 part.
 Potassii Iodidi gr. xiv . . . 2 parts.
 Aq. Dest. cong. j . 10,000 ,,

This gives a solution 1 in 10,000, suitable for intra-uterine injection.

℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri gr. v . '3 gramme.
 Adipis Benzoat. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

The ointment. This is one-fourth the strength of the B.P. preparation, which is much too strong for general skin application.

℞ Hydrarg. Iodidi Rub. pt. j . 1 part.
 Potassii Iodidi pt. j . . . 1 ,,
 Tinct. Benzoini pts. xviij . 98 parts.

The pigment to be thinly and cautiously applied to very small patches of ringworm. It is not suitable for large surfaces.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. *Mercurous Iodide. Green or Yellow Mercury Iodide.* If prepared with a slight excess of mercury and preserved from the light, this salt is perfectly stable, and is one of the most generally prescribed salts in cases of syphilis. It should be given as early as

possible and continued for some time after all apparent traces of the disease have disappeared. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain (**·008 to ·06 gramme**) in pill.

Incompatibles.—Potassium iodide and other soluble iodides, the red iodide being formed.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Virid. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	·02 gramme.
Pulv. Piperis gr. j	·06 „
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	·006 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Syphilis.*

This is one of the most useful formulæ: the pepper and opium, acting as correctives, enable the mercurous iodide to be taken for long periods without unpleasant effects.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus is a powerful caustic, generally being diluted two or three times with water before use. For warts, venereal ulcers, and morbid growths it may be applied on a little pad of cotton-wool or with a glass rod.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. *Citrine Ointment.* This also is too strong for most purposes, generally being diluted with soft paraffin—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum.* It is useful in eczema, in psoriasis, and in parasitic skin diseases generally, but must not be applied too freely, or salivation results.

Hydrargyri Oleas. *Mercuric Oleate.* Made into ointments with lard or paraffin, 10 to 20 per cent., it is a parasiticide, and is useful in some forms of eczema, syphilitic papular lesions, sycosis, and for destroying pediculi.

℞ Ol. Sassafras ʒj	4 grammes.
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis ʒj	30 „

The ointment. *For Pediculi.*

℞ Eucalyptol. ʒss	2 c.c.
Pilocarpinæ gr. ij.	·12 gramme.
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis ʒj	30 grammes.

The ointment. A little to be rubbed in twice a day.

Alopecia Circumscripta.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum. *Yellow Mercuric Oxide.* The pharmacopœial ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi*—is used in dressing venereal sores and as an application for enlarged cervical glands, eczema, &c. It is an excellent remedy for inflamed eyelids.

℞ Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr. iv . . . 25 gramme.
 Paraffini Mollis ʒj . . . 30 grammes.

The ointment. *Inflammation of the Edges of the Eyelids.*

℞ Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr. ij . . . 12 gramme.
 Paraffini Liq. ʒij . . . 8 c.c.
 Paraffinum Molle ad ʒj . . . to 30 grammes.

To be applied to the nasal chambers. *Rhinitis.*

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava. *Yellow Wash* is used as an application for venereal sores.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. *Red Mercuric Oxide. Red Precipitate.* The ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*—is used as a parasiticide and for inunction over syphilitic nodes, enlarged glands, and goitre, and is of service in obstinate acne, whitlow, &c. It is not, however, suitable for ophthalmic use, being too gritty.

℞ Ung. Hydrargyri Ammoniat. ʒj . 4 grammes.
 Ung. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub. ʒij . 8 „
 Ung. Lanolini ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

The ointment. *Chronic Eczema.*

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. *Mercuric Chloride. Corrosive Sublimate.* Mercuric chloride is of the greatest value in antiseptic surgery. It may be used in lotions of the strengths specified under Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum and for the same purposes. It has the disadvantage of combining with and precipitating albuminous bodies. This may be overcome by adding 4 or 5 parts of hydrochloric acid to 1 part of the salt in solution. *No solution of a mercurial salt should be used for cleansing surgical instruments.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (·002 to ·004 gramme).

Solubility.—1 in 16 cold water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerin.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach syphon; white of egg, plenty of milk, iron filings.

Incompatibles.—Reduced iron, sulphurous acid; alkalies and alkaline carbonates, albumin, vegetable substances containing tannin.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi. *Solution of Mercuric Chloride.* **Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.)**

Glycerinum Hydrargyri Perchloridi. This strong solution contains 35 grains of corrosive sublimate in a fluid drachm, and is useful in making the weaker solutions. One fluid drachm dissolved in a gallon of water gives a solution 1 in 2000 ready for use.

Compressed Tablets of corrosive sublimate, coloured with an aniline dye, are more frequently used for the preparation of antiseptic solutions than the foregoing. They are made in such strengths that when dissolved in a pint of water they form solutions varying from 1 in 500 to 1 in 5000.

Antiseptic dressings of **Corrosive Sublimate Gauze and Wool** are made.

Corrosive Sublimate Soap contains $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. mercuric chloride, and is useful for cleansing the hands and parts to be operated upon as well as for parasitic skin diseases.

℞ Liq. Hydrargyri Perchloridi ʒj . 30 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒxij . . . to 400 „

The gargle. Not to be swallowed.

Diphtheritic or Syphilitic Throat.

℞ Hydrarg. Perchloridi gr. ij . . . 12 gramme.
Calaminæ ʒiij . . . 12 grammes.
Zinci Oxidi ʒiij . . . 12 „
Glycerini ʒss . . . 2 c.c.
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒvj . . . to 200 „

The lotion. *An Astringent Lotion for the Face.*

℞ Hydrarg. Perchloridi gr. ij . . . 12 gramme.
Acid. Carbolic gr. xx . . . 1·2 „
Ung. Zinci ʒj . . . 30 grammes.

The ointment. *Lichen Planus.*

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Acid. Hydrochlorici . . . 1 „
'Soluble Aniline Blue' . . . 5 grains.
Aquæ . . . 3 gallons.

This is the Local Government Board disinfectant for cholera, and may be conveniently used for disinfecting bed-pans, chamber utensils, &c., used by typhoid patients.

℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ʒss . 2 c.c.
Liq. Sarsæ Co. ʒj . . . 4 „
Aq. Dest. ad ʒss . . . to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Syphilitic Arthritis.*

℞	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Potassii Iodidi gr. iij	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Dec. Cinchonæ ad ʒss	.	to 15	„

Shake the bottle. To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Syphilis.*

℞	Hydrargyri Perchloridi gr. j	.	·06	gramme.
	Spirit. Rosmarini ʒj	.	4	c.c.
	Acid. Acetic. Dil. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

The application. *For destroying pediculi and their ova.*

℞	Liq. Hydrargyri Perchloridi ʒss	.	2	c.c.
	Acid. Sulph. Aromat. mxxv	.	1	„
	Tincturæ Opii mʒ	.	·3	„
	Aq. Cinnamomi ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

Shake the bottle. To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Diarrhœa.*

℞	Hydrargyri Perchloridi	.	.	1 part.
	Acid. Carbolic	.	.	5 parts.
	Tinct. Tolutanæ	.	.	94 „

The pigment. *Ringworm.*

℞	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. mʒ	.	·06	c.c.
	Misturæ Ol. Ricini ʒj	.	4	„

One or two teaspoonfuls for a dose, according to age. *Diarrhœa of Infants.*

Sal Alembroth. A double chloride of mercury and ammonium. It is a powerful antiseptic, and in the preparation of antiseptic cotton and gauze is preferred to corrosive sublimate, as being less irritating. As a solution it is used in the same strength as, or perhaps a little stronger than, mercuric iodide and chloride. *Sal Alembroth Cotton and Gauze* are tinted blue, and contain 2 per cent. of the double salt.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. *Mercurous Chloride. Calomel.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (·03 to ·3 gramme). The most useful purgative and indirect cholagogue in hepatic derangement; it is always safe to give when there is loss of appetite, headache, furred tongue, dyspepsia, and general feeling of heaviness; given at night, it should always be followed by a saline purge next morning. Finely powdered calomel is

used as a stimulating dusting powder to ulcers and many skin diseases, and is sometimes blown on to the throat in diphtheria.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra. *Black Wash.* Used for syphilitic sores and condylomata.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.
Calomel Ointment. Mildly stimulating.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 016 gramme.

For one powder. To be taken every hour for six hours, and followed next morning by a Seidlitz Powder in a full tumbler of tepid water. *The best method of obtaining the physiological effect of calomel in biliousness.*

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. ij12 gramme.
Aloini gr. ss03 „
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoscyam. gr. iiij2 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

Antibilious and Aperient.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. j06 gramme.
Oleo-Resin. Piperis gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ 02 „
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss03 „
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iiij2 „

For one pill. One or two for a dose at night.

Mild Aperient.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. ij12 gramme.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ 02 „
Quinina Sulphatis gr. ss03 „
Ext. Gentianæ q.s.a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime, followed in the morning by

Mist. Sennæ Co. ʒiiss45 c.c.

Dyspepsia.

Hydrargyri Succinimidum. *Mercury-imidosuccinate.* A white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water. **Dose,** *hypodermically*, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (**016 gramme**) in 10 c.c. of water. Recommended as an antisymphilitic and alterative. It does not precipitate albumen, and is probably not so irritating as the perchloride or red iodide.

Hydrargyri Salicylas. *Mercury Salicylate.* Soluble in solution of sodium chloride and dilute alkalies. *Externally* it is used as an application to venereal sores. Its insolubility renders it unsuitable for hypodermic injection.

Hydrargyri Subsulphas. *Turpeth Mineral.*
Dose, 2 to 5 grains (**·1 to ·3 gramme**). Given to children in laryngeal diphtheria or croup in the above doses, it produces prompt emesis and expulsion of the membrane from the larynx.

Hydrargyri Tannas. *Mercurous Tannate.* A greenish-grey, insoluble powder. Used as an antisyphilitic.
Dose, 1 to 2 grains (**·06 to ·12 gramme**) in pill, with or without a small dose of opium.

Mercuriol. A compound of mercury with yeast-nuclein. Used as an injection in gonorrhœa in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. normal salt solution.

Hydrargyri Soziodolas. See **Soziodol.**

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA.

Golden Seal.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis* (Ranunculaceæ). Golden seal is a bitter gastric tonic, stimulating the intestinal secretions and the liver. It is a mild uterine hæmostatic. *Externally* it is used in lotions to unhealthy ulcers and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes. As an ecboic it is decidedly inferior to ergot.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (**·6 to 2 grammes**).

of **Extractum Hydrastis**, **2 to 5 grains** (**·1 to ·3 gramme**).

Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum, **5 to 15 minims** (**·3 to 1 c.c.**)

Tinctura Hydrastis, **30 to 60 minims** (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

Hydrastin Resinoid. A resinoid body consisting principally of berberine. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains** (**·03 to ·12 gramme**). Used as a biliary tonic in the same way as berberine.

Hydrastina. *Hydrastine.* A white alkaloid obtained from hydrastis. **Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum.** *Hydrastine Hydrochloride.* **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain** (**·016 to ·06 gramme**). It is alterative and antiperiodic. Administered in typhus fever and in uterine hæmorrhage, especially in combination with cotarnine hydrochloride.

Hydrastininæ Hydrochloridum. The hydrochloride of an oxidation-product of hydrastine. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (**·016 to ·03 gramme**). Given as an emmenagogue and uterine hæmostatic. It acts very much quicker than hydrastine.

℞ Tincturæ Hydrastis ℥j . . . 4 c.c.

To be added to half a pint of water and used as an injection. *Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa.*

℞ Ext. Hydrastis Liq. ℥ss . . . 2 c.c.
Ung. Zinci ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

The ointment. *For an unhealthy Ulcer.*

℞ Extract. Hydrastis Liq. ℥iv . . . 15 c.c.
Glycerini Acid. Boric. ℥iv . . . 15 "
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥iv . . . 15 "
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij . . . to 200 "

The lotion. *For Cracked Nipples.*

This may also be used as a gargle or throat paint in *Follicular Pharyngitis*.

℞ Tinct. Hydrastis ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥xxx . . . 2 "
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij . . . 2 "
Tinct. Opii ℥v . . . 3 "
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j . . . to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Gastric Catarrh.*

℞ Ext. Hydrastis gr. ss . . . 03 gramme.
Ext. Hamamelidis gr. j . . . 06 "
Ext. Ergotæ gr. j . . . 06 "
Ext. Cimicifugæ gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. . . 02 "

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Menorrhagia.

℞ Hydrastininæ Hydrochlor. gr. ss . . . 03 gramme.
Cotarnin. Hydrochlor. gr. ss . . . 03 "
Sacchari Lactis gr. j . . . 06 "

For one pill. To be taken at once.

Uterine Hæmorrhage.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDI LIQUOR.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide.

An odourless, colourless, and in dilute solution almost tasteless liquid. Possesses marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties. Is innocuous, and does not precipitate

albumen. Useful as a spray in sore throat of scarlet fever or diphtheritic sore throat, as a mouth wash, and as an application to ulcers, abscesses, &c. *Internally* it is given in whooping cough, atonic dyspepsia, and flatulence.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ **to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)** well diluted with plain water.

For lotions, mouth washes, and sprays it may be diluted with one or two volumes of water.

Oxydol, Pyrozone, Hydrozone, &c. Proprietary names under which solutions of hydrogen peroxide of various strengths are sold.

Ozonic Ether. An ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide. Is sometimes preferred to the aqueous solution. *Internally* it has been recommended in diabetes and Bright's disease. **Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 c.c.)** well diluted with water. A drachm mixed with an ounce of lard has been suggested for anointing the body in scarlet fever.

HYDROQUINONE.

Quinol.

Introduced as a substitute for resorcin, but seems less useful. In ointments, &c., it may be used in the same strength. It has been given *internally* in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (**·03 to ·25 gramme**).

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA.

Henbane Leaves.

The flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Solanaceæ) are used in both the dried and the fresh states. Henbane resembles belladonna physiologically, but is much less poisonous. It is chiefly used for its narcotic and sedative properties. In pills it is added to prevent the griping of purgatives, about 1 grain (**·06 gramme**) being the usual dose.

Dose of Extractum Hyoscyami Viride, 2 to 8 grains (**·1 to ·5 gramme**).

Succus Hyoscyami, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

Tinctura Hyoscyami, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (**2 to 4 c.c.**)

Antidotes.—As for belladonna.

℞ Ext. Hyoscyami gr. iij 2 gramme.
 P. Camphoræ gr. ij 12 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Chordee.*

℞ Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij 12 gramme.
 Zinci Valerianatis gr. ij 12 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Nerve Sedative.*

℞ Sodii Bromidi gr. xv 1 gramme.
 Succi Hyoscyami ꝑss 2 c.c.
 Syr. Papaveris ꝑj 4 „
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝑj to 30 „

To be taken at bedtime. *Insomnia.*

℞ Tinct. Hyoscyami ꝑss 2 c.c.
 Sodii Benzoatis gr. x 6 gramme.
 Elixir Saccharini ꝑv 3 c.c.
 Inf. Buchu ad ꝑj to 30 „

To be taken every four hours. *Cystitis; Pyelitis.*

Hyoscina. *Hyoscine.* An alkaloid identical with scopalamine. It is a powerful mydriatic poison. Used *hypodermically* as a cerebral depressant in acute mania and delirium tremens. It is also given in simple insomnia, chorea, asthma, whooping cough, paralysis agitans, &c. **Dose of Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (**25 to 5 milligramme**). *Hypodermically,* $\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (**12 to 25 milligramme**). For the *insane* these doses may be safely doubled.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach pump, or any of the following *hypodermically*: pilocarpine nitrate $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (**016 to 03 gramme**); muscarine nitrate $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (**002 gramme**); or caffeine sodio-salicylate 1 to 5 grains (**06 to 3 gramme**).

℞ Hyoscinae Hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ 5 milligramme.
 P. Sacchar. Lact. gr. ij 12 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Paralysis Agitans.*

Liquor Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi. *Solution of Hyoscine Hydrobromide.* 1 in 1000 in sterilised water. For dilating the pupil may be used in this strength or diluted with an equal bulk of water.

Hyoscyamina. *Hyoscyamine* is the second important alkaloid obtained from henbane and possibly other solanaceous plants. Its action is similar to that of atropine, but more sedative. It is given to quiet the insane, and has been employed in chorea and other convulsive diseases; but it is little used, and does not appear to possess any advantage over hyoscyne. **Dose of Hyoscyamine Sulphate,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (.25 to .5 milligramme).

ICHTHYOL.

Ichthyol.

A thick, brown liquid, of disagreeable odour, containing about 15 per cent. of combined sulphur. The compound in most general use is *Ammonium Sulpho-ichthyolate*, and is indeed always dispensed when 'ichthyol' only is written. The Soda, Zinc, and Lithia compounds are less frequently used. *Externally* ichthyol is an antiseptic, and finds many applications in skin diseases; it is useful in psoriasis, eczema, erysipelas, acne, and cracked nipples. In gynaecological practice it is applied on tampons, in inflamed conditions of the uterus and ovaries, pruritus vulvæ, &c. Injections of 1 to 3 per cent. are used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and cystitis. It is often given *internally* in conjunction with outward application, and appears to be of some service in skin diseases and rheumatism. It also acts as an intestinal antiseptic, and good results are recorded from its exhibition in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose of Ichthyol-Ammonium } 5 to 15 grains (.3
Ichthyol-Sodium } to 1 gramme) in
Ichthyol-Lithium } pill or capsule.

Ichthyol-zinc is only employed in lotions for external application.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water, glycerin, ether, chloroform, fats, and oils.

℞ Ichthyol. Ammon. ʒj . . . 4 grammes.
 Ung. Lanolini ʒj . . . 30 „

The ointment. *Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.*

℞ Ichthyol. Ammon. ʒj . . . 4 grammes.
 Ung. Chrysarobini ʒj . . . 4 „
 Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ʒss . . . 2 c.c.
 Ung. Paraffini ʒj . . . 30 grammes.

The application.

Acne.

℞	Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥ss	.	.	2 grammes.
	Ol. Amygdalæ ℥iv	.	.	15 c.c.
	Liq. Calcis ℥iv	.	.	15 „

The application.

Cracked Nipples.

℞	Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥j	.	.	4 grammes.
	Ung. Acid. Boric. ℥iv	.	.	15 „
	Ung. Paraffini ℥j	.	.	30 „

The ointment.

Superficial Burns.

℞	Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥j	.	.	4 grammes.
	Vernisol. ℥j	.	.	30 „

The skin varnish. A small quantity to be spread thinly over the affected parts and allowed to dry.

Acne Rosacea.

℞	Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥ij	.	.	8 grammes.
	Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥j	.	.	4 c.c.
	Aq. Laurocerasi ℥ij	.	.	8 „
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	.	.	to 125 „

The lotion.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

℞	Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥iv	.	.	15 grammes.
	Ung. Paraffini ℥j	.	.	30 „

The application. To be spread thickly on lint and applied to the affected areas.

Erysipelas.

Ichthalbin. A combination of ichthyol and albumen. Contains 75 per cent. of ichthyol, and appears as a nearly odourless and tasteless insoluble brown powder. It may be substituted for ammonium-ichthyol generally, but is probably more suitable for internal administration. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme)** in powder or cachet.

Thiol. A mixture of sulphonated hydrocarbons somewhat similar to ichthyol. Is not used *internally*. Thiol liquid may be substituted for ichthyol in any of the foregoing *external* preparations.

IODIFORMUM.

Iodoform.

Occurs in yellow crystalline scales or as an amorphous powder, possessing a very persistent and disagreeable odour. *Externally* it acts as an antiseptic anodyne and disinfectant.

It is of the greatest value in the treatment of almost all kinds of sores and wounds, especially tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers. The introduction of an iodoform suppository a few minutes before defæcation generally affords relief in anal fissure and hæmorrhoids.

Dusting powders for venereal sores and wounds should be made with the powdered crystals, as the amorphous variety clogs the holes of the dredgers.

Internally iodoform is given in tertiary syphilis and in the early stage of hepatic cirrhosis. Has also been recommended in gastro-intestinal catarrh, as a tænicide, and in muscular rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (·03 to ·2 gramme).

The odour of iodoform is not easy to cover, but two of the most successful mixtures are given below. To remove the odour from the hands they should be thoroughly cleansed with 'Ethereal Soap Solution' (see page 36), rinsed, and well rubbed with a soft doughy mixture of linseed meal and freshly ground coffee.

Solubility.—1 in 8 absolute ether, 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 12 collodion, and about 1 in 60 liquid paraffin and the fixed and volatile oils.

Incompatible.—Calomel.

R	Iodoformi	ʒj	.	.	.	.	30	grammes.
	Creolini	gr. v	.	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Ol. Betulæ	Pyrolig. gr. ij	.	.	.	.	·15	"
								<i>Odourless Iodoform.</i>

R	Iodoformi	ʒj	.	.	.	.	30	grammes.
	Coumarini	gr. v	.	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Vanillini	gr. v	.	.	.	.	·3	"
								<i>Odourless Iodoform.</i>

R	P. Iodoformi	gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Collod. Flexil. ad	ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	c.c.

The pigment.

Venereal Sores and Wounds; Anal Fissure.

R	Iodoform.	Præcip. gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Coumarini	gr. j	.	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Vernisoli	ʒiss	.	.	.	45	grammes.

The varnish. To be thinly spread over the affected part and allowed to dry. The film may be removed with warm water.

Erysipelas.

R	Iodoformi Præcip. ʒj . . .	4 grammes.
	Mucil. Tragac. ʒiv . . .	15 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj . . .	to 30 „

The injection. This requires to be made with great care, and should be strained through fine muslin. A tablespoonful to be mixed with a little tepid water and injected into the bladder. *Cystitis.*

R	Pulv. Iodoformi ʒij . . .	8 grammes.
	P. Acid. Borici ʒj . . .	4 „
	P. Amyli ʒvj . . .	24 „

The insufflation. *Rhinitis; Ozæna; Otorrhæa.*

R	Iodoformi Præcip. gr. xl . . .	2·5 grammes.
	Ol. Eucalypti gr. xl . . .	2·5 „
	Camphor. gr. xl . . .	2·5 „
	Ol. Theobromatis ʒiij . . .	12 „
	Ung. Paraffini ʒj . . .	30 „

A useful dressing for burns, scalds, and wounds.

R	Iodoform. Præcip. gr. v . . .	·3 gramme.
	Ol. Theobromatis q.s. . .	a sufficiency.

For one urethral bougie. One to be inserted twice a day and retained as long as possible. The meatus should be covered with a thick pad of boric wool. *Gonorrhæa.*

R	Iodoform. Præcip. gr. v . . .	·2 gramme.
	Ol. Theobromatis q.s. . .	a sufficiency.

For one rectal suppository. One to be introduced five minutes before soliciting the bowels.

Anal Fissure or Hæmorrhoids.

Aristol. *Dithymol Iodide.* A bulky, reddish-brown powder containing 46 per cent. of iodine. Insoluble in water and glycerin; soluble in chloroform, ether, fats, and oils. It may be generally substituted for iodoform as a dressing for wounds, &c. Useful in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, rhinitis, and ozæna. Its only practical advantage over iodoform is its freedom from smell. *It decomposes when heated or exposed to the light.*

Di-iodoform. *Ethylene Tetraiodide.* Said to contain 95 per cent. of iodine. Occurs in yellow, almost odourless crystals. It may be substituted as a dusting powder for syphilitic sores. It is a very dense powder.

Europhen. *Isobutyl-o-cresyl-iodide.* A bulky, yellow, almost inodorous powder, containing 27 per cent. iodine. Insoluble in water and glycerin; soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils. Used as substitute for iodoform. Like aristol it is decomposed by light and heat. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 06$ gramme), dissolved in oil, may be injected once a day in syphilis.

Iodoformin. A white, insoluble compound of iodoform and hexamethylenetetramine. Possesses but a faint odour, and is recommended as a substitute for iodoform, but not much is as yet known about it.

Iodoformogen. *Iodoform Albuminate.* A brown-yellow, non-agglutinative, and almost inodorous powder. May be used as a dusting powder for wounds in place of iodoform, but is very much less powerful.

Iodol. *Tetra-iodo-pyrrhol.* A bulky, light-brown powder of pleasant odour containing 89 per cent. of iodine. Almost insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, collodion, chloroform, and oils. It is decomposed by light and heat. An efficient substitute for iodoform, especially for dusting venereal sores. In ointments it may be used in strengths up to 10 per cent. **Dose, 1 to 3 grains ($\cdot 06$ to $\cdot 2$ gramme)** in syphilis and scrofula.

Iodol Oil.

R \bar{c}	Iodoli gr. xxx	2 grammes.
	Æther. $\cdot 720$ mxxx	2 c.c.
	Ol. Ricini $\bar{z}j$	30 „

Chronic Conjunctivitis.

Loretin. An insoluble, inodorous, yellow powder possessing antiseptic properties; used as a substitute for iodoform. It is stated to be non-toxic.

Losophan. *Tri-iodo-cresol.* In colourless needles of peculiar odour. Contains 80 per cent. iodine.

Nosophen. *Tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein.* A yellow, odourless powder containing 60 per cent. iodine. Almost insoluble in alcohol and water; soluble in ether and chloroform. Used as a surgical antiseptic.

Antinosin is the sodium salt of nosophen. Occurs as a bluish-green powder, freely soluble in water. Used in vesical catarrh in $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution. The same

strength may also be used as a gargle, as a mouth wash, and for washing out the bladder in cystitis.

Eudoxine is the bismuth salt of nosophen. **Dose, 3 to 8 grains** (**·2 to ·5 gramme**), in cachet, as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhoea, &c.

Sanoform. *Methyl-iodo-salicylate.* In bulky, white, feathery crystals. Soluble in oils, ether, and collodion; insoluble in water. Recommended as a non-poisonous substitute for iodoform. Appears to be little used.

IODUM.

Iodine.

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide. *Externally* it acts as an irritant, staining the skin yellow and causing a sensation of heat and pain. The weaker preparations induce desquamation, the superficial cuticle peeling off; but if applied too strong vesication and deep inflammation with scarring ensue. The yellow stain may be removed by solution of sodium thiosulphate (hypo).

Externally it is used as an irritant or counter-irritant and general lymphatic stimulant. The tincture is employed as a paint for chilblains, chronic inflammation of the joints, sprains, spongy and receding gums, pleurisy, &c. In glandular enlargements iodine ointment or potassium iodide ointment is occasionally preferred.

Free iodine is rarely administered *internally*, although very small and frequent doses sometimes allay obstinate vomiting.

Dose of Tinctura Iodi, 2 to 5 minims (**·1 to ·3 c.c.**) well diluted.

Antidotes.—One or two teaspoonfuls of saccharated solution of lime; large draughts of mucilage of starch; starchy foods; emetics; copious draughts of warm milk; morphine subcutaneously.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates oil of turpentine, starch, and tannin.

External Applications:

Liquor Iodi Fortis, equivalent to linimentum iodi; Unguentum Iodi.

℞ Ung. Iodi ʒj . . . 30 grammes.

A small piece to be *gently* rubbed into the glandular

enlargement. If supervening pain becomes troublesome, apply a little of the following :

℞	Sodii Hyposulphis ʒj	.	.	4	grammes.
	Aq. Dest. ʒj	.	.	4	"
	Ung. Lanolini ʒvj	.	.	24	"
℞	Iodi gr. x.	.	.	6	gramme.
	Potassii Iodidi gr. xxx	.	.	2	grammes.
	Glycerin. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	c.c.

Morton's Fluid. Inject ʒss to ʒj (2 to 4 c.c.) according to size of tumour. *Spina Bifida.*

℞	Iodi gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Collodium Flexile ad ʒiv.	.	.	to 15	c.c.

The pigment. Not to be applied over large areas.

Ringworm.

℞	Tincturæ Iodi q.s.	.	.	a sufficiency.
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To be painted over the intercostal muscles. *Pleurisy.*

℞	Tincturæ Iodi ʒxv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Glycerini Boracis ʒj	.	.	4	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒiv	.	.	to 125	"

A teaspoonful to be snuffed up the nostrils frequently.

℞	Tinct. Iodi ʒj	.	.	06	c.c.
	Acid. Carbol. Liq. ʒj	.	.	06	"
	Glycerin. ʒxv	.	.	1	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 4	"

One teaspoonful in a little water every two or three hours.

Typhoid.

℞	Liquor. Iodi Fort. ʒLX	.	.	4	c.c.
	Acid. Carbol. ʒxv	.	.	1	"
	Glycerin. ad ʒij	.	.	to 60	"

A teaspoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of water and used as a gargle every few hours.

Chronic Follicular Pharyngitis.

℞	Tincturæ Iodi ʒj	.	.	06	c.c.
	Glycerin. ʒss	.	.	2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every hour.

To allay Obstinate Vomiting.

Tinctura Iodi Decolorata, B.P.C. *Decolorised Tincture of Iodine.* Is about the strength of the official

tincture, but is very much milder, as all the iodine exists in combination.

Amyli Iodidum. *Iodised Starch.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8 c.c.) Used in cases of syphilis, &c., where metallic iodides are not tolerated. Has also been employed as an antiseptic dusting powder, but does not replace iodoform or its congeners.

Pasta Amyli Iodidi. *Iodised Starch Paste.* Strong starch paste with combined iodine. Used as an application to syphilitic sores and ulcers. Not so good as iodoform or aristol.

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici. *Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.* **Dose,** 20 to 60 minims (1·2 to 4 c.c.) well diluted. A mild preparation; of service where potassium iodide disagrees.

Iodipin. *Iodinol.* An iodine addition-product of sesame oil. A yellow, oleaginous liquid. **Dose** of the 10 per cent. solution, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 c.c.) in the day, in capsule or in mixture. Iodipin is very rapidly assimilated, iodine being detected in the urine fifteen minutes after taking. Useful in syphilis and scrofula.

R̄	Iodipin 10 per cent.	ʒij	.	.	8 c.c.
	P. Acaciæ ʒss	.	.	.	2 grammes.
	Sp. Chlorof. m̄x	.	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX.

Ipecacuanha.

The dried root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceæ). In full doses ipecacuanha is a certain emetic; in small doses it is stomachic and cholagogue; an expectorant and mild diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha powder, and the same from which the emetine has been removed, is a valuable remedy in dysentery.

Dose of the powder—as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (·016 to ·12 gramme); as an emetic, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes); in dysentery, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes)

Dose of *Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum*—as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 1$ c.c.); as an emetic, 15 to 20 minims (1 to 1·3 c.c.)

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ, 10 to 30 minims ($\cdot 6$ to 2 c.c.)

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ—as an expectorant, 10 to 30 minims ($\cdot 6$ to 2 c.c.); as an emetic, 4 to 6 fluid drachms (15 to 22 c.c.)

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, *Dover's Powder*, 5 to 15 grains ($\cdot 3$ to 1 gramme).

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Aceticus, **B.P.C.**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1 to 8 c.c.)

℞ Vin. Antimonial. ℥ij . . . 8 c.c.
 Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥iij . . . 12 „
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥iss . to 40 „

The draught. To be taken at once. *Emetic for Adult.*

℞ Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥x . . . $\cdot 6$ c.c.
 Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥v . . . $\cdot 3$
 Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥xxx . . . 2 „
 Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥j . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Expectorant and Diaphoretic.

℞ Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥ij . . . 10 c.c.
 Antim. Tart. gr. j . . . $\cdot 08$ gramme.
 Oxymel. Scillæ ℥ij . . . 10 c.c.
 Inf. Senegæ ad ℥iij . to 100 „

Ten to 15 drops every quarter of an hour while required.

Croupy Cough.

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. xxx . 2 grammes.

To be taken once a day *in dysentery*, fifteen minutes after the following draught :

Tinct. Opii ℥x . . . $\cdot 6$ c.c.
 Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . . $\cdot 016$ gramme.
 Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j . to 30 c.c.

℞ in. Ipecacuanhæ ℥x . . . $\cdot 6$ c.c.
 Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥xv . 1 „
 Ammon. Carb. gr. ij . . . $\cdot 12$ gramme.
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥j . . . $\cdot 06$ c.c.
 Sp. Chloroformi ℥iv . . . $\cdot 25$ „
 Aq. Anisi ad ℥ij . . to 10 „

Two teaspoonfuls every hour for four doses; afterwards every four hours. *Acute Bronchitis of young Children.*

℞ Vin. Ipecacuanhæ mij. . . .12 c.c.

To be taken every hour in a little water.

To allay Vomiting in Pregnancy.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr. x . . .6 gramme.

Take at bedtime.

Diaphoretic in early stage common Cold.

IRIDINUM.

Iridin. Irisin

A resinoid extractive obtained from *Iris versicolor* (Iridaceæ). It is a cholagogue purgative, and may be given in most affections arising from torpid liver. Being slightly diuretic it is of service in dropsy, and is frequently given in malarial jaundice.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (·06 to ·2 gramme) in pill.

℞ Iridini gr. ij	·12 gramme.
Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	·016 "
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	·02 "
Ol. Caryoph. gr. ss	·03 "

For one pill. Every other night.

Biliousness.

℞ Iridini gr. ij	·12 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	·03 "
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyosey. gr. ij	·12 "

For one pill. At bedtime occasionally, followed next morning by a saline purge.

Torpid Liver.

JABORANDI FOLIA.

Jaborandi Leaves.

The dried leaves of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi* (Rutaceæ). Jaborandi is a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, large doses causing profuse sweating and increased salivary secretion, accompanied by some cardiac depression. Is of service in dropsy, renal disease, asthma, diabetes, and to promote the secretion of milk. Applied to the scalp it promotes the growth of the hair. The preparations, more especially the active principle pilocarpine, are strongly antagonistic to belladonna (atropine) and morphine.

Dose of Extractum Jaborandi Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Tinctura Jaborandi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Pilocarpinæ Nitræs, Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum. *Pilocarpine Nitrate and Hydrochloride.* The salts of the principal alkaloid of jaborandi. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (**·003 to ·03 gramme**) by the mouth or hypodermically. Pilocarpine is generally used subcutaneously in dropsy, uræmic convulsions, pneumonia, &c. When given in Bright's disease, to promote sweating, the patient must be immediately rolled in hot blankets and a hot-water bottle applied to the feet. Cannot be employed where heart is very weak. Injection of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (**·015 to ·03 gramme**) most successful antidote in atropine poisoning. Dilute lotions or ointments stimulate the growth of the hair. A 1 per cent. solution is used as a collyrium; contracts the pupil.

R̄	Tinct. Jaborandi ℥xxx	.	.	2	c.c.
	Ext. Malti Liq. ℥iv	.	.	15	"
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥viiij	.	.	5	"
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

To promote Flow of Milk.

R̄	Pilocarpin. Nit. gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Quinin. Hydrochlor. gr. x	.	.	·6	"
	Tinct. Cantharidis ℥j	.	.	30	c.c."
	Aq. Rosmarini ad ℥iv	.	.	to 125	"

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair with a soft tooth-brush every day. *Alopecia.*

R̄	Pilocarpinæ Nitratis gr. iv	.	.	·25	gramme.
	Spirit. Coloniensis ℥j	.	.	4	c.c.
	Adipis ℥j	.	.	30	grammes.

A piece the size of a bean to be rubbed into the bald patches every day. *Alopecia.*

JALAPA.

Jalap.

The dried tubercles of *Ipomœa purga* (Convolvulaceæ). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, producing copious watery evacuations. Frequently causes nausea and griping, and is rarely given alone; never in cases where the mucous membrane inflames easily. Pulv. Jalapæ Co. is given in dropsical affections.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.3 gramme).

of **Extractum Jalapæ**, 2 to 8 grains (.1 to .5 gramme).

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1.3 to 4 grammes).

Tinctura Jalapæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Jalapæ Resina, *Jalapin*, 2 to 5 grains (.1 to .3 gramme).

Rx	Pulv. Jalapæ gr. iij	.	.	.	.2	gramme.
	Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j	.	.	.	.06	"
	Ol. Caryoph. mss	.	.	.	.03	c.c.

For one pill. Two to be taken at bedtime.

Obstinate Constipation.

Rx	Jalapæ Resinæ gr. iij	.	.	.	.2	gramme.
	P. Saponis gr. v	.	.	.	.3	"
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. ss	.	.	.	.03	"
	Oleo-Resinæ Zingib. gr. ss	.	.	.	.03	"

For two pills. To be taken at bedtime.

Severe Constipation.

Rx	Tinct. Jalapæ ʒij	.	.	.	8	c.c.
	Ext. Cascariæ Liq. ʒj	.	.	.	4	"
	Syrup. Zingib. ʒij	.	.	.	8	"
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒiss	.	.	to 40		"

The purgative draught.

Rx	Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xx	.	.	.	1.3	gramme.
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For one cachet. To be taken at bedtime.

In Dropsical Affections or Cerebral Congestion.

Rx	Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xv	.	.	.	1	gramme.
	Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.

The powder.

Cirrrosis of Liver.

Rx	Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xx	.	.	.	1.3	gramme.
	Tinct. Sennæ ʒj	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒj	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Syrup. Zingib. ʒj	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ʒiss	.	.	to 40		"

To be taken every other morning.

Anasarca.

JAMBUL.*Jambul.*

The seeds of *Eugenia Jambolana* (Myrtaceæ). Are credited with the property of arresting formation of sugar in diabetes. In the East the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used as an astringent in diarrhœa.

Dose of the powdered leaves, **5 to 30 grains** (**·3 to 2 grammes**) in cachet; gradually increased.

Extractum Jambul Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (**4 to 8 c.c.**)

℞ Pulv. Jambul gr. xx . . . 1·3 gramme.

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Diabetes.

℞ Ext. Jambul Liq. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.

Elixir Saccharini ℥v . . . ʒ3 „

Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ʒj . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Diabetes.

℞ Ext. Jambul Liq. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.

Codeinæ Phosph. gr. ss . . . ʒ03 gramme.

Glycerin. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒj. 4 c.c.

Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Diabetes.

JUGLANDINUM.*Juglandin.*

A resinoid extractive obtained from the root-bark of *Juglans cinerea* (Juglandaceæ). In properties it is identical with iridin, *q.v.*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (**·1 to ·3 gramme**) in pill.

Spiritus Juglandis. A spirit distilled from the leaves or fruits of *Juglans regia*, the walnut; is reputed to be antispasmodic and to be of service in checking sickness of pregnancy. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms** (**4 to 8 c.c.**)

℞ Spirit. Juglandis ʒss . . . 2 c.c.

Vin. Ipecac. ℥j . . . ʒ06 „

Ext. Cocæ Liq. 'Miscible' ℥xv . 1 „

Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒss . . to 15 „

To be taken every hour while sickness continues.

Vomiting in Pregnancy.

JUNIPERUS.*Juniper.*

The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferæ). Is rarely employed in medicine, but the volatile oil is a powerful renal stimulant and diuretic. Like most essential oils, in small doses it is stomachic and carminative. Combined with other diuretics it is of service in hepatic ascites and chronic Bright's disease, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

of **Spiritus Juniperi, 20 to 60 minims (1·3 to 4 c.c.)**

R̄	Potass. Acetatis gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Potass. Iodidi gr. iij . . .	·2	„
	Spirit. Juniperi mxxx . . .	2	c.c.
	Spirit. Chlorof. m̄x . . .	·6	„
	Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bright's Disease.

R̄	Tinct. Cannabis Ind. m̄v . . .	·3	c.c.
	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Spirit. Juniperi mxxx . . .	2	c.c.
	Spirit. Chlorof. m̄x . . .	·6	„
	Inf. Scoparii ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

*Hepatic Ascites.***KAMALA.***Kamala.*

A red glandular powder obtained from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis* (Euphorbiaceæ). Of great repute in the East for expelling tapeworm.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (·6 to 4 grammes).

R̄	Kamalæ gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Mucil. Tragacanth. ʒiv . . .	15	c.c.
	Syrup. Zingiberis ʒj . . .	4	„
	Aq. Caryoph. ad ʒiiss . . .	to 40	„

The draught at bedtime, followed next morning by a brisk purge of castor oil or black draught.

*Tapeworm.***KAOLINUM***Kaolin. China Clay.*

Native white aluminium silicate, thoroughly dried and sifted. An unctuous, white, absorbent powder. Used as

a dusting powder and for irritable conditions of the skin generally.

Allied substances are :

Fullers' Earth.

Talc and French Chalk. Native white magnesium silicate. Pearly and very unctuous to the touch. A mixture of talc 5 and boric acid 2, is a capital powder for sweaty feet.

Cimolia. Native white aluminium silicate. This is not so unctuous as the foregoing, but is more suitable for dusting powders for infants or persons with tender skins. It frequently allays itching, especially when applied as a cream.

R	P. Cimoliæ ℥iv	.	.	.	15 grammes.
	Glycerini ℥ss	.	.	.	2 c.c.
	Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥xv	.			1 „
	Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥ss	.	.		2 „
	Cremor. Frigid. ℥j	.	.		30 grammes.

Kieselguhr, or *Infusorial Earth*, is a very absorbent powder, but is not suitable for dusting abraded surfaces or to prevent chafing. When finely ground it forms an excellent basis for carbolic tooth powders. Kieselguhr is now frequently employed in place of linseed meal for making poultices. It is more cleanly, can be readily sterilised, and, if desired, may be medicated by dissolving boric acid, carbolic acid, or corrosive sublimate in the boiling water.

KINO.

Kino.

The dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Leguminosæ). It is a powerful astringent, and is used in mouth washes, gargles, diarrhœa mixtures, &c., in place of tannic acid.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·3 gramme).

of **Tinctura Kino**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

R	Tinct. Kino ℥xxx	.	.	.	2 c.c.
	Tinct. Opii ℥v	.	.	.	·3 „
	Tinct. Zingib. ℥xv	.	.	.	1 „
	Mist. Cretæ ad ℥j	.	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

℞	Tinct. Kino ℥xxx	2	c.c.
	Bismuth. Oxychloridi gr. xv	1	gramme.
	Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. c. Opio gr. xv	1	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2	c.c.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30	„

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

℞	Tinct. Kino ℥iv	15	c.c.
	Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥iv	15	„
	Glyc. Acid. Boric. ℥j	4	„
	Aq. Coloniensis ad ℥ij	to 60	„

The tincture. A few drops to half a wineglassful of water for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning and night.

KOLA.

Kola.

The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata* (Sterculiaceæ). Contain the alkaloids caffeine and theobromine, and are stimulant, diuretic, and tonic. Preparations of kola are frequently of value in relieving headache, and are certainly of service in mitral disease and dropsy. As, however, the proportion of alkaloids is variable, in the latter cases it is safer to give caffeine or its preparations directly.

Dose of Extractum Kolæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (·6 to 1·3 c.c.)

℞	Extract. Kolæ Liquid. ℥xv	1	c.c.
	Phenazoni gr. v	·3	gramme.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2	c.c.
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30	„

To be taken every four hours.

Neuralgic Headache.

℞	Extract. Kolæ Liquid. ℥xxx	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2	„

One teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, with a dessert-spoonful of citrate of magnesia, while effervescing, when required.

Neuralgic Headache.

KRAMERIÆ RADIX.

Krameria Root. Rhatany Root.

The dried root of various species of *Krameria* (Polygalaceæ). It is a powerful astringent, behaving similarly to tannic acid.

Dose of Extractum Krameriæ, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).

Infusum Krameriæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Krameriæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Trochisci Krameriæ
Trochisci Krameriæ et Cocainæ } one occa-
 sionally.

℞ Tinct. Krameriæ ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
 Tinct. Opii ℥v3 „
 Mist. Cretæ ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Diarrhœa.*

℞ Potassii Chloratis ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
 Glycerini ℥iv 15 c.c.
 Inf. Krameriæ ad ℥x . . . to 250 „

The astringent gargle. *Relaxed Sore Throat.*

℞ Pulv. Krameriæ ℥ij . . . 8 grammes.
 Pulv. Myrrhæ ℥j 4 „
 Pulv. Camphoræ ℥j 4 „
 Cretæ Præcip. ℥j 30 „

The dentifrice. Use twice a day. *Bleeding Gums.*

LACTUCARIUM.

Lactucarium.

The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ). A mild hypnotic and anodyne. It is sometimes prescribed with calomel.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.3 gramme).

℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j06 gramme.
 Lactucarii gr. iij2 „

For one pill. Twice a week at bedtime.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA.

Cherry Laurel Leaves.

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosacæ). These leaves, when bruised and distilled, yield a volatile oil and a small amount of hydrocyanic acid. The distilled water, **Aqua Laurocerasi**, is sometimes added to eye and skin lotions for its sedative action. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)**

℞	Pulv. Boracis gr. viij . . .	·5 gramme.
	Aq. Laurocerasi ℥iv . . .	15 c.c.
	Aq. Sambuci ad ℥viiij . . .	to 200 „

The eye lotion.

℞	Aq. Laurocerasi ℥j . . .	4 c.c.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xxx . . .	1·2 c.c.
	Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xx . . .	1·2 „
	Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day. *Flatulence and Dyspepsia.*

℞	Aq. Laurocerasi ℥j . . .	30 c.c.
	Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥xv . . .	1 „
	Glyc. Plumbi Subacet. ℥iv . . .	15 „
	Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viiij . . .	to 200 „

The soothing skin lotion.

Sunburn.

LAVANDULÆ OLEUM.

Oil of Lavender.

Oil of lavender (Labiatae) is aromatic and carminative. Added to liniments it is a mild stimulant.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

of **Spiritus Lavandulæ, 5 to 20 minims** (·3 to 1·3 c.c.)

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞	Tinct. Lavand Co. ℥ss . . .	2 c.c.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥ss . . .	2 „
	Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥ss . . .	2 „
	Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken occasionally.

Gastric Stimulant.

℞	Zinci Sulphatis gr. xx . . .	1·3 gramme.
	Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥j . . .	4 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥x . . .	to 250 „

The 'Red Lotion.'

For Ulcers, Raw Surfaces, &c.

LEPTANDRINUM.

Leptandrin.

A resinoid powder obtained from *Leptandra virginica*, Culver's Root (Scrophulariaceæ). It is employed as a cholagogue and alterative.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·12 gramme).

R	Leptandrini gr. j	.	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Aloini gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	„
	Ext. Hyoseyami gr. j	.	.	.	·06	„

The liver pill. To be taken at bedtime twice a week.

R	Leptandrini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	·03	gramme.
	Juglandini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	·03	„
	Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·016	„
	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·016	„
	Ol. Menth. Pip. mj	.	.	.	·06	c.c.

For one pill. At bedtime occasionally. *Cholagogue.*

R	Leptandrini gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	gramme.
	Euonymini gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	„
	Creosoti mj	.	.	.	·06	c.c.

For one pill. Every night after dinner. *Dyspepsia.*

LIMON.

Lemon.

Cortex Limonis. *Lemon Peel.* The outer peel of *Citrus medica* var. *β -limonum* (Rutacæ). The tincture is given as a tonic and flavouring agent. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)**

Oleum Limonis. *Oil of Lemon.* **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)** Is mildly stimulant and stomachic. Added to ointments in the proportion of 2 or 3 drops to the ounce, it imparts an agreeable perfume.

Succus Limonis. *Lemon Juice.* One fluid ounce contains about 35 grains of citric acid, and neutralises about 50 grains of potassium bicarbonate, 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate, or 24 grains of ammonium carbonate. Diluted with water it is used to assuage thirst and to form effervescing mixtures. Lemon juice in **doses of 2 to 4 fluid ounces (60 to 120 c.c.)** daily is of the greatest service in scurvy.

Syrupus Limonis. *Lemon Syrup.* A pleasantly acidulated syrup in great favour as a flavouring agent in mixtures.

LINUM.

Linseed. Flaxseed.

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linacæ). The crushed seeds, *Linî Farina*, are used for making

poultices—about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to a pint of boiling water. The vessel in which the poultice is mixed should be previously made as hot as possible.

As a means of applying warmth and heat for the relief of pain, or to accelerate torpid abscesses, &c., linseed poultices are invaluable. To prevent them sticking to the skin they should be thinly smeared with oil. When used as a counter-irritant the poultice may be smeared with camphorated oil.

For kieselguhr poultices see **Kaolinum**.

Linseed Tea—linseed a tablespoonful, liquorice-root a small piece, sugar two lumps, and boiling water half a pint, infused until cold—is a favourite household demulcent. It relieves cough and sore throat, and is a useful drink in irritable bladder.

Oleum Lini. *Linseed Oil.* Mixed with an equal volume of lime water, forms *Carron Oil*, a favourite application for burns and scalds.

LITHIUM.

Lithium.

Lithii Benzoas. *Lithium Benzoate.* A bulky, white powder, freely soluble in water. Given in gout. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** (**·3 to 1·2 gramme**) largely diluted.

Lithii Bromidum. *Lithium Bromide.* A granular white powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol. More sedative than potassium bromide. Given in epilepsy, Bright's disease, &c. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains** (**·3 to 1·2 gramme**) largely diluted.

Lithii Carbonas. *Lithium Carbonate.* A white powder, slightly soluble in water, more so in aërated water. It is antacid and diuretic, and a powerful solvent of uric acid, a relatively small quantity being sufficient to form a soluble salt. Of service in gouty and rheumatic affections. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains** (**·1 to ·3 gramme**) in cachet or dissolved in aërated water. The compressed tablets are of little value.

Lithii Citras. *Lithium Citrate.* A white powder, freely soluble in water. May be given in place of the carbonate in gout and rheumatism. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**).

Lithii Glycerophosphas. *Lithium Glycerophosphate.* A white powder, freely soluble in water. It is a nerve tonic, readily assimilated, and may be given in all gouty affections. **Dose, 3 to 8 grains (.2 to .5 gramme).**

Lithii Guaiacas. *Lithium Guaiacate.* A compound of guaiacum-resin and lithia. Occurs in deep-brown flakes. Of use in chronic rheumatism and gout; a small daily dose sometimes wards off attacks of the latter. **Dose, 3 to 5 grains (.2 to .3 gramme) in pill.**

Lithii Hippuras. *Lithium Hippurate.* A white powder, soluble in water. May be substituted for the benzoate. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).**

Lithii Salicylas. *Lithium Salicylate.* A white powder, very soluble in water. As salicylic acid increases the excretion of uric acid, this salt is recommended in all gouty affections. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme).**

Thialion. A proprietary mixture said to contain lithia associated with some purgative salt. Recommended in uric acid diathesis. **Dose, one teaspoonful in hot water every morning.**

Uricedin. A German speciality; supposed to be a mixture of lithium and other alkaline citrates with sodium sulphate. Occurs in yellowish granules, soluble in water. Recommended in gout and rheumatism. **Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).**

Uropherin B. A weak compound of theobromine and lithium benzoate. Diuretic. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.** *Decomposes on exposure.*

Uropherin S. The corresponding lithium salicylate combination. **Dose, &c., as above.**

Urosin. Said to be *Lithium Quinate.* **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme) in gout.**

℞	Lithii Bromidi gr. x	.	.	.	.6 gramme.
	Tinct. Cannabis Ind. ℥v	.	.	.	.3 c.c.
	Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	.	.	.	.3 "
	Syrup. Aurantii ꝯss	.	.	.	2 "
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝯss	.	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

Epilepsy.

℞ Lithii Carbonatis gr. xl . . . 2·5 grammes.
Aq. Rosæ ʒx . . . 250 c.c.

The lotion. Apply on lint and cover with gutta percha tissue.
To relieve Pain of Gouty Inflammation.

℞ Lithii Carbonatis gr. iij . . . 2 gramme.

The powder. To be taken in half a tumbler of aerated water three times a day.
Gouty Rheumatism.

℞ Lithii Citratis gr. v . . . 3 gramme.
P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. gr. xxx . 2 grammes.
Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. v . 3 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be taken in half a tumbler of water three times a day.
Uric Acid Gravel.

℞ Lithii Guaiacatis gr. v . . . 3 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.
Gouty Rheumatism.

℞ Lithii Salicylatis gr. x . . . 6 gramme.
Bromalini gr. v . . . 3 "
Tinct. Aurantii ʒss . . . 2 c.c.
Syrup. Zingiberis ʒss . . . 2 "
Aq. ad ʒj . . . to 30 "

To be taken twice a day in water.
Rheumatism.

LOBELIA.

Lobelia.

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliaceæ). In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing purging and vomiting and finally respiratory failure. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant. Chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma and in other affections of the pulmonary tract attended with dyspnoea.

Dose of Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.) In spasmodic asthma larger doses may be given, but must be discontinued immediately nausea occurs, which is usually coincident with relief.

℞ Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ mxxx . 2 c.c.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj . . . to 30 "

To be taken every half-hour until relieved. Stop on the *slightest* feeling of nausea. Two or three doses generally suffice.
Spasmodic Asthma.

℞	Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥x	.	.	·6 „
	Tinct. Aconiti ℥v	.	.	·3 „
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj.	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

℞	Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	.	.	·6 „
	Tinct. Scillæ ℥x	.	.	·6 „
	Ammon. Carb. gr. iij	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Inf. Senegæ ad ʒss	.	.	to 15 c.c.

To be taken every four hours. *Cardiac Asthma.*

Pulvis Lobeliæ Compositus. *Asthma Powder.*

This is a mixture of lobelia, stramonium, tea, and nitre. Half a teaspoonful or so, when allowed to smoulder and the fumes inhaled, frequently affords relief in asthma.

LUPULUS.

Hop.

The dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* (Cannabinaceæ). Preparations of hops are slightly soporific, stomachic, carminative, and tonic. Really good ale prepared with malt and hops, and *not* with substitutes, taken with meals, is often given with the best results to convalescents. A pillow of hops is sometimes used to induce sleep.

Dose of Tinctura Lupuli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Extractum Lupuli, 2 to 5 grains (·1 to ·3 gramme).

Infusum Lupuli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Lupulinum. *Lupulin.* A brownish-yellow powder, consisting of the lupulinic glands. It is given in **doses of 2 to 5 grains (·12 to ·3 gramme)** as a sedative.

℞	Tincturæ Lupuli ʒss	.	.	2 c.c.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xxx	.	.	2 „
	Syrup. Zingiberis ʒss	.	.	2 „
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

℞	Tinct. Carminativæ ℥v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	.	.	1 gramme.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Inf. Lupuli ad ʒj	.	.	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Carminative and Tonic.*

MAGNESIUM.*Magnesium.*

Magnesii Carbonas. *Magnesium Carbonate.* This appears in two forms, the *light* and the *heavy*. The former is exceedingly bulky. When calcined they yield :

Magnesia Levis and **Magnesia Ponderosa.**
Dose, 5 to 30 grains (.3 to 2 grammes). Both magnesia and the carbonate are antacid, mildly alkaline, and laxative. Useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, gouty affections, and as an aperient for children.

Liquor Magnesiae Carbonatis. *Solution of Magnesium Bicarbonate.* May be safely given as an antacid and laxative to young infants.

The most useful and reliable preparation, however, is **Lac Magnesiae, Milk of Magnesia.** **Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.)** This consists of the hydrated oxide suspended in water. It does not separate on standing, *instantly* neutralises acidity, and is a mild and useful laxative. It is also of service for brushing the teeth, as it not only acts as a cleansing and whitening agent, but neutralises the acid secretions, and thus prevents incipient decay.

Magnesia and, especially, Lac Magnesiae are the first remedies to be given in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids, arsenic, copper, and mercury salts.

℞ Magnesiae Levis gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
 Pulv. Rhei gr. v3 "
 Syrup. Zingiberis ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
 Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ℥j . . to 30 "

To be taken when required. *Dyspepsia and Heartburn.*

℞ Magnesiae Pond. gr. x6 gramme.
 Sodii Bicarb. gr. x6 "
 Pulv. Rhei gr. v3 "
 Ol. Carui gr. j06 "

To be divided into two cachets. One or two for a dose.
Dyspepsia.

℞ Pulv. Rhei gr. v3 gramme.
 Ol. Anethi m℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 c.c.
 Spirit. Chlorof. m℥v3 "
 Lac. Magnesiae ad ℥iv . . to 15 "

One to four teaspoonfuls for a dose according to age.
Laxative for young Children.

℞ Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥ij . . .	8 c.c.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥ij . . .	1 „
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥xxx . . .	2 „
Lac. Magnesiæ ad ℥iv . . .	to 125 „

For brushing the teeth night and morning.

Magnesii Boro-Citras. See **Acidum Boricum.**

Magnesii Sulphas. *Magnesium Sulphate. Epsom Salts.* This is one of the most useful saline purgatives, giving the best results when taken in a warm, very dilute solution. It is given in constipation, especially when associated with gouty or hepatic affections. It is the promptest antidote to poisoning by lead or barium. When given in *concentrated* solution it is a useful purge in anasarca and ascites. It is an important ingredient in Mist. Sennæ Co. **Dose** for repeated administration, **15 to 120 grains (1 to 8 grammes)**; for a single dose **2 to 4 drachms (8 to 15 grammes)**.

Solubility.—Soluble in its own weight of cold water.

Incompatibles.—Alkaline carbonates and phosphates.

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis ℥iss . . .	6 grammes.
Magnesiæ Levis gr. xv . . .	1 gramme.
Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 c.c.

The saline aperient. To be taken every morning before food.

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis ℥ij . . .	8 grammes.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x . . .	6 c.c.
Aq. Ment. Virid. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken every morning before breakfast.

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xxx . . .	2 grammes.
P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. gr. lx . . .	4 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 c.c.

To be taken in half a tumbler of water twice a day.

Gouty Affections.

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xxx . . .	2 grammes.
Tinct. Euonymi ℥xxx . . .	2 c.c.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥xxx . . .	2 „
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥xxx . . .	2 „
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Constipation.

℞	Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xx . . .	1·2 gramme.
	Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij . . .	·1 „
	Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x . . .	·6 c c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . . .	·6 „
	Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. ss . . .	·03 gramme.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 c.c.

To be taken twice a day. *Anæmia.*

℞	Magnesii Sulphatis Efferves-	
	centis ℥iv . . .	120 grammes.

One or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of tepid water every morning on rising.

A mild Aperient, and useful in Gouty Troubles.

Magnesii Sulphis. *Magnesium Sulphite.* **Dose,** 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes). Used as *internal* parasiticide in place of sulphurous acid, *q.v.*

℞	Magnesii Sulphitis ℥iv . . .	12 grammes.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij . . .	to 200 c.c.

The gargle. To be used three times a day.

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

Magnesii Peroxidum. *Biogen.* An insoluble white powder consisting principally of magnesium dioxide. It dissolves in acidulated water with liberation of oxygen. It is stated that, taken in the form of tablets—5 grains each—it does good in anæmia, chlorosis, phthisis, rheumatism, &c.

MALTUM.

Malt. Byne.

Powdered malt, which is contained in most artificial foods for infants, possesses the property of rendering gelatinised starchy matter soluble and easy of assimilation. This property is due to the presence of the enzyme diastase, which in neutral or alkaline solution converts gelatinised starch into dextrin and maltose. Preparations of malt are most active at about 135° to 140° F.; the activity is destroyed altogether at 212° F. or even lower.

Extractum Malti. *Malt Extract.* A useful food in debility, wasting diseases, and in all cases where the salivary and pancreatic secretions are poor. It should be taken in doses of one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful *about two hours after food.* Although much has been written concerning the diastasic value of malt, it seems probable that the maltose value is the

more important, as malt sugar is the final product of digestion on starch, and the form in which it is absorbed into the blood. Extract of malt is sold under a variety of fancy names.

Extractum Malti Liquidum. *Liquid Extract of Malt.* Is prepared from the former by dilution with a small quantity of alcohol. It is generally richer in diastase, but poorer in maltose, and is inferior as a food.

Powdered Extract of Malt. Is the most valuable of all the malt preparations. It appears as a light-brown granular powder, readily soluble in water, of very pleasant taste, and seldom disagrees. For very young children it may be sprinkled on bread and milk, porridge, bread, &c. For adults it may be taken dry or dissolved in wine or milk. **Dose,** one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls.

Extract of Malt and Cod-liver Oil. A useful preparation in wasting diseases. **Dose,** one to four teaspoonfuls.

Diastase of Malt. These enzymes have the property, as before described, of digesting gelatinised starch. The **dose** is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 3$ gramme) with farinaceous foods.

Glycerophosphated Diastase. Granulated extract of malt, combined with the glycerophosphates of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, and manganese. A useful nervine tonic. **Dose,** a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful between slices of bread.

MANGANESEIUM

Manganese.

Manganese salts are less astringent than the corresponding iron salts, and have been represented as possessing the same hæmatinic properties. This has not been justified by experience, and at the present time manganese is rarely prescribed. By some it is supposed to be a useful adjuvant to iron preparations.

Manganesii Peroxidum. *Manganese Peroxide.* **Dose,** 3 to 10 grains ($\cdot 2$ to $\cdot 6$ gramme) in cachet.

Manganesii Hypophosphis. *Manganese Hypophosphite.* **Dose,** 1 to 5 grains ($\cdot 06$ to $\cdot 3$ gramme) in pill or cachet.

Manganesii Iodidum. *Manganese Iodide.* **Dose,** 1 to 3 grains (·06 to ·2 gramme) in pill. Given as a substitute for potassium iodide in syphilis.

Manganesii Peptonas. *Manganese Peptonate.* **Dose,** 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 4 grammes).

Ferri et Manganesii Peptonas. *Iron and Manganese Peptonate.* **Dose,** 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme) in mixture.

Both these last are given in chlorosis.

Potassii Permanganas. *Potassium Permanganate.* The disinfecting properties of this salt are well known. It is not an active germicide on account of the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen to the media in which the micro-organisms may be flourishing. A 1 per cent. solution is of value as a disinfectant and deodorant of drains, bed-pans, utensils, &c., but is not suitable for purifying linen and clothing on account of the deep-brown stains. Accidental stains may be removed with sodium sulphite or sodium hyposulphite (hypo). Dilute solutions are used for dyeing the hair brown. Potassium permanganate in solution (**3 or 4 grains for a dose**) is an antidote to phosphorus, morphine, muscarine, colchicum, and oxalic acid. *Internally* it is given in anæmia and amenorrhœa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain in pill three times a day. For gargles and for urethral injections it may be used $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in an ounce.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (·06 to ·2 gramme) in pill massed with kaolin ointment.

Incompatibles.—Sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and other readily oxidisable matters, as vegetable extracts, &c.

For the purification of water, when no other means are at hand, solution of potassium permanganate may be added to a considerable bulk, until a *faint permanent red tinge* remains; then, if a few grains of ordinary powdered alum are added, and the water allowed to stand, the oxidisable substances will be destroyed, and the finely suspended matter will deposit as a brown film.

Calcii Permanganas. *Calcium Permanganate.* Is more powerful as an oxidising agent than the potash salt, 1 grain being sufficient to sterilise a gallon of ordinary drinking water in ten minutes. It occurs in very deliquescent brown crystals.

Zinci Permanganas. *Zinc Permanganate.*

Occurs in violet-brown, very deliquescent crystals. Is astringent and antiseptic. Has been used as an injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in 8 fluid ounces of water.

MANNA*Manna.*

A concrete juice obtained from *Fraxinus Ornus* (Oleaceæ). It has a sweetish taste, and is given to children as a laxative.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

℞ Mannæ gr. ℞	. . . . .	4 grammes.
Syrup. Sennæ ʒij	. . . . .	8 c.c.
Syrup. Tamarindi Co. ʒij	. . . . .	8 "
Aq. Anethi ad ʒj	. . . . .	to 30 "

A teaspoonful or more according to age.

Laxative for young Children.

MARRUBIUM.*Horehound.*

Marrubium vulgare (Labiatae) is a bitter tonic and demulcent. It is a frequent ingredient in popular cough remedies.

Dose of Infusum Marrubii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

℞ Vin. Ipecacuanhæ mviij	. . . . .	5 c.c.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. mxxx	. . . . .	2 "
Syrup. Tolutani mxxx	. . . . .	2 "
Inf. Marrubii ad ʒj	. . . . .	to 30 "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Demulcent Cough Mixture.

MASTICH.*Mastic.*

A resin obtained from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceæ). Is reputed to be stimulant and diuretic, and is frequently prescribed with aloes, &c., in dinner pills.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (3 to 6 gramme).

℞ P. Mastich gr. j	. . . . .	06 gramme.
P. Ext. Aloës Socot. gr. j	. . . . .	06 "
Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . .	015 "

One pill with dinner each night.

MATICÆ FOLIA.*Matico Leaves.*

The leaves of *Piper angustifolium* (Piperacæ). Matico is aromatic, stimulant, and astringent. The powder is applied locally to check hæmorrhage. Internally it is used in affections of the genito-urinary tract.

Dose of Pulvis Maticæ, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Infusum Maticæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Tinctura Maticæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

℞ Tincturæ Krameriæ mxxx . . . 2 c.c.
 Syrup. Papav. Alb. mxxx . . . 2 „
 Inf. Maticæ ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Diarrhœa of Tuberculosis.

℞ Ext. Maticæ gr. ij 1 gramme.
 Copaibæ gr. iij 2 „
 Ol. Santal. mʒ 3 c.c.

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, OLEUM.*Oil of Peppermint.*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita* (Labiata). It is antiseptic, carminative, stomachic, and stimulant; it produces a sensation of coldness in the mouth. It is a favourite remedy in dyspepsia and flatulence, to prevent the griping of purgatives and to cover the taste of less pleasant medicines. Owing to the large amount of menthol it contains, peppermint oil has very decided anodyne properties, and is used as a paint in neuralgia.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

of **Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)**

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, OLEUM.*Oil of Spearmint.*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha viridis* (Labiatae). Its properties somewhat resemble those of peppermint oil, but it is less agreeable. It does not contain any menthol.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

of **Aqua Menthæ Viridis**, 1 to 2 fluid ounces
(30 to 60 c.c.)

MENTHÆ PULEGII, OLEUM.*Oil of Pennyroyal.*

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha Pulegium* (Labiatae). In its properties it resembles the foregoing, but in addition is reputed to be emmenagogue.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

MENTHOL.*Menthol.*

A crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint. It is antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant, and carminative, but is used principally as an external application. When rubbed on the skin or applied in solution it leaves a sensation of cold and induces local anæsthesia. This property makes it a useful application in congestive headache, rheumatism, and neuralgia, especially if a superficial nerve is involved.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (·03 to ·1 gramme).

℞ Menthol. ʒj 30 grammes.
Chloral. Hydratis ʒij . . . 8 "
Chlorof. Belladonnæ ad ʒij to 60 c.c.

The pigment. Paint over the affected part every two hours. *Superficial Neuralgia.*

℞ Menthol. }
Chloral. Hydratis } āā pts. æq . . equal parts.
Acid. Carbolic }

The application for carious teeth.

℞ Menthol. ʒj 30 grammes.
Lin. Chloroformi ad ʒij . to 60 c.c.

The liniment. To be smeared over the affected part.

Rheumatism.

℞ Menthol. gr. ʒj . . . 4 grammes.
Vernisol. ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

The skin-paint. Smear over the affected part and allow to dry.
To allay Itching in Urticaria.

℞ Menthol. ʒj . . . 4 grammes.
Paraffin. Liquid. ad ʒj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be introduced frequently into each nostril with a camel-hair pencil. *Also of service as a paint in Pruritus and Nasal Catarrh.*

℞ Menthol. gr. xxx . . . 2 grammes.
P. Acidi Borici gr. xxx . . . 2 „
Bismuth. Oxychlorid. gr. xxx . . . 2 „
Lycopodii ʒiv . . . 15 „

The snuff. To be used frequently. *Nasal Catarrh.*

℞ Menthol. ʒij . . . 8 grammes.
Atropinæ gr. ij . . . 12 gramme.
Aconitinæ gr. ij . . . 12 „
Chloroform. ʒj . . . 4 c.c.
Collod. Flex. ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

The Paint. This is frequently of the greatest service in neuralgia and allied affections, the collodion increasing and prolonging the physiological effect.

Validol. A speciality said to contain menthol valerianate; it is a syrupy liquid possessing a cool and somewhat bitter taste. Put forward as a nerve sedative and carminative. **Dose, 10 to 15 minims (·6 to 1 c.c.)** on sugar or in wine.

METHYLENE BLUE.

Not to be confounded with methyl blue or pyoktanin. For medicinal purposes it must be carefully freed from zinc chloride, a very common impurity. Has been recommended as a remedy in malaria, malignant growths, neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, cystitis, nephritis, &c. There does not appear to be much evidence of its value except in cases of malaria where quinine is not tolerated. It colours the urine and fæces blue.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (·06 to ·25 gramme) in capsule or pill,

MEZEREI CORTEX.*Mezereon Bark.*

The dried bark of *Daphne Laureola* or *Daphne Gnidium* (Thymelacæ). *Externally* mezereon bark is rubefacient and vesicant. *Internally* in large doses it is an irritant poison; in small doses it is a gastric stimulant; it is also credited with alterative properties, which probably accounts for its inclusion in the official formula for *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus*. It is never prescribed alone, and its value in this last combination is exceedingly doubtful.

MORPHINA. *See Opium.***MORRHUÆ OLEUM.***Cod-liver Oil.*

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, and from which the solid fat has been separated at a low temperature.

Cod-liver oil is a valuable fatty food. It is the most readily absorbed of all fats, and when it is not tolerated in the stomach considerable benefit is experienced by rubbing two or three teaspoonfuls over the chest: the smell of the dried oil is, however, unpleasant. It is useful in tuberculous diseases, in rickets, the chronic bronchitis and eczema of childhood, and in all cases of defective nutrition. As a rule, large doses should not be encouraged, even when easily digested, one to two teaspoonfuls twice or three times a day producing the most permanent benefit. It has been noticed that the fat put on during a course of cod-liver oil often begins to disappear when the remedy is discontinued, but it certainly increases the resisting power of the individual to infective disease. One of the most useful methods of administration is cod-liver oil and malt extract, as it combines both a fatty and a carbohydrate food.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.) about an hour after food.

℞	Olei Morrhuæ ʒj	.	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Vin. Ferri ʒj	.	.	.	.	4	„
	Lactem ad ʒj	.	.	.	to 30		„

Shake well. To be taken three times a day.

℞	Olei Morrhuæ mxxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Creosoti mj	.	.	.	·06	„

For one capsule. Two capsules to be taken twice a day.
Tuberculosis.

℞	Olei Morrhuæ ʒij . . .	8	c.c.
	Pulv. Acaciæ ʒss . . .	2	grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒss . . .	2	c.c.
	Calcii Hypophosph. gr. ij . .	1	gramme.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss . . .	to 15	c.c.

To be taken three times a day.

Rickets.

℞	Olei Morrhuæ ʒiv . . .	120	c.c.
	Pancreatin. gr. v . . .	3	gramme.
	Ovi Vitelli ʒj . . .	30	c.c.
	P. Tragacanthæ gr. v . . .	3	gramme.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. v . . .	3	"
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒiv . . .	15	c.c.
	Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ʒviij to 250		"

One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day.

Deficient Nutrition.

℞	Olei Morrhuæ ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
	P. Acaciæ gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Syrup. Hypophosph. Co. ʒss .	2	c.c.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss . . .	to 15	"

To be taken three times a day.

℞	Olei Morrhuæ ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
	Liq. Arsenicalis miiij . . .	2	"
	Quininæ gr. ss . . .	03	gramme.
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒss . . .	2	c.c.
	Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xx . . .	1.2	gramme.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒss . . .	to 15	c.c.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

℞	Ol. Morrhuæ ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
	Syr. Glycerophos. Co. ʒss . .	2	"
	P. Acaciæ gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Tinct. Aurant. mxv . . .	1	c.c.
	Aq. Anethi ad ʒij . . .	to 8	"

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Rickets.

MOSCHUS.

Musk.

The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the musk deer. Musk is a powerful antispasmodic and diffusible stimulant, acting principally on the heart and nervous system. Its very high price precludes its general use. Benefit attends its employment in extreme weakness, as that following typhoid

and other fevers, and as a nerve sedative in spasmodic diseases, as tetanus, hysteria, and epilepsy. It is essential that only pure grain should be used.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme) in pill, capsule, or mixture.

R̄	Moschi gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝓss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Sp. Chloroformi m̄xv	.	.	.	1	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ꝓj	.	.	to 30	„	

To be taken every four hours.

Collapse.

R̄	Moschi gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	P. Camphoræ gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	„
	Tinct. Valer. Ammon. m̄xxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Syrupi Aurantii m̄xxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Caryoph. ad ꝓj	.	.	to 30	„	

To be taken three times a day.

Hysteria.

R̄	Moschi gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Zinci Valerianatis gr. v	.	.	.	·3	„
	P. Asafetidæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	„

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day. *Hysteria.*

R̄	Moschi gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Tinct. Castorei m̄xxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝓj	.	.	.	4	„
	Syrupi Zingiberis ꝓss	.	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Valerianæ ad ꝓj	.	.	to 30	„	

To be taken occasionally.

R̄	Tinct. Moschi m̄xxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Sumbul m̄xxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Tinct. Cannabis Ind. m̄v	.	.	.	·3	„
	Tinct. Valer. Ammon. m̄xxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ ꝓj	.	.	.	4	„
	Aq. Chloroformi ad ꝓj	.	.	to 30	„	

To be taken twice a day.

Hypochondriasis.

MYRISTICA.

Nutmeg.

The dried seed, divested of its testa, of *Myristica fragrans* (Myristicaceæ). The preparations of nutmeg act as a nervine tonic, are aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and are

generally given with less agreeable medicines to disguise their flavour. The expressed oil is used in mild cases of ringworm, and is added to pomades to stimulate the growth of the hair.

Dose of Oleum Myristicæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

Spiritus Myristicæ, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

MYRRHA.

Myrrh.

A gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrha* and other species (Burseraceæ). It is a stimulant tonic, stomachic, and carminative, especially exciting peristalsis of the intestinal tract. It is sometimes given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchial affections. Myrrh is a popular emmenagogue, especially when combined with iron as in Mist. Ferri Co. The tincture is a frequent ingredient in mouth lotions and gargles, while the powder is added to dentifrices for spongy gums.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes).

of **Tinctura Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)**

Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, 4 to 8 grains (·25 to ·5 gramme).

R̄	Pulv. Myrrhæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Aloini gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	"
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Amenorrhœa.*

R̄	Pulv. Myrrhæ gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	gramme.
	P. Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	"

To be taken every night. *Chronic Constipation.*

R̄	Apiol. miiij	.	.	.	·2	c.c.
	Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ miiij	.	.	.	·2	"
	Mist. Ferri Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"	

To be taken twice a day. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

R̄	Pulv. Myrrhæ gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Pulv. Rhei gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	"
	P. Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	"

For one cachet. To be taken every other night.

Constipation.

R	Tinct. Myrrhæ ꝓvj	.	.	.	25	c.c.
	Ol. Gaultheriæ mxx	.	.	.	6	"
	Tinct. Quillaiæ ꝓij	.	.	.	8	"
	Tinct. Krameriæ ad ꝓij	.	.	to 60		"

The mouth tincture. Half a teaspoonful to be added to a wineglassful of water and used for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning.

Spongy Gums.

R	Pulv. Myrrhæ ꝓij	.	.	.	8	grammes.
	Pulv. Krameriæ ꝓij	.	.	.	8	"
	Pulv. Saponis ꝓj	.	.	.	4	"
	Cretæ Præcip. ꝓj	.	.	.	30	"
	Olei Caryoph. miiij	.	.	.	2	c.c.

The tooth powder.

Spongy and Receding Gums.

NAPHTHOL.

β-Naphthol.

β-Naphthol is a powerful *external* and *internal* antiseptic and germicide. It is nearly odourless. A 10 per cent. solution in olive oil or lard is efficient for scabies and pediculi. It is frequently employed as a gastric antiseptic in diarrhœa, the early stage of cholera, and typhoid. It occasionally acts successfully as a vermifuge.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.2 to .6 gramme).

Solubility.—Insoluble in cold water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol; 1 in 8 of lard and olive oil; less so in soft paraffin.

R	<i>β-Naphthol.</i> ꝓj	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Sapon. Mollis ꝓij	.	.	.	8	"
	Adipis Benz. ꝓvj	.	.	.	25	"

The ointment. To be thoroughly rubbed in after the affected parts have been soaked in hot water.

Scabies.

R	<i>β-Naphthol.</i> ꝓj	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Ol. Sassafras mxxv	.	.	.	1	c.c.
	Adipis Benz. ꝓj	.	.	.	30	grammes.

The ointment.

Pediculi.

R	<i>β-Naphthol.</i> gr. v	.	.	.	3	gramme.
	P. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	015	"

For one cachet.

Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa.

Alphol. *α-Naphthol Salicylate.* Employed as an *internal* antiseptic and as an antirheumatic. Resembles betol. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme)** in cachet.

Asaprol. *Abrastol. Calcium β-Naphthol Sulphonate.* A greyish powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Introduced as an analgesic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic. May be substituted for salicylates in articular rheumatism when the latter cannot be tolerated. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet or mixture.

Benzonaphthol. *β-Naphthol Benzoate.* A whitish powder darkening with age. Soluble in alcohol and chloroform; insoluble in water. It is a powerful *internal* antiseptic. Given in diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme)** in cachet. For summer diarrhœa the following combination is useful:

R	Benzonaphthol. gr. v . . .	·3	gramme.
	Bismuth. Salicyl. gr. v . . .	·3	„
	Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. . .	·02	„

For one cachet.

Betol. *Naphthalol. β-Naphthol Salicylate.* An insoluble and almost inodorous, tasteless, white powder. Like the *α*-derivative, it is used *internally* as an antiseptic; also in articular rheumatism, cystitis, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme)** in cachet.

Epicarín. A derivative of *β*-naphthol. A pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone. On keeping it turns pink. Recommended in scabies, pediculi, pityriasis rubra, &c. Used in ointment 5 to 10 per cent.

Hydronaphthol. A speciality closely resembling *β*-naphthol.

Microcidine. *Sodium β-Naphtholate.* A soluble salt of *β*-naphthol. 1 in 200 to 1 in 100 recommended as antiseptic lotion.

Naphthalin. This hydrocarbon when purified for medicinal use is by some preferred to *β*-naphthol. It occurs in glistening white plates of persistent odour. Soluble in ether, fats, and the fixed and volatile oils. Employed as an

intestinal disinfectant in typhoid, dysentery, and phthisical diarrhœa. A 10 per cent. ointment is efficacious in scabies and for destroying pediculi. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

α -Naphthol. Recommended as being more active than β -Naphthol. It is, however, spoken of as being more irritating. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (·1 to ·3 gramme)** as an *internal* antiseptic.

Phenolphthalein. *Dihydroxyphthalophenone.* A derivative of phthalic acid, long used as a laboratory reagent and recently introduced as a purgative. In **doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (·03 to ·2 gramme)** it is a quick aperient, and so far no ill effects appear to have been noticed. Owing to its insolubility it should only be given in cachets or pills, as compressed tablets often pass through the intestine unchanged. A proprietary under the name *Purgen* consists principally of phenolphthalein.

NITRO-GLYCERINUM.

Nitro-glycerin. Glonoin. Trinitrin.

This explosive compound is a most potent medicinal agent. Its action closely resembles that of amyl nitrite, but it is slower and more persistent. The effects of a medicinal dose usually pass away in from one to two hours. It is chiefly given in angina pectoris, both to ward off and to relieve the attacks. Nitro-glycerin is also of great service in pulmonary, cardiac, and uræmic dyspnœa.

Dose of Liquor Trinitrini, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (·03 to ·1 c.c.) This must not be diluted with water, but with brandy or other weak spirit.

Incompatibles.—Water, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates.

Tabellæ Nitro-glycerini. *Nitro-glycerin Tablets.* **Dose,** one or two. The tablets, which are made with chocolate, are the more generally used preparation. Sufferers from angina find them the most convenient to carry about. Half a tablet immediately before exertion is sufficient to ward off an attack, while one-sixth or one-fourth of a tablet every three or four hours frequently confers sufficient immunity for gentle exercise to be taken. In the headache of Bright's disease a quarter of a tablet should be tried. In ordinary and

neuralgic headache this dose sometimes acts successfully but may aggravate the symptoms.

NUX VOMICA.

Nux Vomica.

The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Loganiaceæ). Their medicinal properties depend upon the alkaloids strychnine and brucine, the former being by far the more important. Strychnine is a bitter stomachic and carminative; it increases peristalsis and is a valuable adjuvant to aperients; it is a powerful nervine tonic and stimulant. In sudden collapse, in pneumonia, after chloroformic anæsthesia, after shock, &c., $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of strychnine sulphate or chloride should be administered without delay. It is given in pyrosis and other forms of dyspepsia, obstinate constipation, paralysis, amaurosis, debility after acute disease, hysteria, chorea, dyspnœa, and other chronic spasmodic affections, and in impotence from nervous exhaustion.

Strychnine is a most violent poison, comparatively small overdoses sometimes exciting spinal convulsions; less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain has caused death.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates; iodides, bromides; mercuric chloride, tannic acid.

Antidotes.—Put under chloroform; empty stomach by tube; apomorphine hydrochloride $\frac{1}{10}$ grain hypodermically; 20 grains tannic acid in water; draught of potassium bromide 60 grains, chloral hydrate 30 grains, by mouth or rectum; amyl nitrite between spasms, or even hypodermically.

Dose of Pulvis Nucis Vomicae, 1 to 4 grains (·06 to ·25 gramme).

Extractum Nucis Vomicae, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·015 to ·06 gramme).

Extractum Nucis Vomicae Liquidum, 1 to 3 minims (·06 to ·2 c.c.)

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Strychnina and its Salts, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (·001 to ·004 gramme); *hypodermically* $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (·003 to ·006 gramme).

Liquor Strychninae Hydrochloridi, 2 to 8 minims (·1 to ·5 c.c.) or *hypodermically* 1 to 4 minims (·06 to ·25 c.c.)

℞	Extract. Nucis Vomicae gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	·02	gramme.
	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	·03	"
	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	·02	"
	P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	·03	"

For one pill. To be taken every evening after dinner.

Dinner Pill.

℞	Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	.	·02	gramme.
	Ext. Rhei gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	"
	Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"
	Ol. Anthemidis $\text{m}\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015	c.c.

For one pill. Every night.

Constipation.

℞	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015	gramme.
	Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iiij	.	.	.	·2	"
	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	"

For one pill. Two to be taken when required, followed next morning by a saline draught.

Bilious Dyspepsia.

℞	Strychninae gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.	·002	gramme.
	Ferri Redact. gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	"
	Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.	·002	"
	Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"
	Oleo-Resin. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015	"

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

℞	Strychninae gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.	·002	gramme.
	Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.	·002	"
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"
	Pil. Coloc. et Hyosecy. gr. j	.	.	.	·06	"

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Nervous Exhaustion.

℞	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae mv	.	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. mx	.	.	.	·6	"
	Syrup. Aurantii zss	.	.	.	2	"
	Inf. Aurantii ad zj	.	.	to 30		"

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

℞	Liq. Strychninae mv	.	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Bismuth. et Ammon. Cit. gr. ij	.	.	.	·1	gramme.
	Ferri et Quin. Cit. gr. iiij	.	.	.	·2	"
	Vin. Pepsini zss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Elix. Cinch. Flav. ad ziv	.	.	to 15		"

To be taken twice a day.

Dyspepsia.

R̄	Liq. Strychninæ m̄v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Liq. Ferri Perchlor. m̄x	.	.	·6 "
	Glycerini m̄xxx	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒss	.	.	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

R̄	Tinet. Nucis Vomicæ m̄v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Ext. Damianæ Liq. ʒss	.	.	2 "
	Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. ij	.	.	·1 gramme.
	Glycerini ʒss	.	.	2 c.c.
	Elixir Cinchonæ Flav. ad ʒiv	.	.	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day.

Aphrodisiac.

The following preparations contain strychnine, and are frequently prescribed :

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina. *Easton's Syrup.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of strychnine. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)** A powerful and useful tonic.

Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Strychnina. *Syrup of Bromide of Iron with Strychnine.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{64}$ grain of strychnine. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)**

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus. *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of strychnine. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)** One of the most useful general tonics.

Ferri, Quininae, et Strychninae Citras. *Citrate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.* In golden scales, containing 1 per cent. of strychnine. **Dose, 3 to 6 grains (2 to 4 gramme)** in mixture.

OLIVÆ OLEUM.

Olive Oil.

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa* (Oleaceæ). The best olive oil is bland and pleasant to the taste, and as salad oil is used as an article of food. In considerable doses it acts as a gentle laxative. Alone, or emulsified with starch mucilage, it forms a non-irritating enema. When warmed it is used to remove the crusts of psoriasis and eczema.

Dose.—The official dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.), but much larger doses are commonly given. For constipation, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.) may be

given; for gall-stone, **2 to 8 fluid ounces (60 to 240 c.c.)** in the day; for rectal injection, **2 to 5 fluid ounces (60 to 120 c.c.)**

OPIUM.

Opium.

The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). It contains numerous alkaloïds, the principal of which are morphine, about 10 per cent., and codeine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Opium is anodyne, soporific, sudorific, a vascular and nervine stimulant. Given in small doses, it induces a sense of drowsiness, followed by sound sleep, with more or less perspiration. On awakening there is a feeling of headache accompanied by nausea and some tendency to constipation. In an overdose it is a narcotic poison.

Opium is given to relieve pain of almost every kind; in inflammation unaccompanied by dyspnœa, especially of an asthenic type; in typhus, typhoid, and smallpox; in nervous diseases (insanity, delirium tremens, tetanus, sciatica, and other neuralgic affections); in pneumonia, advanced phthisis, asthma, bronchitic and other coughs, pleurodynia, acute pleurisy; peritonitis, appendicitis, dropsy, gastric ulcer, colic and spasmodic affections, nervous and sympathetic vomiting, cholera, hepatitis; coryza, influenza, gastric catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa; inflammation and irritable states of the kidney, cystitis, painful and irritable bladder, spasmodic stricture, acute orchitis; in calculous disorders arising in the urinary bladder, gall-bladder, kidney, and intestines; amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, threatened abortion; hæmorrhages; ear, eye, and throat affections; gout, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes; in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia, cancer, &c.

The administration of opium is *contra-indicated* in acute inflammation of the sthenic type occurring in plethoric patients; in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion; in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scanty expectoration or with excessive secretion; in states with suspected venous congestion; in pregnancy; in heart disease.

Children are very susceptible to opium, and only minute doses should be given. Habitual opium-takers, on the other hand, tolerate a very large amount without inconvenience.

Incompatibles.—Astringents, alkaline carbonates, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, and zinc.

Antidotes. — Stomach pump or syphon; emetic of zinc sulphate or $\frac{1}{6}$ grain of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically; 5 grains or so of potassium permanganate in half-pint of water; strong coffee both by mouth and per rectum; $\frac{1}{20}$ grain of atropine sulphate hypodermically. Keep patient awake by walking about between attendants; flick bare skin with towels; faradic battery; if respirations become very slow, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain strychnine hypodermically. Alcohol and ammonia as stimulants.

Dose of Pulvis Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (.03 to .1 gramme)	Morphine strength. 10.0 per cent.
Extractum Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (.015 to .06 gramme)	20.0 per cent.
Extractum Opii Liquidum (corresponds to <i>Liquor Opii Sedativus</i>), 5 to 20 minims (.3 to 1.2 c.c.)	0.75 per cent.
Tinctura Opii (Laudanum), 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 c.c.)	0.75 per cent.

The official compound preparations of opium are:

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (.1 to .25 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 8.

Given in Diarrhœa.

Pilula Saponis Composita. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (.1 to .25 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 5. It is sometimes convenient to give opium under this title without the patient's knowledge.

Given only for the Opium Effect.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (.6 to 2.5 grammes). Contains opium 1 part in 40.

Given in Diarrhœa.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. *Dover's Powder.* Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 10.

Given as a Diaphoretic in Common Cold, &c.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (.25 to .5 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 20. *Given as a Sudorific and Diuretic, and in Cough.*

Pulvis Kino Compositus. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 20.

Given in Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Pulvis Opii Compositus. Dose, 2 to 10 grains ($\cdot 1$ to $\cdot 6$ gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 10, associated with aromatic carminatives.

Given in Diarrhœa, Colic, and when there is Intestinal Pain.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. *Paregoric.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.) Contains opium 1 part in 240.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata. *Scotch Paregoric.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.) Contains opium about 1 part in 100.

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita. Contain 1 grain ($\cdot 06$ gramme) of opium in each suppository weighing 15 grains (1 gramme).

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. Contains 7·5 per cent. of opium. *Is of great service in Piles.*

℞ Tincturæ Opii ℥xxx . . .	2	c.c.
Tinct. Carminativæ ℥xv . . .	1	„
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥xv . . .	1	„
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

The draught.

Colicky Pain.

℞ Pulv. Opii gr. j . . .	·06	gramme.
Pulv. Camphoræ gr. iij . . .	·2	„

The pill to be taken at bedtime.

Chordee.

℞ Extracti Opii gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	·015	gramme.
Ext. Valerianæ gr. j . . .	·06	„
Moschi gr. j . . .	·06	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Hysteria.

℞ Pulv. Cretæ Arom. c. Opio gr. x . . .	·6	gramme.
Pulv. Kino Co. gr. x . . .	·6	„
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	c.c.

To be taken three times a day while required.

Diarrhœa.

℞ Pulv. Opii gr. ij . . .	·12	gramme.
Ol. Theobromatis gr. xv . . .	1	„

For one suppository. To be used at bedtime.

To produce Sleep in Pain.

℞ Pil. Plumbi c. Opio gr. iv . . .	·25	gramme.
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One every six hours.

Intestinal Hæmorrhage.

℞ Pulv. Opii gr. ss 03 gramme.

For one pill. One to be taken twice a day for a month,
then three times a day. *Diabetes.*

℞ Ext. Opii Liquid. m̄v 3 c.c.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. m̄x 6 „
Syrup. Senegæ ꝑss 2 „
Inf. Cascarillæ ad ꝑss to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

Pleuritic Cough when unattended by Lividity.

℞ Pil. Saponis Co. gr. v 3 gramme.

For one pill. Two to be taken for a dose.

Renal or Biliary Colic when the Pain is very severe.

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Co. gr. viij 5 gramme.

The powder. To be taken at bedtime with a teaspoonful
of Mindererus' spirit. *At commencement of Common Cold.*

℞ Ext. Opii Liq. m̄xv 1 c.c.
Dec. Tritici ad ꝑij to 60 „

The draught. To be taken at night.

Cystitis and Pyelitis.

℞ Ext. Opii Liq. ꝑij 8 c.c.
Liq. Plumbi Fort. ꝑj 4 „
Cupri Sulphatis gr. ij 1 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ꝑij to 60 c.c.

The injection. To be used three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

Morphina. *Morphine.* As previously stated, the chief therapeutic action of opium is due to morphine. The alkaloid is only slightly soluble in water, but all the salts are sufficiently soluble in water or weak alcohol for medicinal purposes. As the general uses and therapeutic effects of opium and morphine are almost identical, it is unnecessary to repeat them. In cases of dyspepsia, for which it is occasionally given, morphine is less likely to increase discomfort. For hypodermic injections the salts of morphine are used alone, or, in cases of heart disease, combined with sufficient atropine to counteract the depressant effect.

Antidotes.—The same as for opium. Treatment and artificial respiration should be continued as long as there is the *slightest* possibility of recovery.

The salts in general use are :

Morphinæ Acetas.	}	Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain ($\cdot 008$ to $\cdot 032$ gramme).
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum.		
Morphinæ Meconas.		
Morphinæ Sulphas.		
Morphinæ Tartras.		

The corresponding solutions are :

Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis.	}	These are 1 per cent. solutions.
Liquor Morphinæ Hydrochloridi.		
Liquor Morphinæ Meconatis.		
Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis.		
Liquor Morphinæ Tartratis.		

Injectio Morphinæ Acetatis. Strength 10 per cent. **Dose, 1 to 3 minims ($\cdot 06$ to $\cdot 2$ c.c.)**

Injectio Morphinæ Tartratis. Strength 5 per cent. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims ($\cdot 06$ to $\cdot 3$ c.c.)**

Suppositoria Morphinæ. Contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain ($\cdot 015$ gramme) morphine hydrochloride in each.

Trochisci Morphinæ.	}	Contain $\frac{1}{36}$ grain ($\cdot 0018$ gramme) of morphine hydrochloride in each.
Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ.		

℞ Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochlor. ℥xv. 1 c.c.
 Bismuth. Carbonatis gr. x . . . $\cdot 6$ gramme.
 Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj . . . to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Painful Dyspepsia.*

℞ Liq. Morphinæ Acetatis ℥xv . 1 c.c.
 Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ij . . . $\cdot 1$ "
 Liq. Bismuthi ʒss . . . 2 "
 Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xv. . 1 "
 Vin. Pepsini ʒj . . . 4 "
 Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ʒj . . . to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Dyspepsia.*

℞	Liq. Morphinae Tartratis mxx .	1·2	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ mvij .	·5	„
	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. miiij .	·2	„
	Bismuth. Salicylatis gr. x .	·6	gramme.
	Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥ss .	to 15	c.c.

To be taken three times a day. *Gastric Catarrh.*

℞	Atropinae Sulphatis gr. j .	·06	gramme.
	Injectionis Morphinae Acetatis		
	(1 in 6) ℥iij .	10·5	c.c.

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (·06 to ·2 c.c.) As an anodyne in cases where there is much cardiac pain.

℞	Liq. Morphinae Hydrochlor. miv .	·25	c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi mvij .	·5	„
	Syrup. Tolutani ℥ss .	2	„
	Syrup. Pruni Virg. ad ℥j .	to 4	„

A teaspoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome.

℞	Liq. Morphinae Hydrochlor. mxx .	·6	c.c.
	Sodii Bromidi gr. x .	·6	gramme.
	Chloral. Hydratis gr. v .	·3	„
	Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.	·008	„
	Tinct. Belladonnæ mv .	·3	c.c.
	Aq. Chloroformi (B.P. 1885)		
	ad ℥j .	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Whooping Cough of Adults.

Dionin. *Ethyl-morphine Hydrochloride.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·016 to ·06 gramme) in mixture. This salt is freely soluble in water, and was introduced as a substitute for morphia. Suggested to be given in morphine habit, and that it can in time be discontinued. May be given in troublesome cough with advantage.

℞	Ethyl-morphinae Hydrochloridi		
	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.	·008	gramme.
	Syrup. Tolutani ℥ss .	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss .	2	„

A teaspoonful to be taken occasionally when cough is troublesome.

Heroin. *Diacetyl-morphine Hydrochloride.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (·006 to ·01 gramme). Like codeine, this

salt is of great service in cough and chronic bronchitis; it produces but little narcotism. Combinations with and without terpin hydrate have been put forward under various fanciful names.

R_c Diacetyl-morphinæ Hydrochlor.

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	.	.	.	.	.	·008 gramme.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. m̄v	.	.	.	.	.	·3 c.c.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ad ʒj	.	.	.	.	to 4	„

A teaspoonful occasionally.

Cough.

R_c Diacetyl-morphinæ Hydrochlor.

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	.	.	.	.	.	·008 gramme.
Terpin. Hydratis gr. iij	.	.	.	.	.	·2 „
Tinct. Pruni Virg. m̄xx	.	.	.	.	.	1·2 c.c.
Glycerinum ad ʒj	.	.	.	.	to 4	„

A teaspoonful occasionally in troublesome cough.

Peronin. *Benzoyl-morphine Hydrochloride.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (·008 to ·03 gramme) in mixture. Resembles diacetyl-morphine in its therapeutics.

Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita. **Dose,** 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.) *See Chloroformum.*

Cotarnine Hydrochloride. *Stypticine.* Occurs in yellow hygroscopic crystals. It is allied to hydrastinine, and is employed as a hæmostatic and uterine sedative. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (·015 to ·03 gramme) in all cases of uterine hæmorrhage. In urgent cases it should be administered hypodermically.

Styptol. *Cotarnine Phthalate.* Uses as above.

PANCREATINUM.

Pancreatin.

A dried extract containing amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas of the hog. It is capable of emulsifying fats, converting starch into sugars, and digesting albuminoid foods. Under suitable conditions 5 grains should completely peptonise a pint of fresh milk in about an hour. Although the best effects of pancreatin are obtained by allowing it to act on food before it enters the stomach, very good

results attend its exhibition in cases of dyspepsia, defective nutrition, &c.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (.1 to .3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture.

Liquor Pancreatis. *Pancreatic Solution.* Obtained by treating the fresh pancreas of the hog with dilute alcohol. When properly made and of full strength this is a very active preparation. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

Peptonised Milk. To a pint of milk add a quarter of a pint of water and warm to 140° F. Add two teaspoonfuls of Liquor Pancreatis, B.P., and 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate. Either keep at a temperature of about 135° F. for half an hour or stand at the temperature of the room for three hours. Peptonising action may be stopped then (or earlier if desired) by just bringing to the boil.

Nutritive Enema. The yolk of one egg beaten up with half a teacupful of milk is peptonised as above, using the same quantity of Liquor Pancreatis.

Liquor Digestivus. *Digestive Solution.* Made by exhausting the inner coat of the stomach and the fresh pancreas of the pig with diluted alcohol, to which aromatics are added to cover the unpleasant taste. Of great service in defective nutrition, assisting the digestion of both starch and albuminoids. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

Glycerinum Pancreatini. Glycerinated extract of the fresh pancreas of the hog. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

R	Liquor. Digestivi ʒj	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	.	.	.	.3	„
	Liq. Bismuthi ʒss	.	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒss	.	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Dyspepsia.

R	Pancreatini gr. iij	.	.	.	.2	gramme.
	Calcii Lactophosph. gr. viij	.	.	.	.5	„
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. viij	.	.	.	.5	„

For one cachet. To be taken half an hour after each meal.

Weak Digestion.

PAPAIN.*Papain. Papayotin.*

An amorphous extractive obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya* (Papayaceæ). It contains a proteolytic enzyme which acts in acid or alkaline solution. Useful in weak digestion, and has been reported as an active vermifuge, specially destructive to ascarides. *Test.*—It should peptonise milk almost as quickly as Pancreatin, *q.v.*

Dose, 2 to 8 grains (.1 to .5 gramme) with meals.

Glycerinum Papain. *Glycerin of Papain.* **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)** with meals.

Elixir Papain. *Papain Elixir.* Dose same as the preceding.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ.*Poppy Capsules.*

The dried capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). They contain narcotic principles similar to those of opium, but less powerful and certain. The *decoction* of poppy capsules is used as an anodyne fomentation to bruises and painful swellings.

PARAFFINUM.*Paraffin.*

The various mixtures of members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons are commonly used in medicine as ointment bases. Their chief recommendation lies in the fact that they do not oxidise and become rancid by keeping. The harder paraffins are not readily absorbed by the skin, but the softer and liquid fractions penetrate readily.

Paraffinum Molle. Either the yellow or bleached variety (**Paraffinum Molle Album**) may be used when a *soft* dressing is required. When a *harder* ointment is necessary, **Unguentum Paraffini**—a mixture of hard and soft paraffins—may be prescribed.

Paraffinum Liquidum. *Liquid Paraffin* of varying gravities is known under the names *Glymol*, *Adepsine Oil*, *Paroleine*, *Oleum Deelinæ*, *Oleum Vaselineæ*, &c. It is much used as a dressing for the hair, being without odour and colour. A thinner variety, known as *Atoleine*, is used as a basis for nasal and laryngeal spray solutions. Thus :

℞ Menthol. gr. xx 1·2 gramme.
Atoleinum ad ꝑiv . . . to 15 c.c.

For spraying the Nose and Throat.

When desired, 1 or 2 per cent. of cocaine alkaloid may be added by first dissolving in oleic acid. Other medicamentations are : Iodine 1 per cent., thymol 1 to 5 per cent., phenol 1 per cent., camphor 1 to 5 per cent.

Emulsio Petrolei. *Petroleum Emulsion.* Has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver and other fatty oils. Although not assimilated, it yet seems to do good in cases of cough, and is a very mild laxative.

R̄	Paraffini Liquidī	℥iv	.	.	.	100	c.c.
	Pulv. Acaciæ	℥j	.	.	.	25	grammes.
	Sodii Hypophosphitis	℥j	.	.	.	3·5	„
	Calcii Hypophosphitis	℥j	.	.	.	3·5	„
	Syrup. Aurantii	℥j	.	.	.	25	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad	℥viij	.	.	.	to 200	„

A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day.

Valsol and Vasogen. These are said to be oxygenated paraffins, and are put forward as bases for ointments and pigments. The combinations with iodine, menthol, ichthyol, creolin, creosote, &c., are said to be absorbed with great rapidity.

PARALDEHYDUM.

Paraldehyde.

A colourless liquid crystallising in cold weather. It has a peculiar suffocating odour and warm taste. Given as an anodyne and hypnotic, especially in mania and melancholia. It acts quickly, generally inducing several hours' refreshing sleep without unpleasant after-effects.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

R̄	Paraldehyd.	℥j	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurant.	℥ss	.	.	.	2	„
	Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq.	℥xx	.	.	.	1·2	„
	Aq. Dest. ad	℥ij	.	.	.	to 60	„

The draught. At bedtime.

PAREIRÆ RADIX.

Pareira Root.

The dried root of *Chondodendron tomentosum* (Menispermaceæ). It is demulcent and diuretic, and is used

empirically to allay irritation of the genito-urinary tract in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose of *Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

***Decoctum Pareiræ*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)**

Rx	Acid. Nitrici Dil. ℥v	·3 c.c.
	Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥xv	1 „
	Decoct. Pareiræ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder.

Rx	Ammon. Benzoatis gr. viij	·5 gramme.
	Ext. Opii Liq. ℥v	·3 c.c.
	Ext. Pareiræ Liq. ℥j	4 „
	Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Pyelitis.

PEPSINUM.

Pepsin.

Most of the pepsin is obtained from the stomach of the hog; when well prepared it should contain sufficient of the proteolytic enzyme to peptonise 2500 times its weight of freshly coagulated egg-albumen in six hours. Pepsin combined with hydrochloric acid may be given to aid digestion in debilitated states of the system, anæmia, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease, &c. It is also of service in permanent damage to the coat of the stomach, and in dilated stomach when unaccompanied by bacterial fermentation.

It should be remembered that pepsin is destroyed by alkalis or alkaline carbonates.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

of ***Glycerinum Pepsini*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

***Vinum Pepsini*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 c.c.)**

***Liquor Pepsini*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 c.c.)**

Rx	Glycerin. Pepsini ℥j	4 c.c.
	Tr. Nucis Vom. ℥v	·3 „
	Tr. Card. Co. ℥ss	2 „
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

R _x	Pulv. Pepsini gr. v . . .	.3 gramme.
	Calcii Lactophosph. gr. x . . .	.6 „
	Acid. Hydrochloric. m℥ . . .	.06 c.c.

Mix thoroughly. For one cachet. To be taken with each meat meal.

Peptonised Beef. *Gerrard's Process :*

Finely Minced Lean Beef . . .	8 ounces.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid . . .	2 fluid drachms.
Pepsin	1 drachm.
Distilled Water	1 pint.

Mix and digest for three hours at 130° F., neutralise with sodium bicarbonate, and strain. It is too bitter and unpleasant to be taken by the mouth, but is useful for rectal feeding. If desired it may be concentrated on a water-bath.

PHENACETINUM.

Phenacetin.

A tasteless, inodorous, and almost insoluble compound obtained by the action of acetic acid on para-phenetidin. It is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic; it is not so depressing as either acetanilide or phenazone, and is much less toxic. It is given with success in neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, and headache generally. Formerly it was much used as an antipyretic, but modern views have led to its disuse for this purpose. It is probably the safest of this class of remedies, depressing the heart but little.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme) in cachet.

Owing to its insoluble nature, it should never be given in compressed tablets, which may fail to disintegrate.

When cachets are not available, it may be given in mixture, suspended with mucilage of acacia. In any case it is well to add caffeine to counteract depression.

R _x	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. j . . .	.06 gramme.
	Phenacetin. gr. viij . . .	.5 „
	Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj . . .	.4 c.c.
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj . . .	to 30 „

For one draught.

Migraine or Neuralgia.

Granular Effervescent Phenacetin Compound. This is citro-tartrate of soda with phenacetin and caffeine. **Dose,** one or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing. *Efficacious in Headache.*

Apolysin. *Monophenetidine Citrate.* Sparingly soluble in cold water. Introduced as an analgesic, but little seems to be known about it. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains (.6 to 1.2 gramme)** in cachet.

Citrophen. A compound of citric acid and parphenetidin. Freely soluble in water, but possesses bitter taste. Is antipyretic and analgesic. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme)** in cachet

Kryofin. Another derivative of phenetidin. Put forward as an antineuralgic. Practically insoluble in water. **Dose, 2 to 8 grains (.1 to .5 gramme)** in cachet.

Lactophenin. A lactic acid compound with phenetidin, sparingly soluble in water. Is antipyretic and analgesic. Is given in migraine and neuralgia. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet.

Malakine. *Salicyl-phenetidin.* An analgesic put forward for the relief of acute and chronic rheumatism. Practically insoluble in water. **Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)** in cachet.

Phenocoll Hydrochloridum. A derivative of phenacetin. Used as an antipyretic and analgesic, especially in rheumatism. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme)** in cachet.

Salocoll. *Phenocoll Salicylate.* Specially recommended in rheumatism, and said not to cause gastric disturbance. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme)** in cachet.

PHENAZONUM.

Phenazone. Analgesine.

A compound originally introduced under the protected name of *Antipyrine*. Like phenacetin it is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic. It is now employed almost entirely for its analgesic properties in facial neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic arthritis, migraine, and headache generally. It possesses hæmostatic properties, and a solution is sometimes used as a spray (2 to 4 per cent.) in epistaxis. A lotion of the same strength is also used in acute coryza, but the application causes pain, and should be preceded by spraying with 1 per cent. cocaine solution.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water or in alcohol, but the taste is very unpleasant.

Incompatibles.—Acids, alkalies, preparations of cinchona, syrup of ferrous iodide, spirit of nitrous ether, ferric chloride, or any preparation containing tannin.

Antidotes.—Wrap in hot flannels with hot-water bottle to feet; give brandy or inject ether; oxygen inhalations; atropine, strychnine.

NOTE.—Phenazone is generally considered to be more toxic than phenacetin, occasionally causing stomach pain and producing scarlatiniform rash.

Granular Effervescent Phenazone contains 5 grains in each drachm with sodium citro-tartrate. Useful in common headache.

R	Phenazon. gr. xv.	.	.	.	1	gramme.
	Liq. Morph. Hyd. ℥x.	.	.	.	.6	c.c.
	Tinct. Castorei ℥xx	.	.	.	1.2	„
	Tinct. Valerianæ ℥xx	.	.	.	1.2	„
	Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	.	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	.	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken in a little water every four hours. Send three doses.

Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa.

Ferripyrin. A compound of phenazone and ferric chloride. Introduced as a hæmatinic and local astringent, but is little used. **Dose, 3 to 8 grains (.2 to .5 gramme).**

Hypnal. A compound of phenazone and chloral, sparingly soluble in cold water. It is a rather useful hypnotic and sedative. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains (.6 to 1.2 gramme)** in cachet, in much the same cases as indicate the use of opium.

Salipyrin. *Antipyrine Salicylate.* A compound of phenazone and salicylic acid. Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol. Employed as an analgesic and anti-rheumatic; given in both acute and chronic rheumatism. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (.6 to 2 grammes)** in cachet.

Migrainin. Stated to be a compound of antipyrine and caffeine, and recommended for migraine and headache. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet.

Thalline. A derivative of quinanisol. The sulphate is put forward as an antipyretic, especially in malarial fever. Is but little used. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (.1 to .3 gramme)** in cachet. It must not be confounded with thallium.

Pyramidon. Derivative of *Pyrazolon*. Antipyretic and analgesic. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme)** in cachet.

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus.

Phosphorus in minute doses stimulates the growth of bone, and it is given to children in rickets and in cases of ununited fracture. It should be administered very cautiously, treatment commencing with a dose of not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (.6 milligramme) for adults, as some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy.

Phosphorus is also regarded as a nerve stimulant, and is given in sexual exhaustion, failure of mental power, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, cautiously increased to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (.6 to 3 milligrammes) in pill.

Oleum Phosphoratum. *Phosphorated Oil.* 1 per cent. This soon loses its virtues, is most unpalatable, and hence rarely prescribed. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (.06 to .3 c.c.)**

Elixir Phosphori, B.P.C. *Elixir of Phosphorus.* Contains $\frac{1}{50}$ grain in each drachm. **Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)** It deteriorates on keeping.

R _x	Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	.	.	.	.0006 gramme.
	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	.	.	.	.06 "
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.	.002 "
	Ext. Aloes gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.03 "

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Tonic and Stimulant.

R _x	Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	.	.	.	.0006 gramme.
	Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.	.002 "
	Ext. Damianæ gr. ij	.	.	.	.1 "

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Aphrodisiac.

R _x	Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	.	.	.	.0006 gramme.
	Ferri Glycerophosph. gr. ij	.	.	.	.1 "
	Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	.015 "

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Nutritive Sedative.

R̄	Ol. Phosphori Recentis m̄j . . .	.06 c.c.
	Ol. Morrhuæ ꝑss . . .	2 "
	Calci Glycerophosph. gr. ij . . .	.1 gramme.
	Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xx . . .	1.2 "
	Spirit. Chlorof. m̄v . . .	.3 c.c.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ꝑij . . .	to 10 "

To be taken three times a day.

Rickets.

Amorphous Phosphorus or **Red Phosphorus** is a dangerous remedy. If absolutely free from white phosphorus, it is probably inert. It is not now given *internally*.

Acidum Hypophosphorosum is rarely employed *per se*.

The hypophosphites of lime, iron, and soda are useful nerve tonics, and of service in incipient consumption. They are considered under the headings of their respective bases. The most generally useful preparation is **Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus**. *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, B.P.C.* This contains the mixed hypophosphites of lime, manganese, iron, potassium, quinine, and strychnine, and is one of the most generally useful of tonics, improving both appetite and digestion, and acting as a pick-me-up to those who are run down through overwork. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 c.c.)

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMINA.

Calabar Bean.

The ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Leguminosæ). They contain a very powerful alkaloid, physostigmine (eserine). This is a spinal depressant, antitetic, and myotic. The tincture and extract are occasionally given in chronic constipation and chronic bronchitis; the alkaloid has been given as an antidote to strychnine poisoning and in traumatic tetanus. The salts are used as local applications in diseases of the eye to produce contraction of the pupil and diminish presbyopia. Solutions of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. dropped into the eye produce contraction in five to fifteen minutes. The pupils remain contracted for about twelve hours. When atropine has been used as a dilating agent, physostigmine is sometimes employed to produce contraction, so as to permit of ophthalmoscopic examination. Its most general use is to reduce the intra-ocular pressure in glaucoma and to break adhesions of the iris.

Dose of Extractum Physostigmatis, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain ($\cdot 015$ to $\cdot 06$ gramme).

Tinctura Physostigmatis, B.P.C., 5 to 15 minims ($\cdot 3$ to 1 c.c.)

Physostigmina and its Salts, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain ($\cdot 6$ to 1 milligramme).

Of the salts **Physostigminæ Sulphas** is the most commonly used, although it is very deliquescent and does not keep too well in solution. **Physostigminæ Salicylas** is somewhat less soluble, but the solution keeps better.

Lamellæ Physostigminæ. *Physostigmine Discs.* Each contains $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain of the sulphate. One may be applied to the conjunctiva, instead of using the solution. They keep indefinitely.

PICROTOXINUM.

Picrotoxin.

A neutral toxic principle obtained from the fruits of *Anamirta paniculata* (Menispermaceæ). *Externally* it is a parasiticide, and the ointment is used to kill pediculi. It must not be used where the skin is even slightly abraded, and it is safer to use less poisonous remedies. *Internally* picrotoxin is used empirically to check night sweats of phthisis. It has also been given in epilepsy, paralysis, chorea, and chronic alcoholism, but there is little proof that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain ($\cdot 6$ to 2 milligrammes) in pill.

Solubility.—Sparingly soluble in water; freely in alcohol.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach pump, chloral hydrate, stimulants.

PIMENTA.

Pimento. Allspice.

The dried fruits of *Pimenta officinalis* (Myrtaceæ). Are commonly used as a spice in culinary operations. They are aromatic and stomachic, and the powder may be added to diarrhœa mixtures.

Aqua Pimentæ. *Pimento Water.* A pleasant aromatic, used to cover the taste of less pleasant remedies. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)** A wineglassful often affords relief in colicky indigestion.

Oleum Pimentæ. *Pimento Oil.* A powerful antiseptic, aromatic, and carminative; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop may be added to a cathartic pill to prevent griping. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (**·03 to ·2 c.c.**)

PINI PUMILIONIS OLEUM.

Pumilio Pine Oil. Pinol. Pumiline.

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Pinus Pumilio* (Coniferæ). It has practically the same action as oil of turpentine, but is pleasanter and more refreshing. It is used as a stimulating disinfectant in bronchial affections, and topically in rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (**·03 to ·2 c.c.**) on sugar or in emulsion.

Oleum Pini Sylvestris. This should be distilled from the leaves of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, but is probably derived from allied species. It is a pleasant smelling oil, and is used for the same purposes as the above.

Extractum Pini Sylvestris. A thick liquid extract of fragrant odour, obtained from the leaves of pine trees. It is readily soluble in water, and when added to a bath—three or four tablespoonfuls to 20 gallons—is of considerable service in rheumatism.

℞	Ol. Pini Pumilionis (vel Sylvestris)		
	℥iiss.	75	c.c.
	Camphoræ gr. ℥iiss	6	grammes.
	Sapon. Mollis ℥iiss	10	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 100	c.c.

The liniment.

Rheumatism.

℞	Ol. Pini Pumilionis ℥j	·06	c.c.
	Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	·3	„
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15	„

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

Vapor Pini:

℞	Ol. Pini Pumilionis (vel Sylvestris)		
	℥XL	2·5	c.c.
	Magnes. Carb. Levis gr. xx	1·2	gramme.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30	c.c.

A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F.; to be inhaled.
Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis.

PIPER NIGRUM.*Black Pepper.*

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Piperaceæ). Is chiefly used as a condiment. *Externally* black pepper is rubefacient and irritant. *Internally* it is stimulant and carminative, and is frequently given in hæmorrhoids and other rectal diseases.

Dose of Oleo-Resina Piperis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (·03 to ·2 gramme).

Oleum Piperis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

Confectio Piperis, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

R Confectionis Sennæ ʒss . . . 2 grammes.
Confectionis Piperis ʒss . . . 2 „

The confection. One teaspoonful every night at bedtime.
Hæmorrhoids or Anal Fissure.

Piperinum. *Piperine.* An almost tasteless alkaloid obtained from black pepper; is a mild antipyretic and antiperiodic. It is not pungent. It has been given in ague, gonorrhœa, hæmorrhoids, &c. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (·2 to ·6 gramme)** in pill.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.

Piperidini Tartras. *Piperidine Tartrate.* Given as a solvent for uric acid. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme)** in chloroform water or cinnamon water.

PIPERAZINUM.*Piperazine. Diethylene-diamine.*

An organic base with alkaline reaction. It is a reputed antirheumatic and antipodagric, and was originally given to remove excess of uric acid and insoluble urates from the system. Later research has shown it to be of somewhat doubtful value.

Dose, 5 grains (·3 gramme) three times a day, largely diluted.

Granular Effervescent Piperazine contains 5 grains of the base in each drachm. **Dose,** one teaspoonful

in half a tumbler of water. In painful rheumatic affections 1 grain of phenocoll hydrochloride is added to each dose.

Lycetol. *Di-methyl-piperazine Tartrate.* Is stated to possess the same properties as piperazine. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (.3 to .6 gramme)** largely diluted.

Lysidine, like the foregoing, is also supposed to assist in the elimination of excess of uric acid from the system. **Dose, 10 to 30 minims (.6 to 2 c.c.)** largely diluted.

Sidonal. *Piperazine Quinate.* The same remarks apply as to piperazine above. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (.6 to 2 grammes).** Sidonal-New is stated to be an anhydride of quinic acid.

PIX.

Tar.

Several tars and tarry compounds are used in medicine, the most important being:

Pix Carbonis. *Coal Tar.*

Pix Liquida. *Stockholm Tar.*

Oleum Juniperi Pyroligneum. *Oleum Cadinum.* *Huile de Cade.* *Juniper Tar Oil.*

Oleum Betulae Pyroligneum. *Oleum Rusci.* *Oil of Birch Tar.*

Oleum Fagi Pyroligneum. *Beech Tar.*

Coal Tar is only used in the form of a spirituous extract, the original preparation, *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* (of which *Liquor Picis Carbonis* is an imitation), being probably the most active. It contains all the remedial virtues of the tar in solution, and on pouring into water it forms a milky emulsion. For the relief of prurigo, urticaria, and other itching conditions of the skin it may be used in the proportion of about 10 drops to the ounce of water. The lotion should be dabbed on the skin and allowed to dry. In ointments it may be used in the same proportion. *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* when well diluted is also a useful stimulant to chronic eczema and psoriasis, but is not suitable where there is acute inflammation.

Stockholm Tar is a most valuable skin remedy. Like coal tar, it is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, but it does not afford the same relief in itching complaints. The inhalation of the vapours has a beneficial action on the respiratory mucous membrane. For most forms of psoriasis and chronic eczema, tar, or one of its preparations, is perhaps one of the most useful remedies. As some people exhibit idiosyncrasy, the applications should not be too strong to commence with.

Internally tar is frequently given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchitis, the **Liquor Picis Aromaticus** being especially useful.

℞	Liq. Carbonis Detergentis ʒj	.	5 c.c.
	Liq. Plumbi Fort. ʒj	.	5 "
	Aq. Rosæ ad ʒvj	.	to 200 "

The lotion.

Eczema.

℞	Liq. Carbonis Detergentis ʒj	.	4 c.c.
	Plumbi Acet. gr. xx	.	1·2 gramme.
	Paraff. Moll. Alb. ʒj	.	30 grammes.

The ointment.

Eczema

℞	Liq. Carbonis Detergentis ʒj	.	4 c.c.
	Hydrarg. Ammon. gr. xl	.	2·5 grammes.
	Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. ʒiss	.	6 "
	Paraff. Moll. Alb. ʒiv	.	120 "

The ointment.

Eczema.

℞	Liq. Carbonis Detergentis ʒj	.	4 c.c.
	Zinci Oxidi ʒiv	.	15 grammes.
	Calaminæ Præp. ʒiv	.	15 "
	Glycerini ʒj	.	4 "
	Liq. Calcis ad ʒviij	.	to 250 c.c.

The lotion. To be applied twice a day.

Eczema.

℞	Ung. Picis Liq.	} āā part. æq.	equal parts.
	Ung. Hydrarg.		
	Ammon.		
	Paraff. Moll.		

The ointment.

Psoriasis.

℞	Liq. Picis Carbonis ʒiss	.	7 c.c.
	Spirit. Coloniensis ʒj	.	35 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒviij	.	to 250 "

The lotion. To be applied freely.

Pruritus.

R _x	Naphthalin.	ʒj	.	.	.	.	4	grammes
	Ung. Picis Liq.	ʒj	30	„
	Ung. Sulphuris	ʒj	30	„

The ointment.

Scabies.

R _x	Liq. Picis Aromatici	ʒj	.	.	.	4	c.c.
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To be added to a pint of hot water and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes several times a day.

R _x	Liq. Picis Aromatici	℥xx	.	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Syrup. Pruni Virg.	℥xxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Syrup. Codeinæ	℥xxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Cascarillæ ad	ʒss	.	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken twice or three times a day.

Cough or Chronic Bronchitis.

R _x	Ol. Juniperi Pyrolig.	} āā ʒj . of each 30 grammes.
	Sapon. Mollis	
	Spirit. Vini Rect.	

To be applied every night and washed off every morning.
Psoriasis.

The following medicated toilet soaps are useful :

Stockholm Tar Soap.
Birch Tar Soap.
Juniper Tar Soap.
Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap
Ichthyol and Tar Soap.

Anthrasol, Creolin, Izal, Lysol, &c. Under these and similar proprietary names various solutions containing products of coal tar have been introduced as antiseptics and disinfectants. They should be used with caution, as certain of them contain appreciable quantities of phenol and its homologues.

PLASTER MULLS.

Plasters spread on an impermeable rubber backing and containing sufficient rubber compound to make them adhere without warming were originally introduced into

dermatological practice by Unna. The following combinations seem to be those in general use :

No.	4.	Carbolic Acid 15 per cent.
"	5.	Chrysarobin 35 per cent.
"	9.	Salicylic Acid 50 per cent.
"	10.	" " 40 per cent.
"	15.	Mercury 55 per cent.
"	16.	Mercury 55 per cent., Carbolic Acid 16 per cent.
"	24.	Zinc Oxide 45 per cent.
"	64.	Salicylic Acid 40 per cent., Extract of Indian Hemp 10 per cent.
"	66.	Ichthyol 45 per cent.
"	72.	Resorcin 53 per cent.
"	74.	Zinc Oxide 35 per cent., Ichthyol 17·5 per cent.
"	75.	Zinc Oxide 50 per cent., Mercury Oxide 2·5 per cent.
"	76.	Salicylic Acid 20 per cent., Creosote 40 per cent.
"	77.	" " 22 per cent., " 44 per cent.
"	79.	" " 25 per cent., " 45 per cent.
"	80.	" " 35 per cent., " 35 per cent.
"	81.	" " 36 per cent., " 36 per cent.
"	85.	Mercury Salicylate 45 per cent.
"	86.	Mercury 20 per cent., Zinc Oxide 20 per cent., Corrosive Sublimate 4 per cent.
"	87.	Resorcin 45 per cent., Corrosive Sublimate 4 per cent.
"	88.	Mercury 30 per cent., Carbolic 15 per cent., Corrosive Sublimate 3 per cent., Zinc Oxide 15 per cent.
"	98.	Salicylic Acid 10 per cent., Resorcin 10 per cent.
"	113.	Soap Plaster 60 per cent., Salicylic Acid 40 per cent.
"	155.	Salicylic Acid 50 per cent.
"	181.	Salicylic Acid 35 per cent., Ichthyol 17·5 per cent.

PLUMBUM.

Lead.

Externally the salts of lead are astringent and sedative. In large doses they are poisonous, and the continual absorption of minute quantities may lead to *chronic* lead poisoning.

Internally lead acetate is used for its astringent effect in diarrhœa and intestinal hæmorrhage. For this purpose it is generally combined with opium as Pil. Plumbi cum Opio.

Externally lead acetate, or solution of the oxyacetate, is frequently prescribed for both its astringent and its sedative effect. On the sound skin it has little effect, but when applied to the mucous membrane or to abraded surfaces it is of considerable service. Weeping eczema, leucorrhœa, gleet, pruritus, ulcerated sores, &c., are generally benefited by lead applications.

Antidotes.—Emetics; stomach syphon, Epsom salts or other harmless sulphate; white of egg; large draughts of milk; stimulants.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid and sulphates; hydrochloric acid and chlorides; phosphoric acid and phosphates; alkalies, iodides, carbonates, astringents, and albuminous preparations; preparations of opium.

Plumbi Acetas. *Lead Acetate. Sugar of Lead.*

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme).

of **Pilula Plumbi cum Opio**, 2 to 4 grains (·1 to ·25 gramme).

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis. *Goulard's Extract.* This, the *strong* solution, is too concentrated for use alone. When diluted with water—**Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus**—it forms the well-known *Goulard's Water*, a favourite sedative and astringent lotion.

Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis. *Glycerin of Lead Subacetate.* This also is too strong for use alone, but when diluted with water ten or twelve times may be used in place of *Goulard's Water*. Mixed with soft white paraffin it forms an astringent ointment.

Plumbi Oleas. *Lead Oleate.* In fine powder is employed for dusting eczematous patches. Mixed with an equal weight of soft paraffin it forms *Kaposi's Diachylon Ointment*, a useful dressing for old sores, burns, &c.

Plumbi Stearas. *Lead Stearate.* Is preferred by some to the oleate, especially for use as a dusting powder for abraded surfaces.

Pulvis Plumbi Stearatis Compositus. *Compound Lead Stearate Powder.* A mixture of the stearates and silicates of lead and zinc associated with balsam of Peru. Is both mildly astringent and antiseptic. It may be advantageously employed for chafes, abrasions, patches of eczema, perspiring axillæ, &c.

Plumbi Iodidum. *Lead Iodide.* Is occasionally employed as an ointment for glandular and arthritic swellings.

℞ Pil. Plumbi c. Opio gr. iv . . . 25 gramme.
Oleo-Resin. Zingiberis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . . 015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Severe Diarrhœa.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ Virid. ℥j . . . 4 grammes.
Ung. Plumbi Acetatis ℥j . . . 30 „

The ointment.

Fissure of Anus.

℞ Liquor. Plumbi Fort. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
Ol. Amygdalæ ℥j . . . 30 „
Liq. Calcis ℥j . . . 30 „
Ol. Caryophylli ℥iij . . . 2 „

This forms a cooling application which is most grateful to burns, irritated and inflamed surfaces.

℞ Liquor. Plumbi Fort. ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥v . . . 3 „
Cremor. Lactis ad ℥ij . . . to 60 „

This also is a very soothing and cooling application, but soon turns rancid, when it is useless.

℞ Plumbi Acetatis gr. iiij . . . 2 gramme.
Ext. Opii Liq. ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij . . . to 60 „

The injection. To be used twice a day.

Gleet.

℞ Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥xxx . . . 2 c.c.
Liq. Plumbi Sub. Dil. ad ℥x . . . to 250 „

The soothing lotion.

Eczema.

℞ Pulv. Plumbi Stearatis Co. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

The dusting powder.

For dusting the Feet and under the Armpits.

℞ Bals. Peru. ℥xv . . . 1 c.c.
Ung. Zinci Oleatis ℥iv . . . 15 grammes.
Ung. Diachyli ℥iv . . . 15 „

The ointment.

Chronic Eczema.

℞ Ung. Glyc. Plumbi Subacet. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.

The application for chapped hands. A small quantity to be applied after ablution.

PODOPHYLLI RHIZOMA.*Podophyllum Rhizome.*

The dried root portion of *Podophyllum peltatum* (Berberidaceæ). It yields a resinoid, podophyllin, an active cathartic and cholagogue, and in large doses a gastro-intestinal irritant, which may be given in all cases of disordered liver, whether functional or organic.

Dose of Tinctura Podophylli, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Podophyllinum, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·015 to ·06 gramme).

R̄	Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 gramme.
	Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 „
	Ext. Hyoseyami gr. j	.	.	.	·06 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime three times a week.

R̄	Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 gramme.
	Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	.	.	.	·03 „
	Pil. Coloc. c. Hyosecy. gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 „
	Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Biliousness.*

R̄	Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 gramme.
	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „
	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „
	Oleo-Resin. Piperis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a week at bedtime.

R̄	Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 gramme.
	Euonymini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „
	Iridini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.	.	·015 „
	Ol. Menth. Pip. gr. ss	.	.	.	·03 „

For one pill. To be taken when required.

Bilious Dyspepsia.

POTASSIUM.*Potassium.*

Potassa Caustica. *Potassium Hydroxide. Caustic Potash.* Solid potash is a powerful caustic, destroying the tissue with which it comes into contact. When thus used, or when used in strong solution, it causes great pain, and care must be taken to localise the action by smearing the sound

skin with a thick layer of paraffin ointment. *Very dilute* solutions are sometimes used to remove fatty matter and to cleanse the skin before operations.

Liquor Potassæ. *Solution of Potash.* Is given occasionally as an antacid and sedative, but is apt to irritate the stomach. **Dose, 10 to 30 minims** (**·6 to 2 c.c.**) largely diluted.

Potassa Sulphurata. *Sulphurated Potash.* *Liver of Sulphur.* A powerful irritant and parasiticide. It is employed to make sulphur baths for the treatment of chronic eczema and psoriasis when the disease is very widespread, also for chronic rheumatic arthritis. As sulphurated potash is very alkaline, the bath should not be made stronger than 15 to 30 grains per gallon of warm water, in which the patient may remain from ten minutes to half an hour.

Acne rosacea and scabies are often treated with an ointment containing 5 to 15 grains (**·3 to 1 gramme**) of sulphurated potash to an ounce (30 grammes) of lard.

Potassii Acetas. <i>Potassium</i>	} Dose, 10 to 40 grains (·6 to 2·5 grammes).
<i>Acetate.</i>	
Potassii Citras. <i>Potassium Citrate</i>	

Solubility.—Freely soluble in water.

The therapeutic effects of these salts are practically identical. Both act as diuretics and diaphoretics, hence are administered as cooling salines in fevers. In the system they are converted into carbonate of the alkali, and are given in gouty affections.

Potassii Bicarbonas. *Potassium Bicarbonate.* Is mildly alkaline. It is administered in dyspepsia and gouty affections, but in the treatment of the latter it is inferior to the citrate and acetate. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains** (**·3 to 2 grammes**). It is freely soluble in water.

Potassii Bromidum. *Potassium Bromide.* Is considered to be the most efficient of the bromides, and more reliance is placed upon it for the treatment of nervous diseases than upon any other drug. It is hypnotic, depressing the nervous system. It is given in epilepsy, insomnia, mania, chronic hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, dysmenorrhœa, and as an anaphrodisiac. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains** (**·3 to 2 grammes**) or more. In epilepsy it is

necessary to give a daily dose of 60 grains—30 grains twice daily—and regular administration should be continued for at least two years after the last attack, and another year spent in gradually diminishing the dose (Gowers). In mental diseases, Savage recommends large doses—40 to 60 grains—night and morning. In insanity of the maniacal type bromides are generally combined with chloral. Prolonged use of bromides may induce *bromism* accompanied by an acneiform rash, when the administration of the drug must be stopped. It is freely soluble in water.

NOTE.—Potassium bromide should always be given in solution. Compressed tablets invariably cause pain in the stomach and have the reverse of a hypnotic effect.

Potassii Chloras. *Potassium Chlorate.* In the presence of putrefying matter (septic tissue) potassium chlorate is decomposed, the liberated oxygen acting as a disinfectant and antiseptic. This action does not, however, take place under normal conditions, and the drug when taken *internally* is excreted unchanged. Large doses are toxic, but in medicinal doses it is given in stomatitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and other affections of the mouth. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).** It is soluble 1 in 16 of water.

Potassii Iodidum. *Potassium Iodide.* The most commonly used iodide. Formerly iodine *per se* was given *internally*, but as the potassium salt is much less irritant it is now always substituted. In syphilis, particularly the tertiary stage, its value is undoubted, and in all skin affections of syphilitic origin it should be tried. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis, gonorrhœal rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, scrofulous affections of the skin, &c., are frequently benefited by continued treatment in small doses. In cases where the depressing effect is objectionable the sodium or ammonium salts may be substituted. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (.3 to 1.2 gramme)** or more. If *iodism* occurs, the patient should be warned to communicate with the prescriber. It may be relieved by large doses of sodium bicarbonate; belladonna tincture may be given; stimulants; plenty of milk and nourishing food. Freely soluble in water and glycerin.

Incompatibles.—Spirit of nitrous ether, bismuth subnitrate, chloral hydrate, calomel, silver nitrate, metallic salts and acids, potassium chlorate.

Potassii Nitræs. *Potassium Nitrate. Nitre. Saltpetre.* In large doses this depresses the heart. In small medicinal doses it acts as a mild diuretic and diaphoretic, but is now little used for these purposes, being superseded by the citrate and acetate. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).** Asthmatic subjects sometimes find relief from inhaling the fumes of smouldering *nitre paper*. See also **Pulv. Lobeliæ Co.**

Potassii Nitris. *Potassium Nitrite.* **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (·06 to ·12 gramme).** Action and uses as sodium nitrite, *q.v.*

Potassii Permanganas. See **Manganesium.**

Potassii Sulphas. *Potassium Sulphate.* A saline laxative and mild hepatic stimulant. When *freely diluted* and in doses of about 30 grains (2 grammes) it produces easy watery stools unattended by griping. Concentrated solutions are irritant. It may be given as a saline purge in dyspepsia, torpid liver, dropsy, &c. **Dose, 10 to 40 grains (·6 to 2·5 grammes).**

Solubility.—1 in 10 of water.

Potassii Tartras. *Potassium Tartrate.*

Potassii Tartras Acidus. *Potassium Acid Tartrate. Cream of Tartar.* The therapeutical effect of these salts is identical. In full doses they act as purgatives, producing copious watery evacuations without griping. They also act as diuretics, the urine being rendered alkaline. Cream of tartar is a favourite household remedy, being taken as a diuretic and refrigerant. **Dose of either salt, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 4 grammes)** or more.

℞	Liquor. Potassæ mviij.	.	.	·5 c.c.
	Potassii Phosphat. gr. v	.	.	·3 gramme.
	Potassii Chloridi gr. v.	.	.	·3 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 4 c.c.

A teaspoonful to be added to a tumbler of water and drunk as a beverage with each meal. *Dyspepsia with Acidity.*

℞	Potassii Citratis gr. xxx	.	.	2 grammes.
	Tinct. Digitalis m	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Spirit. Æther. Nit. mxxx	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Chloroformi ad ʒj.	.	.	to 30 "

℞ to be taken three times a day. *Diuretic in Dropsy.*

℞	Potassii Citratis gr. xx	.	.	1·2	gramme.
	Spirit. Æther. Nit. ℥xx	.	.	1·2	c.c.
	Syrup. Tolutani ℥ss	.	.	2	"
	Aq. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken every four hours. *A simple Diaphoretic.*

℞	Potassii Acetatis gr. xxx	.	.	2	grammes.
	Copaibæ ℥x	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Spirit. Juniperi ℥x	.	.	·6	"
	Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	.	.	4	"
	Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Gonorrhœa.*

℞	Potassii Acetatis gr. xxx	.	.	2	grammes.
	Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. viij.	.	.	·5	gramme.
	Syrupi ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Uric Acid Gravel.*

℞	Potassii Bicarbonatis gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Magnes. Calc. Levis gr. xv	.	.	1	"
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	c.c.

To be taken when required. *Dyspepsia and Heartburn.*

℞	Potassii Bromidi gr. xxx	.	.	2	grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken twice a day. *Epilepsy.*

℞	Potassii Bromidi gr. lx	.	.	4	grammes.
	Chloral. Hydrat. gr. xx	.	.	1·2	gramme.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	c.c.

The draught. At night. *Mania.*

℞	Potassii Bromidi gr. ij	.	.	·1	gramme.
	Syrup. Papav. Alb. ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Aq. Anethi ad ℥j	.	.	to 4	"

A teaspoonful to be given at night.

For Infants when Teething.

℞	Potassii Bromidi gr. xx	.	.	1·2	gramme.
	Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	.	.	4	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

The draught. At bedtime. *Insomnia.*

℞	Potassii Bromidi gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Ammonii Phosphatis gr. x	.	.	6	"
	Tinct. Gentianæ Co. ℥xv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Aq. Caryophylli ad ℥ss	.	to	15	"

To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Dysuria.*

℞	Potassii Bromidi				
	Sodii Bromidi				
	Strontii Bromidi āā gr. x	of each	.	6	gramme.
	Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥j	.	.	4	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken twice a day. *Epilepsy.*

℞	Potassii Bromidi gr. xxx	.	.	2	grammes.
	Syrup. Flor. Aurantii ℥j	.	.	4	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

The draught. To be taken at once and repeated in four hours if not relieved. *Headache of Migraine.*

℞	Potassii Chloratis ℥iss	.	.	6	grammes.
	Dec. Cinchonæ ad ℥viij	.	to	250	c.c.

One tablespoonful to be used for gargling the mouth three times a day, followed by a dose of one tablespoonful which is to be swallowed. *Stomatitis.*

℞	Potassii Chloratis ℥iss	.	.	6	grammes.
	Glycerin. Boracis ℥iv	.	.	15	c.c.
	Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij	.	.	to 250	"

The gargle. To be used frequently. *Sore Throat.*
May be also used as a *Mouth Wash in Salivation.*

℞	Potassii Chloratis ℥ij	.	.	8	grammes.
	Syrup. Mori ℥iv	.	.	15	c.c.
	Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥viij	.	to	250	"

The gargle. *Relaxed Sore Throat.*

℞	Potassii Chloratis ℥j	.	.	4	grammes.
	Acid. Hydrochlorici ℥v	.	.	3	c.c.

Warm gently in a corked bottle until evolution of chlorine ceases and add—

Aq. Dest. q.s. ad ℥viij	.	to	250	c.c.
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The chlorine gargle. *Ulcerated Sore Throat.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. v	.	.	3	gramme.
	Tinct. Cinchonæ ℥j	.	.	4	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Syphilis.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. iij . . .	.2 gramme.
	Potassii Bicarb. gr. x . . .	.6 "
	Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥viiij . . .	.5 c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ꝑss . . .	.2 "
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ꝑj . . .	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Asthma.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. x . . .	.6 gramme.
	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ꝑss . . .	.2 c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . . .	.6 "
	Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ꝑss . . .	to 15 "

To be taken twice a day. *Tertiary Syphilis.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. iij . . .	.2 gramme.
	Magnes. Sulphatis gr. xxx . . .	.2 grammes.
	Potassii Bicarb. gr. xv . . .	.1 gramme.
	Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xv . . .	.1 c.c.
	Inf. Aurant. ad ꝑj . . .	to 30 "

To be taken twice a day. *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. v . . .	.3 gramme.
	Potassii Citratis gr. x . . .	.6 "
	Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xv . . .	.1 c.c.
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ꝑj . . .	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Rheumatoid Arthritis.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. ij . . .	.1 gramme.
	Tinct. Cinchonæ ℥xv . . .	.1 c.c.
	Syrup. Sarsæ Co. ꝑss . . .	.2 "
	Inf. Cascarillæ ad ꝑij . . .	to 8 "

To be taken three times a day.

Enlarged Lymphatic Glands.

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. v . . .	.3 gramme.
	Sodii Sulphatis ꝑj . . .	.4 grammes.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xv . . .	.1 c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . . .	.6 "
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ꝑj . . .	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Lead Poisoning.

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. xv . . .	.1 gramme.
	Potassii Bromidi gr. xv . . .	.1 "
	Syrup. Aurantii ꝑj . . .	.4 c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ꝑj . . .	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day with a wineglassful of water on an empty stomach. *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. v	·3	gramme.
	Potassii Bromidi gr. x	·6	"
	Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	·6	"
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4	c.c.
	Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day. *Lumbago.*

℞	Potassii Iodidi gr. x	·6	gramme.
	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ss	2	c.c.
	Liq. Sarsæ Co. ℥ss	2	"
	Tinct. Cinchonæ Co. ℥ss	2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30	"

To be taken twice a day. *Syphilis.*

℞	Potassii Nitratis gr. v	·3	gramme.
	Potassii Bicarb. gr. xv	1	"
	Decoct. Hordei ad ℥j	to 30	c.c.

To be taken three times a day. *Gonorrhœa.*

℞	Potassii Sulphatis gr. xxx	2	grammes.
	Acid. Sulph. Arom. ℥v	·3	c.c.
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30	"

To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water on rising.

℞ Potassii Tartratis gr. xl 2·5 grammes.
The powder. To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water
every morning on rising. *Saline Purgative.*

℞	Potassii Tartratis Acid. ℥j	30	grammes.
	Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ℥iij	90	"

A teaspoonful to be taken at bedtime. *Laxative.*

℞	Potassii Tartratis Acid. gr. xxx	2	grammes.
	Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xxx	2	"
	Syrup. Zingib. q.s.	a sufficiency.	

The electuary. A small teaspoonful occasionally.

℞	Potassii Tartratis gr. xxx	2	grammes.
	Conf. Sennæ gr. xxx	2	"
	Mel. Purif. q.s.	a sufficiency.	

A teaspoonful or more at bedtime when required.

℞	Potassii Tartratis Acid. gr. xx	1·2	gramme.
	Mannæ gr. xx	1·2	"
	Mel. Purif. ℥j	4	grammes.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 15	c.c.

A teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful occasionally at night.
Laxative for young Children.

PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTEX.*Virginian Prune or Wild Cherry Bark.*

The bark of *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceæ). The crushed bark when treated with water yields an essential oil containing hydrocyanic acid. The syrup, in addition to being palatable, is a very useful addition to cough mixtures.

Dose of Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

R̄	Heroin. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	.	.	.002	gramme.
	Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Vin. Ipecac. ℥viiij	.	.	.5	„
	Syrup. Tolu. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij.	.	.	to 8	„

A dessertspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Dry Hacking Cough.

R̄	Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Glycerin. Heroin. Co. ℥ss	.	.	2	„

A teaspoonful when cough is troublesome.

PULSATILLA.*Pulsatilla.*

The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis* (Ranunculaceæ). In large doses pulsatilla is a gastro-intestinal irritant. In medicinal doses it has been given as a sedative in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epididymitis, &c. It is also recommended as an antispasmodic in convulsive cough and chronic affections of the air-passages.

Dose of Tinctura Pulsatillæ, B.P.C., 1 to 5 minims (.06 to .3 c.c.) or more. In amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa one drop every hour taken the day preceding the expected periods is beneficial.

Anemonin. This principle is insoluble in cold water and alcohol. It may be used for all the purposes of pulsatilla, but does not represent the activity of the tincture.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (.015 to .06 gramme) in powder diluted with milk sugar.

PYRETHRI RADIX.*Pellitory Root.*

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (Compositæ). It is a powerful sialagogue, producing when chewed a tingling sensation in the mouth and some numbness. The tincture, combined with an equal volume of tincture of iodine, is sometimes used to allay toothache. It is a favourite ingredient in mouth washes and dentifrices.

R	Tinct. Pyrethri ʒiv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
	Saponin. gr. x	.	.	.	6	gramme.
	Spirit. Menth. Pip. ʒij	.	.	.	8	c.c.
	Ol. Gaultheriæ mxx	.	.	.	6	„
	Tinct. Myrrhæ ʒiv	.	.	.	15	„
	Spirit. Rect. ad ʒij	.	.	.	to 60	„

The mouth wash. To be sprinkled on a moistened tooth-brush and used for brushing the teeth night and morning.

Pyrethrum Roseum. The powdered flowers constitute ‘insect powder.’ The following is an excellent application, painted on the skin, to drive away flies, midges, &c. :

Ol. Eucalypti mxxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
Menthol. gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	grammes.
Camphor. gr. xxx	.	.	.	2	„
Tinct. Pyrethri Rosei ad ʒij	.	.	.	to 60	c.c.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM.*Quassia.*

The wood of *Picræna excelsa* (Simarubaceæ). It is a pure bitter tonic, and as it is free from tannin its preparations are not blackened by the persalts of iron. It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and debility after fevers, &c. The infusion acts as a poison to insects and the lower forms of animal life; injected per rectum (5 to 10 fluid ounces) it destroys threadworm.

Dose of Infusum Quassiæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Quassiæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

R	Tinct. Quassiæ mxxx	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. mviij	.	.	.	5	„
	Syrup. Aurantii ʒj	.	.	.	4	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

℞	Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥viiij	.	5	c.c.
	Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥xv	.	1	„
	Glycerini ℥ss	.	2	„
	Inf. Quassia ad ℥j	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day, after food. *Tonic.*

QUEBRACHO CORTEX.

Quebracho.

The bark of various species of *Aspidosperma* (Apocynaceæ). In small doses quebracho acts as an aromatic bitter tonic, but in larger doses it is administered in asthma and the various forms of dyspnœa, in which it is of considerable service.

Dose of Tinctura Quebracho, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)

Extractum Quebracho Liquidum, 5 to 10 minims (·3 to ·6 c.c.)

℞	Tincturæ Quebracho ℥xxx	.	2	c.c.
	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iij	.	2	gramme.
	Tinct. Stramonii ℥v	.	3	c.c.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	.	to 15	„

To be taken every four hours. *Asthma.*

℞	Tinct. Quebracho ℥xxx	.	2	c.c.
	Spirit. Ætheris ℥xxx	.	2	„
	Elixir Cinch. Flav. ad ℥iv	.	to 15	„

To be taken in a little water when required. *Dyspnœa.*

Aspidospermine and other alkaloids derived from quebracho have been advocated, but no single one represents the therapeutic activity of the tincture.

QUILLAIA CORTEX.

Quillaia, or Soap Bark.

The dried inner bark of *Quillaia saponaria* (Rosaceæ). Preparations of quillaia have been recommended as expectorants in place of senega, but their use is practically restricted to toilet preparations. A strong watery decoction (or 1 ounce of the liquid extract to half a pint of water) is used for shampooing the scalp. It is not only an effectual cleansing agent, but it is destructive to pediculi. Combined with aromatics and antiseptics it constitutes a very pleasant application for the teeth.

Tinctura Quillaia. *Tincture of Quillaia.*

Extractum Quillaia Liquidum. *Liquid Extract of Quillaia.*

℞	Spirit. Rosmarini ℥ij	.	.	.	8	c.c.
	Liq. Ammoniaë ℥ss	.	.	.	2	"
	Ext. Quillaiaë Liq. ad ℥ij	.	.	to 60		"

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to half a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair.

℞	Tinct. Quillaiaë ℥iv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
	Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥iv	.	.	.	25	"
	Ol. Gaultheriaë ℥ij	.	.	.	1	"
	Ol. Caryoph. ℥ij	.	.	.	1	"
	Elixir Saccharini ℥ss	.	.	.	2	"
	Spirit. Rect. ad ℥ij	.	.	to 60		"

The liquid dentifrice.

QUININA.

Quinine.

Quinine is by far the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide, and is frequently used in affections of the scalp. It has an exceedingly bitter taste, and in small doses acts as a stomachic and tonic. In larger doses it is ecboic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic, and is especially useful in ague, ague-like fevers, malaria, the early stages of common cold, and influenza, acting both as a prophylactic and as a curative. There is much conflicting testimony regarding the ecboic action of quinine.

The action of the various salts is therapeutically identical those in most general use being the sulphate, hydrochloride, salicylate, and hydrobromide.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, alkaline carbonates; astringents.

Quininae Sulphas. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme) as a tonic and stomachic; 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme) as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. This salt, the *disulphate*, commonly spoken of as quinine, is manufactured in enormous quantities, and is used much more frequently than any other. It is only slightly soluble in water, but if prescribed with an equal quantity of any dilute mineral acid it may be diluted to any extent.

Quininae Hydrobromidum. *Quinine Hydrobromide.* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme). Soluble about 1 in 24 of water; supposed not to induce quinism.

Quininæ Hydrobromidum Acidum. *Acid Hydrobromide of Quinine.* **Dose,** the same; it is, however, soluble 1 in 6 of water, and is well adapted for hypodermic injection, **1 to 3 grains** (**·06 to ·2 gramme**) for a dose.

Quininæ Hydrochloridum. *Quinine Hydrochloride.* **Dose,** **1 to 10 grains** (**·06 to ·6 gramme**). Soluble 1 in 34 of water; freely in alcohol.

Quininæ Salicylas. *Quinine Salicylate.* **Dose, 1 to 10 grains** (**·06 to ·6 gramme**) in pill or cachet. It is only very slightly soluble in water, and must not be dissolved in acids, as the salicylic acid will be thrown out.

Tinctura Quininæ. *Tincture of Quinine.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (**2 to 4 c.c.**) Contains 2 per cent. of quinine hydrochloride in tincture of fresh orange-peel. An agreeable tonic bitter.

Tinctura Quininæ Ammoniata. *Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (**2 to 4 c.c.**) Contains 2 per cent. of quinine sulphate in dilute spirit of ammonia. It becomes cloudy on addition of water, but mixes bright with any aerated water. A teaspoonful every two hours in half a tumbler of soda water will frequently ward off a cold and mitigate an attack of influenza. Not more than four doses should be taken in a day.

R̄	Quininæ gr. v	·3	gramme.
	Acid. Oleic. ʒj	4	c.c.
	Ung. Sulphuris ʒiv . . .	15	grammes.
	Adipis Benz. ʒiv	15	„

The ointment. To be used every night. The head must be shampooed frequently. *Seborrhœa.*

R̄	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j . . .	·06	gramme.
	P. Capsici gr. ss	·03	„
	Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ss . . .	·03	„
	Ext. Taraxaci gr. ij	·1	„

For one pill. Every night before dinner.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R̄	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j . . .	·06	gramme.
	Ext. Gentianæ gr. j	·06	„
	Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	·1	„
	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ss	·03	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	.	.	·06	gramme.
	Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	.	.	·6	"
	Inf. Aurantii ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day, shortly before meals.

Tonic.

℞	Tinct. Quininæ ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Limonis ʒss	.	.	2	"
	Tinct. Cardam. Co. ʒss	.	.	2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒss	.	.	to 15	"

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. x-xx	.	.	·6-1·2	gramme.
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To be taken in a cachet or suspended in milk.

Malaria.

It is best administered when the temperature has reached its height and is beginning to fall. Or the same dose may be given an hour or so before the malarial attack comes on.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. v	.	.	·3	gramme.
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To be taken in a cachet or in milk (*not* dissolved by acid) every four hours.

Malaria.

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. iij	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥viij	.	.	·5	c.c.
	Magnes. Sulphatis gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	c.c.

To be taken every morning.

Prophylactic in Malarious Districts.

℞	Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. iij	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	.	.	·12	gramme.
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken twice a day.

Paroxysmal Headache and Neuralgia after Malaria.

℞	Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. ij	.	.	·12	gramme.
	Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥x	.	.	·6	c.c.
	Glycerini ℥xx	.	.	1·2	"
	Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	"

To be taken twice a day, after food.

Debility with Loss of Appetite.

℞ Sol. Quininæ Sulphatis 1 in 1000.

The lotion. To be snuffed up the nostrils. *Hay Fever.*

℞ Quininæ Valerianatis gr. iij . . . 2 gramme.

Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. ss . . . 03 „

Caulophyllini gr. ss . . . 03 „

For one pill. To be taken morning and night.

Amenorrhœa.

Euquinine. *Ethyl Chlorocarbonate of Quinine.*

Dose as quinine sulphate. Introduced as a substitute for quinine. Is less bitter, and its administration is stated to be unattended by any ill effects.

Aristochin. *Neutral Carbonic Ester of Quinine.* It is a white, tasteless, insoluble powder, containing 96 per cent. of quinine, and is recommended as a substitute for this alkaloid in malarial and other affections in which quinine is indicated. **Dose, 3 to 15 grains (2 to 1 gramme),** according to age, in cachet.

Chinaphenin. *Quinine-phenetidin Carbonate.* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids, said to combine the properties of phenacetin and quinine. **Dose** as an antipyretic, **2 to 15 grains (1 to 1 gramme),** according to age, in cachet.

Saloquinine. *Salicylic Ester of Quinine.* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, containing 70 per cent. of quinine. **Dose, 3 to 15 grains (2 to 1 gramme)** in cachet or powder, immediately followed by 5 to 10 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid in a wineglassful of water.

Saloquinine Salicylate is also a tasteless and insoluble powder. It contains about 50 per cent. of salicylic acid. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (6 to 2 grammes)** in acute articular rheumatism, &c.

RESINA.

Resin. Rosin.

Ordinary resin is antiseptic and stimulant, and is added as a stiffening agent to plasters. In the form of resin ointment it is applied to indolent ulcers and sores.

Pix Burgundica. *Burgundy Pitch.* Like resin, in mildly stimulating, and is used as a basis for plasters.

RESORCINUM.*Resorcin.*

Resorcin is a derivative of benzene: it is a powerful antiseptic, finding its chief use in the treatment of skin diseases. It was originally introduced as an antipyretic and internal antiseptic, but its depressing properties render it unsafe.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalies.

℞ Resorcin. ʒj	4 grammes.
Quinin. Hydrochlor. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Glycerin. ʒij	8 c.c.
Aq. Coloniensis ʒj	30 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒviij	to 200 „

The lotion. To be vigorously rubbed into the roots of the hair every day. *Seborrhœa.*

℞ Resorcin. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Sulph. Præcip. ʒj	4 „
Creosoti ℥xv	1 c.c.
Adipis ʒij	60 grammes.

The ointment. To be applied night and morning. *Seborrhœa.*

℞ Resorcin. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Hyd. Perchlor. gr. ij	1 „
Ammon. Chlorid. gr. x	6 „
Sp. Cheiranthi ʒij	60 c.c.
Glycerin. ʒiij	10 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒviij	to 200 „

To be sponged into the scalp every night. *Seborrhœa Capitis with Alopecia.*

Pasta Resorcini. *Lassar's Paste.*

℞ Resorcini	20 parts.
Zinci Oxidi	20 „
P. Amyli	20 „
Paraff. Liq.	40 „

To be applied twice a day. *Eczema and Psoriasis.*

RHEI RADIX.*Rhubarb Root.*

The dried rhizome or root of various species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). In small doses powdered rhubarb is

stomachic, and is given in atonic dyspepsia. In larger doses it is at first purgative, afterwards astringent, but is rarely administered alone, generally being prescribed with other laxatives and carminatives. Combined with sodium bicarbonate or magnesia it is an excellent remedy for the errors in diet of children, or for the diarrhoea set up by undigested food.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.2 to .6 gramme) for repeated administration; **15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes)** for a single dose.

of **Extractum Rhei, 2 to 8 grains (.1 to .5 gramme).**

Infusum Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Pilula Rhei Composita, 4 to 8 grains (.25 to .5 gramme).

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, Gregory's Powder, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes).

Syrupus Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

Tinctura Rhei Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.) for repeated administration; double this for a single dose.

Rx	Pulv. Rhei gr. v . . . .	.3 gramme.
	Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. x . . .	.6 "
	Pulv. Cinnam. Co gr. iij . . .	.2 "

For one powder. *A gentle Purgative for Children.*

Rx	Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij . . . .	.2 gramme.
	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j . . . .	.06 "
	Ol. Caryoph. mss . . . .	.03 c.c.

For one pill. One or two at bedtime. *Dyspepsia.*

Rx	Pulv. Rhei gr. iij . . . .	.2 gramme.
	P. Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ss . . .	.03 "
	P. Zingib. gr. j . . . .	.06 "

For one pill. To be taken after dinner. *Dinner Pill.*

Rx	Pulv. Rhei gr. ij . . . .	.1 gramme.
	Pulv. Saponis gr. ij . . . .	.1 "
	Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss . . . .	.03 "
	Quininæ Sulphatis gr. ss . . .	.03 "

For one pill. At bedtime. *Dinner Pill.*

℞	Pulv. Rhei Co. gr. x	·6	gramme.
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	·6	"
	Ol. Anthemidis mss	·03	c.c.

For one cachet. To be taken when required.

Dyspepsia.

℞	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	1·2	gramme.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx . .	1·2	c.c.
	Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	·6	"
	Inf. Rhei ad ℥j	to 30	"

To be taken three times a day.

Indigestion.

℞	Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥j	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Card. Co. ℥ss	2	"
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xxx . .	2	"
	Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30	"

To be taken when required.

Flatulence.

℞	Syrupi Sennæ ℥xv	1	c.c.
	Syrup. Rhei ad ℥j	3	"

A teaspoonful at bedtime. *Laxative for young Children.*

RHÆADOS PETALA.

Red Poppy Petals.

These are only used for manufacturing Syrupus Rhæados, a harmless red syrup used for colouring cough mixtures, &c.

Dose of Syrupus Rhæados, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

RHUS.

Rhus.

Rhus Aromatica is astringent and aromatic; recommended in nocturnal incontinence of urine, atonic diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. **Dose of Extractum Rhois Aromaticæ Liquidum,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Rhus Glabra. *Sumach.* Is astringent, and, like the above, is administered in diarrhœa and dysentery. It has also been suggested for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. **Dose of Extractum Rhois Glabræ Liquidum,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Rhus Toxicodendron. *Poison Oak. Poison Ivy.* Externally poison oak is a powerful irritant, causing

painful eruptions. *Internally* it is employed in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, &c. It is also given in obstinate skin diseases, incontinence of urine, &c. **Dose of *Extractum Rhois Toxicodendron Liquidum*, 3 to 10 minims (·2 to ·6 c.c.)**

Antidotes. — *External*: thoroughly wash the affected parts with soap and plenty of water, afterwards with alcohol and water—equal parts. *Internal*: emetic and copious demulcent drinks made slightly alkaline.

RUMEX.

Dock.

Preparations of *Rumex crispus*, the yellow dock, are tonic, slightly astringent, and are believed to possess antiscorbutic properties.

Dose of *Extractum Rumicis Liquidum*, 5 to 20 minims (·3 to 1·2 c.c.)

***Tinctura Rumicis*, 10 to 30 minims (·6 to 2 c.c.)**

R	Extract. Rumicis Liq. mxxx .	. 2	c.c.
	Extract. Malti ʒj . . .	. 4	„
	Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒj .	. 4	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj . .	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day. *Scrofulous Affections.*

Rumicin. A dried extract of *Rumex crispus*. **Dose, 1 to 4 grains (·06 to ·25 gramme) in pill.**

RICINI OLEUM.

Castor Oil.

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceæ). When of good quality castor oil is bland and is used as a protective. It may be dropped into the eye in conjunctivitis, and is especially useful for dissolving cocaine, homatropine, and other alkaloids used in eye cases. *Internally* it acts as a simple laxative, and is probably the safest we have, producing a soft motion without griping in four to six hours. For adults it is best administered as follows: A little water is placed in a wineglass and gently rotated so as to wet the sides; one or two tablespoonfuls of oil is added, and then a teaspoonful of brandy or sherry poured on the top. If swallowed without hesitation the taste of the oil is practically unnoticed. To children it may be given alone or in emulsion.

The oil when rubbed into the breasts of nursing women is said to act as a galactagogue.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 c.c.)

℞	Ol. Ricini ℥iv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
	Pulv. Acaciæ ℥j	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30		„

The draught. *An almost tasteless Emulsion.*

℞	Ol. Ricini ℥vj	.	.	.	22	c.c.
	Sp. Vini Gallici ℥ij	.	.	.	8	„
	Tinct. Opii ℥x	.	.	.	6	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iss	.	.	to 40		„

Shake vigorously and take at once.

In Diarrhœa caused by undigested food, &c.

ROSE PETALA.

Rose Petals.

The petals of *Rosa gallica* (Rosacæ) are mildly astringent. The acid infusion is frequently employed as a gargle in relaxed sore throat. It is not compatible with borax or alkalies.

Oleum Rosæ. *Oil of Rose.* An essential oil obtained by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the sweet-scented rose. One drop is quite sufficient perfume for an ounce of ointment.

Aqua Rosæ. When fresh Damascus roses are distilled with water to saturation point *Rose Water* is obtained. It is largely employed in lotions, toilet applications, &c.

℞	Glycerini ℥iv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
	Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥viiij	.	.	to 200		„

The gargle. To be used frequently. *Relaxed Throat.*

℞	Glycerin. Acid. Boric. ℥iv	.	.	15	c.c.
	Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic. ℥ss	.	.	2	„
	Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥viiij	.	.	to 200	„

The gargle. *Relaxed Throat.*

ROSMARINI OLEUM.

Oil of Rosemary.

An essential oil of pleasant odour obtained by distilling *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiata). It possesses stomachic and carminative properties, but is rarely given *internally*. *Externally* it is stimulant, and is used in liniments, &c.

Aqua Rosmarini and Spiritus Rosmarini

are favourite ingredients in lotions for the scalp, and are believed to promote the growth of the hair.

R̄	Ol. Rosmarini m̄x	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
	'Kerosene' ℥j	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Adipis Benz. ℥j	.	.	.	30	grammes.
	Liq. Ammon. Fort. ℥iij	.	.	.	·2	c.c.

The pomade for the hair. *Alopecia.*

R̄	Spirit. Rosmarini ℥j	.	.	.	30	c.c.
	Tinct. Cantharidis ℥j	.	.	.	30	"
	Glycerini ℥ij	.	.	.	8	"
	Saponin. gr. v	.	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	.	.	to 200	c.c.	

The hair wash (dry shampoo).

R̄	Spirit. Rosmarini ℥ij	.	.	.	60	c.c.
	Sapon. Mollis ℥j	.	.	.	30	grammes.
	Ext. Quillaiaæ Liq. ℥ij	.	.	.	60	c.c.
	Liq. Ammoniaæ ℥j	.	.	.	30	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	.	.	to 200	"	

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair.

R̄	Ol. Rosmarini ℥j	.	.	.	30	c.c.
	Ol. Terebinth. ℥j	.	.	.	30	"
	Ol. Sinapis Express. ℥ij	.	.	.	60	"

The liniment. To be vigorously rubbed into the affected part twice a day. *Rheumatic Pains.*

RUTÆ OLEUM.

Oil of Rue.

A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceæ). It has a somewhat disagreeable odour and taste, and in small doses is carminative and stomachic. In large doses it is a dangerous irritant, and in pregnant women may produce abortion. It has a certain reputation as an emmenagogue.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (·03 to ·2 c.c.)

R̄	Ol. Rutæ mj	.	.	.	·06	c.c.
	Apiol m̄ij	.	.	.	·12	"
	Ext. Ergotæ gr. ij	.	.	.	·12	gramme.

The capsule. One twice a day. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

SABINA*Savin.*

Unguentum Sabinæ. *Savin Ointment.* Was formerly used as an application to blisters and issues, to maintain the discharge, but is now rarely employed.

Oleum Sabinæ *Savin Oil.* A powerful *external* and *internal* irritant; in large doses it sets up fatal gastro-enteritis. *Internally* it is given in **doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 2$ c.c.)** as an emmenagogue, but its administration is not unattended with danger.

SALICINUM.*Salicin.*

A crystalline glucoside obtained from various species of *Salix* (Salicaceæ). It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge, and is sometimes substituted for quinine when the latter is not tolerated. It is not as irritating as the salicylates, but, on the other hand, is said to be less reliable. It is of value in rheumatism and influenza.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains ($\cdot 3$ to $1\cdot 2$ gramme) in mixture or cachet.

Solubility.—1 in 30 of water; less soluble in alcohol.

℞ Salicin. gr. xv 1 gramme.

For one cachet. To be taken twice a day.

Chronic Rheumatism.

℞ Salicin. gr. x $\cdot 6$ gramme.
Sodii Salicylatis gr. x $\cdot 6$ „
Inf. Aurant. ad ʒj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be taken three times a day.

Influenza.

℞ Salicin. gr. viij $\cdot 5$ gramme.
Tinet. Card. Co. ʒss 2 c.c.
Spirit. Chloroform. ℥x $\cdot 6$ „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

*Tonic.***SALOL.***Salol. Phenyl-salicylate.*

Salol is a mild antiseptic. Diluted with some inert powder it is employed as a dusting powder, or with paraffin ointment

as an application, in eczema, &c. *Internally* it is almost tasteless, and is administered in rheumatism—especially when complicated with gonorrhœa—and as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. It should not be given when there is renal inflammation, and the tendency to form intestinal calculi, *especially if taken in compressed tablets*, should not be lost sight of. If suspended with mucilage there is no danger, but if given in powder or cachet it should be mixed with starch or a trace of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate to prevent aggregation. Salol renders the urine dark.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (.3 to 1 gramme).

Solubility.—Almost insoluble in water; soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol; freely in ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils.

℞ Salol. gr. v3 gramme.
Pulv. Amyli gr. v3 „

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Rheumatism.

℞ Salol. gr. viij5 gramme.
Paraff. Liq. ʒss 2 c.c.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xx 1.2 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa, Urticaria, Pyelitis, Cystitis, &c.

℞ Salol. gr. x6 gramme.
Paraffin. Liq. ʒss 2 c.c.
Ol. Santal. mxx6 „
Syrup. Aurantii ʒss 2 „
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xxx 2 grammes.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj . . . to 30 c.c.

To be taken twice a day. *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.*

Salol 10 parts.
Ether 10 „
Flexible Collodion 80 „

The paint.

Acute Rheumatism.

SAMBUCI FLORES.

Elder Flowers.

Elder flowers (*Caprifoliaceæ*) when distilled with water yield *Aqua Sambuci*, a fragrant water frequently prescribed

in lotions. *Unguentum Sambuci Floris*—Elder-flower Ointment—is a very sweet preparation, and is a favourite basis for cosmetic ointments, pomades, &c.

℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ss	.	.	·03	gramme.
Spirit. Coloniensis ℥j	.	.	4	c.c.
Glycerini ℥ss	.	.	2	„
Ung. Sambuci Flor. ℥j	.	.	30	grammes.

The application for sunburn and roughness of skin.

SANGUINARIA.

Canadian Blood Root.

The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Papaveraceæ). *Sanguinaria* has a powerful stimulating effect upon the secretions. It is given in small doses as an expectorant in asthma and bronchitis, in atonic dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa, and amenorrhœa. Large doses cause a sensation of burning, great prostration, and emesis. *Externally* it is an escharotic.

Dose of Tinctura Sanguinariæ, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.)

Extractum Sanguinariæ Liquidum, 1 to 5 minims (·06 to ·3 c.c.)

Sanguinarin. The powdered resinoid obtained from *sanguinaria*. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·015 to ·06 gramme)** in pill.

℞ Tincturæ Sanguinariæ ℥v	.	.	·3	c.c.
Tincturæ Lobeliæ Ætherææ ℥x	.	.	·6	„
Tincturæ Belladonnæ ℥v	.	.	·3	„
Vini Ipecacuanhæ ℥viij	.	.	·5	„
Syrupi Tolutani ℥ss	.	.	2	„
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.

℞ Tincturæ Sanguinariæ ℥viij	.	.	·5	c.c.
Tincturæ Pulsatillæ ℥viij	.	.	·5	„
Dec. Aloes Co. ℥ij	.	.	8	„
Mist. Ferri Co. ad ℥j	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day when required.

Amenorrhœa or Dysmenorrhœa.

SANTALI OLEUM*Sandal Wood Oil.*

The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (Santalaceæ). Sandal oil is stimulant and disinfectant to the mucous membrane, particularly the bronchial and genito urinary tracts. Its action resembles that of copaiba, but it is not so unpleasant, and is less likely to cause a rash. Its principal use is in gonorrhœa and gleet, and the later stages of bronchitis.

Dose, 5 to 30 minims (·3 to 2 c.c.) in capsule or mixture.

of **Extractum Santali Solubile**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

R \bar{x} Ol. Santali $\mathfrak{m}\times$ ·6 c.c.

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R \bar{x} Ol. Santali $\mathfrak{m}\text{viiij}$ ·5 c.c.

Salol. gr. v ·3 gramme.

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R \bar{x} Ol. Santali $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ 1 c.c.

Ext. Kava-Kava Liq. $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ 1 „

Tinct. Maticæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ 2 „

Mucil. Acaciæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 4 „

Aq. Dest. ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Gonorrhœa and Gleet.*

R \bar{x} Extract. Santali Solub. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 4 c.c.

Extract. Sabal Liq. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 4 „

Extract. Buchu Liq. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ 2 „

Aq. Carui ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Gonorrhœa and Gleet.*

R \bar{x} Extract. Santali Solubil. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 4 c.c.

Extract. Sabal Liq. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ 4 „

Vin. Ipecac. $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ ·3 „

Tinct. Sanguinariæ $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ ·3 „

Aq. Anethi ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

SANTONINUM.*Santonin.*

A neutral principle obtained from *Santonica* (Compositæ). It is only used to destroy *internal* parasites—round worm and threadworm. It does not affect tapeworm. Large doses are dangerous; even small doses frequently affect the vision, objects appearing yellow. The urine may be coloured yellow if acid, purplish-red if alkaline.

Santonin should be given on an empty stomach and followed about two or three hours afterwards by a brisk purge.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (·1 to ·3 gramme).

Solubility.—Sparingly soluble in water.

℞	Santonini gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 gramme.
	P. Sacchari gr. x	.	.	.	·6 „

The powder to be taken in the early morning fasting, and followed two hours afterwards by a dose of Epsom salts in warm water. Repeat in two days.

℞	Santonini gr. iij	.	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Ol. Ricini ℥iv	.	.	.	15 c.c.
	Pulv. Acaciæ ℥j	.	.	.	4 grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	.	.	.	4 c.c.
	Aq. Anethi ad ℥iss	.	.	to 40	„

To be taken on an empty stomach. Repeat in two days.

℞	Santonini gr. iij	.	.	·2 gramme.
	Ol. Theobromatis gr. xij	.	to 1	„

For one suppository. One to be used every other night for a week. *For Threadworm.*

SAPO.*Soap.*

Sapo Durus. *Hard Soap. Castile Soap.* Is occasionally added to warm water for rectal injection. When powdered it may be prescribed for constipation.

Sapo Mollis. *Soft Soap.* Is used in liniments, as Linimentum Saponis, to assist lubrication. Employed as a shampoo it is exceedingly useful for removing scales in skin diseases and for cleansing the scalp.

R _x	Sapon. Mollis ℥ij	.	.	.	60	grammes.
	Liq. Ammoniã ℥iv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
	Sp. Vini Rect. ℥ij	.	.	.	60	"
	Aq. Coloniensis ad ℥viiij	.	to	200		"

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the head.

R _x	Pulv. Saponis gr. iv	.	.	.	·25	gramme.
	Ext. Cascarã gr. ss	.	.	.	·03	"

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Constipation.

Medicated Soaps. The use of medicated soaps in skin diseases and as prophylactics has spread considerably in recent years. Numerous formulæ are put before practitioners, the following of which are undoubtedly useful :

Soap with Carbolic Acid 5 per cent.

- „ Oil of Wintergreen 3 per cent.
- „ Birch Tar 3 per cent.
- „ Birch Tar 5 per cent., Sulphur 5 per cent.
- „ Sulphur 10 per cent.
- „ Sulphur, Camphor, and Balsam of Peru, of each 5 per cent.
- „ Thymol $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- „ Boric Acid 10 per cent.
- „ Ichthyol 5 per cent.
- „ Ichthyol 5 per cent., Sulphur 5 per cent.
- „ Naphthol $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Sulphur 10 per cent.
- „ Sulphur, Camphor, and Carbolic Acid, of each 5 per cent.
- „ Menthol $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- „ Oil of Eucalyptus 5 per cent.
- „ Menthol $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Eucalyptus Oil 5 per cent.
- „ Formaldehyde $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SARSÆ RADIX.

Sarsaparilla Root.

The dried root of *Smilax ornata* (Liliacæ). It formerly enjoyed considerable reputation for the treatment of syphilis and other skin affections, and even now many prescribers believe that better results attend the administration of mercury and potassium iodide when combined with the compound decoction than when given alone. Whether the action

is entirely due to the sarsaparilla or to the guaiacum and mezereon is unknown.

Dose of *Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 c.c.)

***Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus*, 2 to 8 fluid drachms (8 to 30 c.c.)**

The latter is the equivalent of the old *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum Concentratum*.

℞	Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. mxxx	.	2	c.c.
	Potassii Iodidi gr. v	.	.	3 gramme.
	Liquor. Sarsæ Co. ʒij	.	8	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Syphilis.*

℞	Potass. Iodidi gr. v	.	.	3 gramme.
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. mxxv	.	1	c.c.
	Ext. Sarsæ Liq. ʒj	.	4	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Syphilis.*

SASSAFRAS.

Sassafras.

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Lauraceæ). Sassafras is a somewhat pleasant carminative. A weak infusion when drunk hot is a popular remedy for dysmenorrhœa; it produces free diaphoresis.

Oil of Sassafras in very small doses ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drops) is carminative, but in large doses it is decidedly toxic, producing muscular contraction of the uterus and, in pregnant women, abortion. The oil—which naturally contains a large proportion of safrol—is rubefacient, and is commonly employed with stimulating liniments in rheumatism &c.

℞	Ol. Sassafras	} āā part. æq.	. equal parts.
	Ol. Camphoræ		
	Ol. Origanī		

The stimulating liniment.

SCAMMONIUM.

Scammony. Virgin Scammony.

A gum-resin obtained by incision into the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulaceæ). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, causing very free watery evacuations; a full dose expels both tape and round worms. As it has a

tendency to gripe it is always combined with other purgatives and aromatics.

Scammonia Resina is obtained from the dried root by alcohol, from which it is precipitated with water. It is somewhat stronger than virgin scammony.

Dose of Scammonium, 5 to 10 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme).

Scammonia Resina, 3 to 8 grains (·2 to ·5 gramme).

Pilula Scammonii Composita, 4 to 8 grains (·25 to ·5 gramme).

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, 10 to 20 grains (·6 to 1·2 gramme).

℞ Pil. Scammon. Co. gr. iij ·2 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij ·1 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime occasionally.

℞ Scammonii gr. iij ·2 gramme.
Ext. Bellad. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ·016 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ·016 „
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j ·06 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime occasional'y.

℞ Pulv. Scammonii Co. gr. viij ·5 gramme.
Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. iij ·2 „
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. v ·3 „

The powder. To be taken at bedtime.

℞ Scammon. Resin. gr. ij ·12 gramme.
Pil. Hydrargyri gr. j ·06 „
Pulv. Jalapæ gr. j ·06 „
Ol. Carui mss ·03 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

SCILLA.

Squill.

The dried bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (Liliaceæ). Although squill so closely resembles digitalis in its action on the heart, it cannot, as a rule, be substituted for the latter drug. It is a powerful diuretic and gastro-intestinal irritant, in large doses emetic and purgative, and should always be given with caution. It finds its chief use in the treatment of cardiac and renal dropsy, ascites, and as a stimulant

expectorant in emphysema and chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty. It is too irritating to be given in acute Bright's disease.

Dose of Pulvis Scillæ, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to .2 gramme).

Acetum Scillæ, 10 to 30 minims (.6 to 2 c.c.)

Oxymel Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Syrupus Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Scillæ, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 c.c.)

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla, 4 to 8 grains (.25 to .5 gramme).

Pilula Scillæ Composita, 4 to 8 grains (.25 to .5 gramme).

R	Pulv. Scillæ	} āā gr. j	. of each .06 gramme.
	Pulv. Digitalis		
	Pil. Hydrarg.		

For one pill.

Cardiac Dropsy.

R	Tinct. Scillæ	℥viii	.	.	.	.5	c.c.
	Spirit. Juniperi	℥viii	.	.	.	.5	"
	Spirit. Æther. Nit.	℥ss	.	.	.	2	"
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad	℥ss	.	.	to 15		"

To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Diuretic.*

R	Pil. Scillæ Co.	gr. iv	.	.	.	.25	gramme.
	Hydrarg. Subchlor.	gr. ij	.	.	.	.1	"

For one pill. To be taken every other night. *Dropsy.*

R	Oxymel. Scillæ	℥j	.	.	.	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Digitalis	℥iij	.	.	.	.2	"
	Vin. Ipecac.	℥viii	.	.	.	.5	"
	Aq. Anisi ad	℥j	.	.	to 30		"

To be taken occasionally. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

R	Syrup. Scillæ	℥ss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Syrup. Pruni Virg.	℥ss	.	.	.	2	"
	Tinct. Camph. Co.	℥ss	.	.	.	2	"
	Inf. Cascarillæ ad	℥j	.	.	to 30		"

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

℞ Pulv. Scillæ gr. ij . . .	·1	gramme.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. ss . . .	·03	„
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j . . .	·06	„
Ext. Taraxaci q.s. . . .		a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Dropsy.*

℞ Tinct. Scillæ m̄x . . .	·6	c.c.
Tinct. Digitalis m̄v . . .	·3	„
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. m̄x . . .	·6	„
Inf. Scoparii ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Nephritis (not acute).*

SCOPARII CACUMINA.

Broom Tops.

The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ). The preparations of broom are used as diuretics in cases of dropsy and nephritis (not acute).

Dose of Infusum Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Succus Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒj . . .	4	c.c.
Tinct. Scillæ m̄x . . .	·6	„
Tinct. Camph. Co. ʒss . . .	2	„
Infus. Scoparii ad ʒj . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Diuretic.*

Sparteina. *Sparteine.* A liquid alkaloid obtained from broom. It is a general cardiac tonic, and may be given when the heart-beats are unequal, when the rhythm is disturbed, whatever be the valvular lesion. The salt generally employed is **Sparteinae Sulphas.** **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (·015 to ·06 gramme).**

℞ Sparteinae Sulphatis gr. ss . . .	·03	gramme.
Pulv. Digitalis gr. j . . .	·06	„
Ext. Gentianæ q.s. . . .		a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

SENEGÆ RADIX.

Senega Root.

The dried root of *Polygala Senega* (Polygalaceæ). In some respects senega behaves like digitalis, but affects the heart less strongly and certainly. It is a stimulant expectorant,

and is given principally in chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty. It is too irritating to be employed in acute bronchitis.

Dose of Infusum Senegæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Senegæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Rx	Tinct. Senegæ ꝑss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Liq. Ammon. Acet. ꝑj	.	.	.	4	„
	Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. mxx	.	.	.	1·2	„
	Syrup. Tolutani mxxx	.	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Anisi ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

Rx	Syrup. Pruni Virg. ꝑss	.	.	.	2	c.c.
	Vin. Ipecac. mx	.	.	.	·6	„
	Ammon. Carb. gr. iij	.	.	.	·2	gramme.
	Inf. Senegæ ad ꝑj	.	.	.	to 30	c.c.

To be taken three times a day. *Bronchial Cough.*

Rx	Tinct. Senegæ mxxv	.	.	.	1	c.c.
	Tinct. Scillæ mv	.	.	.	·3	„
	Tinct. Belladon. miiij	.	.	.	·2	„
	Terebeni mij	.	.	.	·1	„
	Tinct. Camph. Co. ꝑss	.	.	.	2	„
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ꝑss	.	.	.	to 15	„

To be taken every four hours.

Chronic Bronchitis of the Aged.

SENNA.

Senna.

The dried leaflets of *Senna acutifolia* or *S. angustifolia* (Leguminosæ). There appears to be some preference for the former—Alexandrian senna—but it is doubtful if the therapeutic effect differs in any way from that of the latter—Indian senna.

Senna is an active purgative; it sometimes causes griping and even nausea, but it is free from astringency and does not induce after-constipation. It is less irritant than the drastic cathartics. As *Confection of Senna* or *Compound Liquorice Powder* it is largely used in habitual constipation and the constipation of pregnancy, and is quite safe to give to young children. As *Black Draught* it is by far the most useful purge to give after a dose of mercurial pill, and if properly made and kept some little time for the ingredients to blend it is not nearly so unpleasant as its reputation would imply.

Dose of Pulvis Sennæ, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes).

Confectio Sennæ, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

Infusum Sennæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Mistura Sennæ Composita, Black Draught, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, Compound Liquorice Powder, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

℞ Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss . . . 2 c.c.

Mist. Sennæ Co. ad ℥i ss . . . to 45 „

The draught. To be taken first thing in the morning, after a mercurial pill overnight.

℞ Conf. Sennæ } āā ℥j of each 30 grammes.
Conf. Sulphuris }

One or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime. *Hæmorrhoids.*

℞ Conf. Sennæ }
Conf. Sulphuris } āā ℥j . of each 30 grammes.
Conf. Piperis }

A large teaspoonful at bedtime. *Piles; Hæmorrhoids.*

℞ Sodii Sulphatis ℥j . . . 4 grammes.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ℥j . . . 4 „
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥j . . . 4 c.c.
Inf. Sennæ ad ℥j . . . to 30 „

To be taken in the morning, before breakfast.

℞ Tinct. Sennæ Co. ℥xv . . . 1 c.c.
Ext. Cascaræ Liq. ℥xv . . . 1 „
Sodii Sulphatis gr. xv . . . 1 gramme.
Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ℥ss . . . to 15 c.c.

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Chronic Constipation.

℞ Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ℥j . . . 30 grammes.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ℥ij . . . 8 „

One teaspoonful at bedtime when necessary.

℞ Syrup. Sennæ }
Syrup. Rhei } āā ℥j . of each 30 c.c.
Glycerini }

One or two teaspoonfuls at night when required.

For Children.

℞	Syrup. Sennæ ℥j	30	c.c.
	Mannæ ℥iv	15	grammes.
	Syrup. Aurantii ad ℥iij . .	to 90	c.c.

A teaspoonful when required. *For young Children.*

Extractum Sennæ Leguminorum Liquidum. *Liquid Extract of Senna Pods.* This is a very favourite preparation of senna. It is said that while being more certain aperient than the foregoing, it causes less griping. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

℞	Tinct. Carminativæ ℥v	3	c.c.
	Ext. Sennæ Legum. Liq. ad ℥j . .	to 4	„

A teaspoonful when necessary, at bedtime.

℞	Extract. Sennæ Legum. Liq. ℥ss . .	2	c.c.
	Cascaræ Aromaticæ ℥ss	2	„

A teaspoonful or more for a dose. *This is an excellent combination, is not unpleasant, and is well suited for pregnant women and for children.*

Syrupus Ficarius. *Fig Syrup.* This is a syrup having senna for its base, but combined with tamarinds, prunes, and figs. It is perhaps the best aperient for young children, being palatable. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)**

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMA.

Serpentary Rhizome.

The dried rhizome of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* or *A. reticulata* (Aristolochiaceæ). Serpentry is an aromatic and stimulant tonic. It is rarely given alone, and has probably little medicinal value.

Dose of Infusum Serpentariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tincturæ Serpentariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

SINAPIS.

Mustard.

Mustard consists of the powdered seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra* (Cruciferæ). When mixed with water and applied to the skin it is a powerful irritant, and, if left on for some

little time, vesicates. *Internally*, taken in the usual quantities with food, it increases the appetite and stimulates digestion. A large teaspoonful mixed with a tumbler of tepid water is a prompt emetic, and may be given for all poisoning cases except when corrosive acids or alkalies have been swallowed. A poultice made by mixing one part of mustard with two or more parts of linseed meal and tepid water is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of *internal* inflammation or local pain it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is especially useful in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, abdominal pain, sciatica, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The poultice should not be too small, and may be kept on for several hours.

A mustard foot-bath, deep enough to cover the calves of the legs, is of service to rouse the system in narcotic poisoning and to relieve congestive headache.

Oleum Sinapis Volatile. *Volatile Oil of Mustard.*

A most powerful vesicant. Applied to the skin in an undiluted form it blisters at once, and sloughing frequently occurs.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum. *Compound Mustard Liniment.* Is sometimes used as a counter-irritant and as a stimulant to the scalp in alopecia areata.

SODIUM.

Sodium.

Sodii Acetas. *Sodium Acetate.* **Dose, 10 to 60 grains (·6 to 4 grammes).** Occasionally used as a diuretic in place of the potassium salt.

Sodii Arsenas. *See Acidum Arseniosum.*

Sodii Benzoas. *See Acidum Benzoicum.*

Sodii Cacodylas. *See Acidum Arseniosum.*

Sodii Bicarbonas. *Sodium Bicarbonate.* *Externally* lotions containing from 1 to 5 per cent. in rose or elder-flower water are employed to allay the itching of urticaria, &c. *Internally*, sodium bicarbonate is the most commonly used alkali in the treatment of dyspepsia. Small doses administered immediately before a meal stimulate gastric secretion, while larger doses an hour or so after meals neutralise the excess of acidity and prevent heartburn and

acid eructations. Generally speaking, this salt has the same properties as the potassium bicarbonate, but is much less depressing to the system. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains** (**·3 to 2 grammes**) or more.

Solubility.—1 in 11 of water.

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij . . .	·2	c.c.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss . . .	2	„
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken twenty minutes before meals. *Dyspepsia.*

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xxx . . .	2	grammes.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥ss . . .	2	c.c.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken about two hours after meals when there is pain or heartburn. *Acid Dyspepsia.*

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xx . . .	1·2	gramme.
Bismuthi Carbonatis gr. x . . .	·6	„
Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥ss . . .	2	c.c.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss . . .	2	„
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day, between meals.

Dyspepsia.

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xx . . .	1·2	gramme.
Sodii Sulphatis gr. xxx . . .	2	grammes.
Sodii Bromidi gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij . . .	·2	c.c.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x . . .	·6	„
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j . . .	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day.

Urticaria.

℞ Sodii Bicarb. gr. ij . . .	·1	gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. j . . .	·06	„
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$. . .	·006	„
Sacch. Alb. gr. v . . .	·3	„

The powder. *Stomachic Powder for young Children.*

Sodii Cinnamas. *Sodium Cinnamate.* Possesses antiseptic properties. A 10 per cent. solution in sterilised glycerin recommended for intravenous injection in phthisis, 30 to 60 c.c. at a time.

Sodii Bromidum. *Sodium Bromide.* This is not so depressing as the corresponding potassium salt, and is preferred by many prescribers; otherwise the dose and use are identical. See **Potassii Bromidum.**

NOTE.—*Should not be given in the form of compressed tablets, as when swallowed whole an intense burning sensation may be felt for some hours.*

Sodii Citras. *Sodium Tartrate.* Dose and uses as potassii citras.

Sodii Citro-Tartras Effervescens. *Effervescent Sodium Citro-Tartrate.* Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing. Is an agreeable and gentle purgative, especially when taken in the early morning before food.

Liquor Sodii Ethylatis. *Solution of Sodium Ethylate.* A mild alcoholic caustic solution, occasionally used for the removal of moles, warts, and other vascular growths. It must not be diluted with water, and should be applied with a glass rod.

Sodii Hippuras. *Sodium Hippurate.* Dose, 5 to 30 grains. This salt, which is freely soluble in water, is sometimes employed instead of the benzoate in the treatment of gout, gravel, &c. After a course of hippurates no uric acid, it is stated, can be found in the urine.

Sodii Hypophosphis. *Sodium Hypophosphite.* Very freely soluble in water. Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.2 to .6 gramme).

Sodii Hyposulphis. *Thiosulphate of Soda* or 'Hypo.' Dose, 10 to 30 grains (.6 to 2 grammes). 10 per cent. lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body. In ringworm of the scalp it is useless. Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c.

R	Sodii Hyposulphitis gr. x	.	.	.6 gramme.
	Tinct. Cardam. Co. ʒss	.	.	2 c.c.
	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ʒj	.	to 30	„

To be taken about an hour or so after meals.

℞ Sodii Hyposulphitis ꝓvj . . . 22 grammes.
 Acid. Sulph. Dil. ꝓss . . . 2 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝓx . . . to 250 „

The lotion. To be freely applied.

Ringworm of the Body.

Sodii Iodidum. *Sodium Iodide* Freely soluble in water. Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt except that, being far less depressing, it may sometimes be given when the latter is not tolerated. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (3 to 1.2 gramme).** See **Potassii Iodidum.**

Sodii Nitris. *Sodium Nitrite.* Freely soluble in water. Useful in epilepsy, angina, and other cases of irregular action of the heart. It is slower than amyl nitrite, otherwise its behaviour is the same. **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.6 to 0.12 gramme).** See **Amyl Nitris.**

Sodii Phosphas. *Sodium Phosphate.* A mild cholagogue and saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of water. **Dose,** for repeated administration, **1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes),** but from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (**8 to 15 grammes**) may be taken at one time. The best effects are obtained by slowly sipping a full dose, dissolved in at least a pint of tepid water, immediately on rising. This thoroughly, but not uncomfortably, opens the bowels soon after breakfast. This salt, like the sulphate, is employed in cases of gall-stone and disordered liver.

Sodii Phosphas Effervescens. *Effervescent Sodium Phosphate.* A very palatable combination which is not objected to by the most fastidious. **Dose,** one or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water.

℞ Sodii Phosphatis ꝓj . . . 30 grammes.
 Potass. Tart. Acid. ꝓij . . . 8 „

A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water on rising.

℞ Sodii Phosphatis gr. lx . . . 4 grammes.
 Syrup. Limonis ꝓj . . . 4 c.c.
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝓj . . . to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Sluggish Liver.

R	Sodii Phosphatis gr. xxx	.	.	2	grammes.
	Tinct. Podophylli m̄v	.	.	3	c.c.
	Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. m̄xv	.	.	1	„
	Aq. Chloroformi ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Hepatic Dyspepsia.*

Sodii Salicylas. *Sodium Salicylate.* Freely soluble in water. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes).** See **Acidum Salicylicum.**

NOTE.—*Should never be given in the form of compressed tablets, as when swallowed whole an intense burning sensation may be felt for some hours.*

Sodii Sulphas. *Glauber's Salt.* A mild cholagogue and a valuable saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of cold water. It is the active constituent of many natural aperient waters (Carlsbad, Marienbad, Condal, &c.) **Dose,** for repeated administration, **10 to 120 grains (·6 to 8 grammes);** but for a single dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (**8 to 15 grammes**) may be given. To obtain the full purgative and cholagogue effects, a teaspoonful of the crystals should be taken in a tumbler of tepid water immediately on rising—a smaller quantity suffices for delicate women and children. The bitter saline taste may be masked by dissolving the salt in aerated water. Sodium sulphate is one of the most useful aperients in habitual constipation, gall-stone, hepatic dyspepsia, gouty and rheumatic affections, &c.

Sodii Sulphas Effervescens. *Effervescent Glauber's Salt.* A palatable effervescing preparation containing about half its weight of the crystallised salt. **Dose,** one or two teaspoonfuls or more.

Sal Carolinum Factitium. *Artificial Carlsbad Salt.* A teaspoonful of this mixture dissolved in a pint of water closely approximates the natural Carlsbad water.

R	Sodii Sulphatis ʒj	.	.	4	grammes.
	Acid. Sulph. Dil. m̄viij	.	.	5	c.c.
	Succi Taraxaci ʒj	.	.	4	„
	Spirit. Chloroformi m̄x	.	.	6	„
	Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day, between meals.

Hepatic Dyspepsia.

R	Sodii Sulphatis ʒj . . .	4	grammes.
	Potass. Bicarb. gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ʒss . . .	2	c.c.
	Mag. Calc. Levis gr. xv . . .	1	gramme.
	Inf. Aurantii ad ʒj . . .	to 30	c.c.

To be taken three times a day.

R	Sodii Sulphatis ʒj . . .	4	grammes.
	Magnesii Sulphatis ʒss . . .	2	"
	Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij . . .	·1	gramme.
	Quin. Sulphatis gr. ss . . .	·06	"
	Acid. Sulph. Dil. mviij . . .	·5	c.c.
	Syrup. Zingiberis ʒss . . .	2	"
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj . . .	to 30	"

To be taken in a wineglassful of water every morning.

Tonic and Purgative.

Sodii Sulphis. *Sodium Sulphite.* Soluble 1 in 4 of water. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (·3 to 1·2 gramme).** It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used *externally* and *internally* for precisely the same cases as sodium hyposulphite, *q.v.*

Sodii Sulphocarbolas. *Sodium Sulphocarbonate.* Soluble 1 in 6 of water. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).** It is a gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, and, like the hyposulphite, is administered in fermentation arising from undigested food.

R	Sodii Sulphocarbolaris gr. viij . . .	·5	gramme.
	Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xv . . .	1	"
	Spirit. Ammon. Arom. mxxv . . .	1	c.c.
	Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. mxxx . . .	2	"
	Inf. Caryophylli ad ʒss . . .	to 15	"

To be taken in a little water about an hour after food.

Diarrhœa arising from fermenting food.

Sodii Taurocholas. *Sodium Taurocholate.* **Dose, 2 to 6 grains (·1 to ·4 gramme)** in pill. Is tonic and laxative. Given in deficient biliary secretion and chronic constipation; has been recommended for the treatment of obesity.

R	Sodii Taurocholaris gr. iij . . .	·2	gramme.
	Ext. Cascaræ gr. j . . .	·06	"
	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	·015	"
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	·015	"

For one pill. T be taken twice a day.

Chronic Constipation.

Sodii Valerianas. *Sodium Valerianate.* Freely soluble in water, but is generally given in pill. Of service in flatulence, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (.06 to .3 gramme).**

℞ Sodii Valerianatis gr. iij2 gramme.
Ext. Cimicifugæ gr. ss03 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day. *Hysteria.*

Soda Tartarata. *Rochelle Salt. Potassii et Sodii Tartras.* **Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes)** for repeated administration; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (**8 to 15 grammes**) for a single dose. In the smaller doses Rochelle salt acts as a mild diuretic, in full doses as a gentle purgative. Like the phosphate and sulphate, it should be taken freely diluted.

Pulvis Sodæ Tartaratæ Effervescens is the official title of the ordinary *Seidlitz Powder*.

SOZOIODOL.

Various salts of Sozoiodol—*Diiodo-paraphenolsulphonic Acid*—have been introduced into medicine.

Sozoiodol Mercury is recommended as an antiseptic and antisypilitic. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in either potassium iodide or potassium chloride solution. A 2 per cent. dusting powder with kaolin or starch is used for venereal sores; an ointment containing 3 or 4 per cent. made up with soft paraffin is used for syphilitic ulcers, cracked nipples, parasitic affections, &c. A solution containing 1 grain with 3 grains of potassium chloride in 1 ounce of water is employed as a gonorrhœal injection.

Sozoiodol Potassium and **Sozoiodol Sodium** are sparingly soluble in water. Diluted with an inert powder, as kaolin, to 25 per cent., they have been tried as substitutes for iodoform, but are little used. They have also been employed as astringent antiseptics, and doses of 15 grains (1 gramme) have been given in diabetes, it is said, with good results.

Sozoiodol Zinc. Soluble 1 in 25 of water. Injections containing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. have been used in gonorrhœa. Insufflations containing 1 per cent. with milk sugar suggested in rhinitis.

SPIGELIA.*Pink Root.*

The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (Loganiaceæ). *Spigelia* is purgative, anthelmintic, and to a certain extent narcotic. It is but little used.

Dose of **Extractum Spigeliæ Liquidum** as an anthelmintic, **1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)** for an adult; **15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 c.c.)** for a child. In either case it should be followed in a few hours by a brisk purge.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.*Spirit of Nitrous Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*

Sweet spirit of nitre is a complex solution of ethyl nitrite, aldehyde, and allied compounds in alcohol. It acts as a diffusible stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is a popular remedy in common cold and slight feverish conditions. Unfortunately, it deteriorates even when stored under the best conditions, while in mixtures with water it rapidly undergoes hydrolysis.

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1·2 to 2·5 c.c.) for repeated administration; **60 to 90 minims (4 to 6 c.c.)** for a single dose.

In cases of faintness after large doses of nitrites, the patient should be placed in a recumbent position, and ammonia and brandy given.

℞ Spirit. Ætheris Nitrosi ʒss . . .	2 c.c.
Tinct. Camph. Co. ʒss . . .	2 „
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒj . . .	4 „
Syrup. Tolu. ʒss . . .	2 „
Aq. Anisi ad ʒj . . .	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Common Cold.*

℞ Spirit. Ætheris Nitrosi	
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat.	
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. āā mxxx	
	of each 2 c.c.
Aq. Camph. ad ʒj . . .	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *A diffusible Stimulant.*

Liquor Ethyl Nitritis. *Solution of Ethyl Nitrite.*

The statement that this keeps better than spiritus ætheris nitrosi, and is equally efficacious, requires confirmation.

Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1·2 to 4 c.c.)

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA.*Stavesacre Seeds.*

The dried ripe seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Ranunculaceæ). They are only used for the destruction of animal parasites. Unguentum Staphisagriæ, *Stavesacre Ointment*, kills pediculi of all kinds. Oleum Staphisagriæ when diluted with seven or eight parts of olive oil is also used for the same purpose.

Delphina. *Delphine.* An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the above seeds. It resembles aconitine in its action, and has been recommended for neuralgia and toothache. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (**·001 gramme**) gradually increased.

℞ Delphinæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ ·002 gramme.
 Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ·008 „
 Acid. Carbolic. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ·015 „

Mix and place in the hollow tooth with a small plug of cotton-wool and protect with gutta-percha stopping.

Toothache.

STRAMONIUM.*Stramonium. Thorn Apple.*

The dried seeds and leaves of *Datura Stramonium* (Solanaceæ). Stramonium is a narcotic poison closely resembling belladonna both in its action and in its active principles. It is chiefly used in the treatment of asthma.

Dose of Extractum Stramonii, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (**·015 to ·06 gramme**).

Tinctura Stramonii, 5 to 15 minims (**·3 to 1 c.c.**)

Pulvis Stramonii Compositus. *Compound Stramonium Powder.* A nitrated mixture of stramonium leaves, &c. A small quantity ignited on a plate in a closed room, and the fumes inhaled, gives immediate relief in paroxysmal asthma. Some persons prefer to smoke stramonium made up into cigarettes, with or without a little tobacco. The smoke must be inhaled.

℞ Tinct. Stramonii ℥x ·6 c.c.
 Tinct. Aconiti ℥v ·3 „
 Potass. Bromidi gr. xxx 2 grammes.
 Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥ss to 15 c.c.

A tablespoonful for a dose when the attack comes on.

Asthma.

℞ Extract. Stramonii gr. ss03 gramme.
 Camphoræ gr. ij1 „
 Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 015 „
 For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Asthma.*

Daturina. *Daturine.* The chief alkaloid of stramonium. It is identical with atropine, and its therapeutic effects are the same. See **Belladonna**.

STRONTIUM.

Strontium.

Although none of the salts of strontium is official in the British Pharmacopœia, certain of them have of recent years come into use.

Strontii Bromidum. *Strontium Bromide.* Freely soluble in water. Is given in the same doses as potassium bromide, and is by some considered to be less depressing in its effect. See **Potassii Bromidum**.

Strontii Iodidum. *Strontium Iodide.* Freely soluble in water. Is occasionally substituted for potassium iodide. See **Potassii Iodidum**.

Strontii Lactas. *Strontium Lactate.* Freely soluble in water. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains (.6 to 1.2 gramme).** Given in nephritis, gout, and chorea. Said to lessen albumen without diuresis. Also recommended as an anthelmintic.

STROPHANTHI SEMINA.

Strophanthus Seeds.

The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombé* (Apocynaceæ). *Strophanthus* closely resembles *digitalis* in its action on the heart, but is more powerful, and is sometimes of service in mitral disease when *digitalis* does not respond. It may be given in cardiac dilatation, and is occasionally of service in valvular insufficiency. Like *digitalis*, it is a cumulative poison, and may cause nausea and diarrhœa, when it must be discontinued.

Dose of Extractum Strophanthi, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (.015 to .06 gramme).

Tinctura Strophanthi, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 c.c.)

℞	Tinct. Strophanthi m̄v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Quin. Hydrobrom. gr. ij	.	.	·1 gramme.
	Acid. Hydrobrom. Dil. m̄x	.	.	·6 c.c.
	Syrup. Aurantii ꝯss	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ꝯj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic after Pulmonary Ailments.

℞	Tinct. Strophanthi m̄v	.	.	·3 c.c.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. m̄v	.	.	·3 "
	Syrup. Aromatici ꝯss	.	.	2 "
	Aq. Dest. ad ꝯss	.	.	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day.

Mitral disease when digitalis fails in compensating irregular force and rhythm.

Strophanthin. A glucoside obtained from strophanthus. It is freely soluble in water, and is chiefly used in hypodermic injection, as in pneumonia, where it is desired to produce very rapid effect on the heart. **Dose**, *hypodermically*, $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ **grain** (**·2 to ·6 milligramme**) dissolved in a few drops of water.

Antidotes. — Emetics, stomach syphon, atropine, picrotoxin, camphor.

STRYCHNINA. See **Nux Vomica**.

SULPHONAL.

Diethylsulphon-dimethylmethane.

Occurs in colourless, tasteless crystals. It is slightly soluble in cold water, but more so in hot. It is a useful hypnotic, but is absorbed so slowly that it takes some hours to act, and the patient may feel heavy and drowsy next day. It is useless in mania or in sleeplessness due to pain.

Dose, **10 to 30 grains** (**·6 to 2 grammes**) in very hot water or tea. If given in a cachet, it should be administered three or four hours before sleep is desired.

Trional. *Diethylsulphon-ethylmethylemethane.* Is an even safer and more reliable hypnotic than sulphonal; it also acts much quicker. **Dose**, **10 to 30 grains** (**·6 to 2 grammes**) in cachet. It may be administered in almost all forms of insomnia; no use when there is acute pain.

Tetronal. *Diethylsulphon-diethylmethane.* Closely resembles the foregoing, but is little used. **Dose**, **10 to 20 grains** (**·6 to 1·2 gramme**) in cachet.

Veronal. *Diethyl-malonyl-urea* or *Barbituric Acid*. A synthetic hypnotic which has lately come to the fore. It appears to be unattended by any ill after-effects, and within an hour or so of administration it produces dreamless sleep. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**). It is only slightly soluble in water, and hence should be given in cachet.

Hedonal. *Methylpropylcarbinol-urethane*. A hypnotic. Sleep is generally induced in from fifteen to thirty minutes after administration, and no ill after-effects appear to have been noticed. **Dose, 15 to 30 grains** (**1 to 2 grammes**) in cachet.

SULPHUR.

Sulphur.

Sulphur Præcipitatum. *Precipitated Sulphur.* *Milk of Sulphur.* **Sulphur Sublimatum.** *Sublimed Sulphur.* *Flowers of Sulphur.* Externally sulphur is used in various skin affections. In the form of ointment it is a certain cure for scabies; mild lotions and ointments are also used with benefit in acne, seborrhœa, seborrhœic eczema, &c. Insufflation of finely powdered sulphur has been recommended to remove the false membrane in diphtheria. Internally it acts as a mild laxative, and as Confection of Sulphur it is very useful in piles or fissure of the anus. Cases of chronic gout and rheumatism when treated with small doses of sulphur—*e.g.*, the official sulphur lozenges—are generally benefited.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains (**1·2 to 4 grammes**).

of **Confectio Sulphuris, 60 to 120 grains** (**4 to 8 grammes**).

Trochisci Sulphuris, two to six during the day.

Sulphur Disinfection. Sulphur burned with free access of air forms sulphur dioxide, an exceedingly irritating gas. It is a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent. The most convenient method of utilising its disinfectant properties is to place the sulphur in an old iron saucepan which is stood in a bucket of water; a little methylated spirit is poured upon the sulphur and a light applied. The chimney and all cracks should be carefully stopped up beforehand, and the person in charge of the operation *must instantly leave the room*, which should be kept closed for six hours. All coloured fabrics should be removed.

Unguentum Sulphuris. *Sulphur Ointment.* Is generally employed for scabies, but for the treatment of acne, seborrhœa, &c., it should be diluted three or four times.

Sulphuris Iodidum. *Iodide of Sulphur.* An irritant to the skin and a powerful parasiticide. Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi is a good application for ringworm, tinea tonsurans, and circinata, but if there is much irritation it should be diluted with an equal weight of lard.

Sulphur Hypochloridum. Several compounds of sulphur and chlorine have been introduced into dermatological practice, the safest being a yellow powder known as *Sulphur Hypochloride*. This may be used in acne, but on account of its irritating properties treatment should commence with an ointment not stronger than 5 per cent.

Lotio Calcis Sulphuratæ. *Vlemminckx' Solution.* An alkaline solution containing various sulphides of calcium. Used as a paint it is an effectual remedy for scabies. In chronic eczema and psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, &c., a bath containing a dessertspoonful of the solution to each gallon of water may be tried, the patient remaining in the water for about a quarter of an hour.

Rx	Sulphur. Præcip. ʒj	.	.	.	4	grammes.
	Zinci Oxidi ʒj	.	.	.	4	"
	Liquor. Calcis ad ʒxx	.	.	to 250	c.c.	

The affected part to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and warm water and then dabbed with the lotion.

Ac .e Vulgaris.

Rx	Sulphur. Præcip. ʒss	.	.	.	2	grammes.
	Adipis Benz. ʒj	.	.	.	30	"
	Ol. Rosmarini gtt. v	.	.	.	·3 c.c.	

The ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp every night ; the head must be thoroughly shampooed every third day with the following :

Saponis Mollis ʒiij	.	.	.	90	grammes.
Saponin gr. x	.	.	.	·6	gramme.
Liq. Ammoniaë ʒiv	.	.	.	15	c.c.
Aq. Coloniensis ad ʒvj	.	.	to 200		"

The shampoo liquid. One or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of warm water.

Seborrhœa.

℞ Sulphur. Præcip. ℥iv . . .	15	grammes.
Spirit. Coloniensis ℥j . . .	30	c.c.
Glycerini ℥ss . . .	2	„
Sapon. Mollis gr. v . . .	3	gramme.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij . . .	to 250	c.c.

The lotion.

Seborrhœa Capitis.

This is a most useful lotion, the trace of soap suspending the sulphur and causing even diffusion. Without the soap the lotion is almost unmanageable.

℞ Ung. Sulphuris ℥iv . . .	120	grammes.
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The ointment. To be thoroughly rubbed into the affected and adjacent areas every night for three times. *Scabies.*

Before the application the patient should be directed to have a hot bath, using plenty of soft soap and friction. After applying the ointment for four days, the bath should be repeated. All clothing must be destroyed or disinfected by boiling for at least twenty minutes.

℞ Ung. Sulphuris	} āā ℥j . of each	30	grammes.
Ung. Zinci			
Ung. Picis			

The ointment. To be applied every night.

Chronic Eczema.

℞ Sulphuris Hypochlor. ℥ss . . .	2	grammes.
Ol. Amygd. Essent. mij . . .	1	c.c.
Adipis Præp. ℥j . . .	30	grammes.

The ointment. To be applied every night. *Acne.*

Before application the skin must be thoroughly washed, using soft soap and plenty of friction.

℞ Confectionis Sulphuris ℥ij . . .	60	grammes.
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A teaspoonful every night at bedtime.

Piles or Fissure of Anus.

℞ Pulv. Sulphuris . . .	6	parts.
Pulv. Sinapis . . .	6	„
Pulv. Guaiaci . . .	3	„
Pulv. Rhei . . .	1½	part.
Potass. Nitratis . . .	1½	„
Mel. Purif.	a sufficiency.	

Make an electuary. A teaspoonful at bedtime. A useful aperient known as 'Chelsea Pensioner.' It is now frequently given in *Chronic Gout and Rheumatism.*

℞ Trochisci Sulphuris Compositi.

Two lozenges taken every night at bedtime act as a mild aperient, and are of service in chronic gout and rheumatism; occasionally they relieve itching in skin diseases.

℞ Sulphur. Præcip. gr. v . . .	·3 gramme.
Pulv. Carbonis Salicis gr. v . .	·3 „
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. v . . .	·3 „
Mel. Purif. q s.	a sufficiency.

Make a confection. A teaspoonful at bedtime when required. This is a useful laxative, the charcoal mitigating the offensive flatus which prevents many from taking sulphur internally.

SUMBUL RADIX.*Sumbul Root.*

The dried root of *Ferula Sumbul* (Umbelliferæ). It has a peculiar musk-like odour, and is given as a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic. It is carminative, and is sometimes given for flatulence.

Dose of Tinctura Sumbul, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.)

Extractum Sumbul, 1 to 3 grains (·06 to ·2 gramme).

℞ Tincturæ Sumbul mxxx . . .	2 c.c.
Tincturæ Carminativæ m v . . .	·3 „
Spirit. Ætheris Co. mxx . . .	1·2 „
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken occasionally. *Antispasmodic.*

℞ Tincturæ Sumbul mxxx . . .	2 c.c.
Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. mxxx . .	2 „
Tinct. Chlorof. Co. mxxx . . .	2 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j . . .	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day. *Hysteria.*

℞ Extract. Sumbul gr. ij . . .	·1 gramme.
Extract. Valerianæ gr. j . . .	·06 „
Extract. Cimicifugæ gr. ss . . .	·03 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Hysterical Affections.

SUPPOSITORIA.*Suppositories.*

Rectal suppositories are usually made of the weight of 15 grains (1 gramme) with cocoa butter (*Oleum Theobromatis*) as a basis. With this weight from 1 to 5 grains ($\cdot 06$ to $\cdot 3$ gramme) of vegetable extracts or dry powder may be incorporated.

The suppositories in general use are :

Suppositoria	Acidi Borici gr. iij . . .	$\cdot 2$	gramme.
„	Acidi Carbolici, B.P., gr. j . . .	$\cdot 06$	„
„	Acidi Tannici, B.P., gr. vj . . .	$\cdot 4$	„
„	Atropinæ gr. $\frac{1}{24}$. . .	$\cdot 003$	„
„	Belladonnæ, B.P., gr. iss . . .	$\cdot 1$	„
„	Chloral. Hydratis gr. v . . .	$\cdot 3$	„
„	Cocainæ gr. ss . . .	$\cdot 03$	„
„	Hamamelidis Ext. gr. iij . . .	$\cdot 2$	„
„	Ichthyol. gr. iij . . .	$\cdot 2$	„
„	Iodoformi, B.P., gr. iij . . .	$\cdot 2$	„
„	Morphinæ, B.P., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	$\cdot 015$	„
„	Opii gr. j . . .	$\cdot 06$	„
„	Plumbi Composita B.P. . . .		
„	Santonini gr. iij . . .	$\cdot 2$	„

Glycerin Suppositories are used as simple laxatives. They vary in size from 15 grains (1 gramme) for a child to 30 to 60 grains (2 to 3·5 grammes) for adults.

SUPRA-RENAL GLAND.

The dried supra-renal gland, freed from the capsule, of the sheep; 1 part is equivalent to 5 parts of fresh gland. It has been administered with success in Addison's disease, neurasthenia, exophthalmic goitre, chronic interstitial nephritis, rachitis, &c. Is of the greatest value as a hæmostatic, and is of service as a cardiac stimulant in mitral regurgitation and cases of cardiac failure with irregular pulse.

At the present time the use of the gland has been almost discarded in favour of **Adrenalin**, an active principle first isolated by Jokichi Takamine. It occurs as a greyish-white micro-crystalline substance, very sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in dilute acids. For medicinal purposes **Adrenalin Chloride Solution** is alone used: this contains of the active principle 1 in 1000 of normal salt solution.

Adrenalin is probably the most powerful astringent and hæmostatic known. When applied to the mucous membrane it blanches the part so that bloodless operations are carried out without difficulty on the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c. In conjunction with β -eucaine painless and bloodless operations are performed without the aid of a general anæsthetic, as for appendicitis, radical cure of hernia, removal of tumours, opening of abscesses, cysts, glands, &c. As a remedy for hay fever, nose bleeding, &c., it may be employed in the form of a spray, 1 in 10,000.

For *internal* administration in gastric, intestinal, urethral, uterine, and vesical hæmorrhage the 1 in 1000 solution may be given in doses of 5 to 30 minims ($\cdot 3$ to 2 c.c.) As a cardiac stimulant in anæsthetic collapse in mitral regurgitation, and in stenosis with irregular pulsation, the solution may be applied to the tongue, whence it is promptly absorbed, or it may be injected intravenously when largely diluted, 1 in 20,000.

Adrenalin appears to be non-irritating and non-cumulative. In cerebral hæmorrhage and hæmoptysis it is contra-indicated, and should never be injected hypodermically unless diluted to at least 1 in 20,000 with sterilised salt solution.

Solution for painless and bloodless operations :

β -Eucaine Hydrochloride	3 grains	$\cdot 2$ gramme.
Sodium Chloride	12 grains	$\cdot 8$ „
Recently boiled Distilled Water		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces		100 c.c.
Solution Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000)	12 minims	$\cdot 8$ „

From 10 to 50 c.c. is injected according to the nature of the operation. For teeth extraction one or at most two drops of adrenalin, 1 in 1000, may be added to the usual dose of cocaine or β -eucaine solution.

Hemisine, Supra-renalin, and Epinephrine appear to be somewhat similar to adrenalin, but are not so well known.

TAMARINDUS.

Tamarinds.

The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ). It is pleasantly acid to the taste, and acts as a mild laxative.

Syrupus Tamarindi Compositus. A syrup composed of tamarinds, figs and prunes, &c. Is specially

suitable for young children and delicate persons. **Dose**, one or two teaspoonfuls, according to age, at bedtime.

TARAXACI RADIX.

Dandelion Root.

The fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale* (Compositæ). Dandelion is a very mild laxative and bitter stomachic, and may be given in dyspeptic conditions in place of calumba.

Dose of Extractum Taraxaci, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).

Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 c.c.)

Succus Taraxaci, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

℞	Extract. Taraxaci gr. x	.	.	·6	gramme.
	Magnesii Sulphatis ʒj	.	.	4	grammes.
	Tinct. Rhei Co. ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Syrup. Zingiberis ʒss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken night and morning. *Aperient and Tonic.*

℞	Succi Taraxaci ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Tinct. Gent. Co. ʒss	.	.	2	„
	Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	.	.	1·2	gramme.
	Tinct. Nucis Vom. ʒv	.	.	·3	c.c.
	Inf. Caryoph. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day, after meals. *Dyspepsia.*

℞	Extract. Taraxaci Liq. ʒj	.	.	4	c.c.
	Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. ʒx	.	.	·6	„
	Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ʒxv	.	.	1	„
	Inf. Gent. Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Torpid Liver.*

TEREBENUM.

Terebene.

Terebene is an antiseptic oily liquid ; when inhaled or taken *internally* it acts as a stimulating disinfectant expectorant. It is useful in chronic bronchitis, winter cough, flatulent dyspepsia, &c., and is sometimes administered for its stimulating action on the genito-urinary tract.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (·3 to 1 c.c.) on a lump of sugar, or, preferably, made up into an emulsion.

R̄	Terebeni m̄v	·3 c.c.
	Tinct. Benz. Co. m̄xv	1 "
	Vin. Ipecac. m̄v	·3 "
	Mist. Amygdalæ ad ʒss	to 15 "

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough.

R̄	Terebeni ʒj	4 c.c.
	Mag. Carb. Levis ʒss	2 grammes.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	to 30 c.c.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F. and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes twice a day.

Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema.

Terpin Hydras. *Terpene Hydrate.* Appears in colourless prisms. Soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol; sparingly in water. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains** (·1 to ·3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture. It may be used for all the purposes of terebene. As *Elixir Terpin Co.* it has lately been in great vogue for the treatment of winter cough. **Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.)** Each dose contains $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (·0025 gramme) of Heroin Hydrochloride.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. *Oil of Turpentine.* Employed *externally* as a rubefacient, irritant, and counter-irritant in painful affections of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. For the relief of these complaints the official **Linimentum Terebinthinæ** is excellent, but for inflammatory conditions of the chest and abdomen the most usual application is flannel cloths which have just been wrung out in hot water and sprinkled with the oil itself. Turpentine is antiseptic and disinfectant, especially when partially oxidised, and is the basis of several well-known disinfecting fluids.

Internally, although an active diuretic, it has almost dropped out of use, other less irritating and more certain remedies having taken its place. In gastric and intestinal hæmorrhage it is still employed, and in large doses is anthelmintic to the tapeworm. It does not destroy threadworm unless given as an enema.

Dose, 2 to 10 minims (·1 to ·6 c.c.); as an anthelmintic, **2 to 4 fluid drachms** (8 to 15 c.c.) with a tablespoonful of castor oil to ensure a quick purge.

R̄	Linim. Terebinthinæ ʒiv	100 c.c.
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To be rubbed into the painful part twice a day.

Rheumatism.

R	Ol. Terebinthinæ	} āā pt. æq. . equal parts.
	Ol. Sinapis 'Express.'	
	Ung. Capsici	

The liniment, to be shaken before use. Rub into the affected part every night and morning. *Lumbago.*

R	Ol. Terebinthinæ	} āā pt. æq. . equal parts.
	Lin. Belladon.	
	Lin. Saponis	

The liniment. *Lumbago.*

R	Ol. Terebinthinæ	℥j . . . 30	c.c.
	Chlorof. Aconiti	℥ss . . . 15	„
	Chlorof. Belladonnæ	℥ss . . . 15	„

The liniment. *Sciatica.*

R	Ol. Terebinth.	℥xv . . . 1	c.c.
	Tinct. Capsici	℥v . . . 3	„
	Mucil. Acaciæ	℥j . . . 4	„
	Syrup. Aurant.	℥ss . . . 2	„
	Inf. Maticæ ad	℥j . . . to 30	„

To be taken every four hours. *Intestinal Hæmorrhage.*

R	Ol. Terebinth.	℥x . . . 6	c.c.
	Ex. Hamamel. Liq.	℥j . . . 4	„
	Potassii Chloratis gr.	v . . . 3	gramme.
	Mucil. Acaciæ	℥ss . . . 2	c.c.
	Aq. Chloroformi ad	℥j . . . to 30	„

To be taken every four hours. *Hæmoptysis.*

R	Ol. Terebinth.	℥ij . . . 8	c.c.
	Ol. Ricini	℥iv . . . 15	„
	Pulv. Acaciæ	℥j . . . 4	grammes.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad	℥iss . . . to 45	c.c.

The draught. *Tapeworm.*

R	Ol. Terebinth.	℥x . . . 6	c.c.
	Mucil. Acaciæ	℥ss . . . 2	„
	Aq. Cinnam. ad	℥ss . . . to 15	„

To be taken in a little water every three hours.

Distension of Abdomen through gas; in Diarrhæa of Typhoid during convalescence.

See also **Oleum Pini Pumilionis.**

TEREBINTHINA CHIA.*Chian Turpentine.*

An oleo-resin obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus* (Anacardiaceæ). In its action it resembles turpentine and Canada balsam, but is now little used. At one time it was recommended for cancer, but its value is more than doubtful. Clay's formula for pills was—

Terebinth. Chiæ gr. ij	.	.	·12 gramme.
Sulphur. Sublimat. gr. ij	.	.	·12 „

For one pill. Two to be taken three or four times a day.

THEOBROMINA.*Theobromine.*

A base obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* (Sterculiaceæ). It is closely allied to caffeine, but is a more powerful diuretic. It is of value in cardiac and renal dropsy, anasarca, &c., but not of much service in hepatic ascites or nephritis.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme) in cachet or pill.

Agurin. *Theobromine Sodium Acetate.* Freely soluble in water. Uses as above. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).**

Diuretin. *Theobromine Sodium Salicylate.* Freely soluble in water. Uses as theobromine. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).**

Uropherin. *Lithium Diuretin.* Freely soluble in water. Uses as theobromine. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (·3 to 1 gramme).**

THYMOL.*Thymol.*

A crystalline substance obtained from various labiate and other plants (*Thymus*, *Monarda*, *Carum*, &c.) It belongs to the group of monohydric phenols, and is, indeed, a more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid. Its comparative insolubility in water, however, is a drawback, and it has never attained the popularity of the latter. Although not caustic it is capable of irritation. It is used in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. semi-aleholic solution as a mouth wash, in saturated solution (about 1 in 1200) as an antiseptic in place of carbolic lotion, and in ointment

1 to 4 per cent. As an anthelmintic large doses kill anchylostoma duodenale, ascaris, tænia, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 1$ gramme) in pill as an intestinal and gastric antiseptic and disinfectant; 10 to 30 grains ($\cdot 6$ to 2 grammes) as an anthelmintic.

Solubility.—Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils; 1 in 200 glycerin, 1 in 1200 water.

Thymol	1 part.
Alcohol 90 per cent.	25 parts.
Glycerin	25 „
Distilled water to	1000 „

The antiseptic lotion. May be used as a spray for the throat and nose.

R̄ Thymol. gr. xx 1·2 gramme.

To be taken in a cachet before breakfast; in the afternoon let a full dose of castor oil be taken. The treatment to be repeated every other day until the worms are expelled.

Anchylostoma.

R̄ Thymol. gr. ij $\cdot 12$ gramme.
 Spirit. Mentli. Pip. mxxx 2 c.c.
 Aq. Coloniensis ꝑiss 45 „
 Glycerini ꝑiv 15 „
 Aq. Cinnam. ad ꝑijj to 90 „

A few drops to a wineglassful of water for rinsing the mouth after each meal.

Antiseptic Lotion.

R̄ Thymol. gr. vj $\cdot 4$ gramme.
 Spirit. Rect. ꝑj 4 c.c.
 Magnes. Carb. Levis gr. iij $\cdot 2$ gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ꝑj to 30 c.c.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F., and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes.

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

Thymolis Carbonas. *Thymol Carbonate.* A nearly colourless and tasteless powder; may be given in doses of 5 to 15 grains ($\cdot 3$ to 1 gramme) in place of ordinary thymol for intestinal worms.

THYROID GLAND.

The thyroid gland of the sheep and its preparations are the most valuable of remedies for the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, and goître, and are occasionally of service in obesity.

The most active and reliable preparation is—

Thyroideum Siccum. This consists of the powdered gland freed from *external* fat and connective tissue, and purified by treatment with petroleum ether. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (.2 to .6 gramme)** in powder or cachet.

Liquor Thyroidei. This is of no use unless very recently prepared, and the patient should be told to refuse any that is more than a week old. *One hundred minims represents one entire gland.* **Dose, 5 to 15 minims (.3 to 1 c.c.)**

H. Mackenzie recommends treatment of myxœdema to commence with quite small doses, **3 to 5 grains (.2 to .3 gramme)** of the powder or **3 to 5 minims (.2 to .3 c.c.)** of the liquor once a day. The dose to be very gradually increased so long as no unfavourable symptoms are produced. When recovery is established a small dose once or twice a week is generally sufficient to maintain good health. In cretinism the doses *should not be more than one third* of those just quoted. In both diseases treatment must be continued with small doses once or twice a week as long as the patient lives.

Iodothyrim, Thyroid Extract, Thyrocolloid, Thyroglandin. Under these and similar names various proprietary preparations have been put forward. These may or may not be of service, but as the drug is of such importance and so liable to deterioration when kept, the safest plan is to order the official powder or liquor, and the prescriber should satisfy himself that his patient only obtains them from a perfectly reliable source. As before noted, Liquor Thyroidei should not be more than a week old, and the powdered gland should not be older than a month, to get the best effects.

TRITICUM.

Couch Grass.

The underground stems of *Triticum repens* (Graminacæ). A decoction or liquid extract is reputed to be a sedative diuretic, and is frequently given in irritable conditions of the bladder and genito-urinary tract.

Dose of Decoctum Tritici, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 c.c.)

Extractum Tritici Liquidum, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

R _x	Potassii Citratis gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Spirit. Chloroformi mxxv	.	.	1	c.c.
	Dec. Tritici ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken every four hours in a wineglassful of water.
Irritable Bladder.

R _x	Ext. Tritici Liquid. ʒij	.	.	8	c.c.
	Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. v	.	.	·3	gramme.
	Aq. Cinnam. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	c.c.

To be taken in half a tumbler of water three times a day.
Irritable Bladder and Foul Urine.

TRYPSIN.

Trypsin.

The active proteolytic enzyme of the pancreas. Given in cases of diabetes and cancer. Internally, it may be taken in pills (2 to 5 grains, ·1 to ·3 gramme) or as a 10 per cent. glycerin solution. Cancerous growths may be dusted with kaolin containing 5 to 10 per cent. of trypsin.

The best results seem to have attended hypodermic injection. The dose may commence with 2 grains and be increased to 5 grains, sterilised and cooled distilled water being used. Solutions may be 10 per cent., and should be freshly prepared. Injections should be made as deeply as possible into the sound tissue, but close to the malignant growth. Only *Absolute Trypsin* is of any service, the commercial article, which appears to consist of inferior pancreatin, being inert.

UREA.

Urea or carbamide has been introduced as a diuretic in gouty affections, cirrhosis of the liver, renal calculus, tuberculosis, &c.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (·6 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

URANII NITRAS.

Uranium Nitrate.

In lemon-coloured crystals; very soluble in water. In doses of **1 to 2 grains (·06 to ·1 gramme) slowly increased to 10 grains (·6 gramme)** has been recommended in diabetes. A 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. solution has also been employed as an astringent throat spray, but the drug is little used.

URETHANUM.*Urethane.*

Occurs in colourless crystals having a peculiar salt-like taste; freely soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin. It is hypnotic, sedative, and antispasmodic, and is said to be free from unpleasant after-effects. At one time it was frequently prescribed, but has been almost displaced by hypnotics of the sulphonal type.

Dose, as a sedative, **10 to 20 grains** (**·6 to 1·2 gramme**) in draught; as a hypnotic, **20 to 60 grains** (**1·2 to 4 grammes**) in draught.

Incompatibles.—Alkaloids and acids.

Euphorin. *Phenylethylurethane.* Occurs in colourless needles, only slightly soluble in water, but soluble in dilute alcohol. Is antipyretic, antiseptic, and antirheumatic. Introduced as an analgesic in neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, and headache. **Dose**, **2 to 5 grains** (**·1 to ·3 gramme**) in cachet or wine.

UVÆ URSI FOLIA.*Bearberry Leaves.*

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Ericaceæ). Preparations of bearberry leaves, like those of buchu, are diuretic, and act as astringent disinfectants on the urinary tract. They are especially useful in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and irritable bladder.

Dose of Infusum Uvæ Ursi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (**15 to 30 c.c.**)

℞ Potassii Bicarb. gr. x	.	.	·6 gramme.
Potassii Citratis gr. xv	.	.	1 "
Syrup. Aurantii ꝑss	.	.	2 c.c.
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ꝑj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Cystitis.

℞ Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. viij	.	.	·5 gramme.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ꝑv	.	.	·3 c.c.
Glycerini ꝑxxx	.	.	2 "
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ꝑj	.	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Cystitis.

Arbutin. A glucoside obtained from bearberry. In doses of **5 to 10 grains** (**·3 to ·6 gramme**) it may be given in place of the infusion as above.

VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA.*Valerian Rhizome.*

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis* (Valerianaceæ). Valerian is a carminative stimulant and antispasmodic: it is commonly given in hysteria, neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, and other neurotic conditions.

Dose of Infusum Valerianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 c.c.)

Tinctura Valerianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.)

Extractum Valerianæ, 1 to 5 grains (·06 to ·3 gramme).

Oleum Valerianæ. *Oil of Valerian.* Is a valuable carminative in flatulence. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (·03 to ·12 c.c.)

℞	Tincturæ Valerianæ ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tincturæ Cimicifugæ ʒss	.	.	2	„
	Liq. Arsenicalis mīij	.	.	·2	„
	Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken twice a day, after meals. *Hysteria.*

℞	Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon. ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Tinct. Belladonnæ m̄v	.	.	·3	„
	Strontii Bromidi gr. xv	.	.	1	gramme.
	Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken occasionally.

Hysteria accompanied by Flatulence.

℞	Ext. Valerianæ gr. ij	.	.	·12	gramme.
	Pil. Asafetidæ Co. gr. ij	.	.	·12	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

℞	Spirit. Ammon. Fetid. ʒss	.	.	2	c.c.
	Spirit. Ætheris Co. m̄xv	.	.	1	„
	Tinct. Lavand. Co. ʒss	.	.	2	„
	Tinct. Hyoscyami ʒss	.	.	2	„
	Aq. Camphoræ ad ʒj	.	.	to 30	„

To be taken three times a day. *Hysterical Affections.*

	Ol. Valerianæ mīij	.	.	·1	c.c.
	Ethyl. Bromidi mīij	.	.	·2	„

In capsule. To be taken twice a day. *Antispasmodic.*

VERATRINA.*Veratrine.*

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from cevadilla, *Schænocaulon officinale* (Liliaceæ). When applied to the skin, veratrine acts as an irritant, and some pain is felt, followed by numbness. It is intensely irritating to the mucous membrane, and is an active poison. As **Unguentum Veratrinæ** it is occasionally used in the same way as aconitine ointment or liniment, but must never be applied if the skin be broken.

Antidotes.—Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, charcoal; morphine and atropine hypodermically; stimulants and recumbent position.

VIBURNUM.*Black Haw.*

The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* (Caprifoliaceæ) is used as a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system, and is considered especially valuable in dysmenorrhœa and in preventing miscarriage. It should be given in continuous doses for at least a month before the time at which miscarriage has previously occurred.

Dose of Extractum Viburni Prunifolii, 2 to 8 grains (.1 to .5 gramme).

Extractum Viburni Prunifolii Liquidum, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)

R̄	Extract. Viburni Prunifol. Liq. mxx .	1·2 c.c.
	Extract. Piscidiæ Liq. mxv . . .	1 „
	Extract. Heloniadis Liq. mxv . . .	1 „
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day for a month.

Threatened Miscarriage.

R̄	Extract. Viburni Prunifol. Liq. mxv .	1 c.c.
	Tinct. Hydrastis mxxx	2 „
	Tinct. Sumbul mxxx	2 „
	Aq. Cajuputi ad ʒj	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

R̄	Ext. Viburni Prunifol. gr. iij .	·2 gramme.
	Apiol mj	·06 c.c.
	Ext. Ergotæ gr. ss	·03 gramme.

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

YERBA SANTA.

The leaves of *Eriodictyon glutinosum* (Hydrophyllaceæ) are aromatic and stimulant to the mucous membrane. As a tonic expectorant the fluid extract is sometimes useful in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, &c.

Dose of Extractum Yerba Santa Liquidum, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 c.c.)

Syrupus Yerba Santa, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.)

R	Extract. Yerba Santa Liq. mxxx	.	2 c.c.
	Tinct. Cubebæ mxxv	.	1 "
	Tinct. Cimicifugæ mxxx	.	2 "
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. mxxx	.	2 "
	Aq. Camphoræ ad ʒj	.	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

YOHIMBIN.

Under this name the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Yohimbeke* has been introduced as an aphrodisiac.

Dose, 1 tablet ($\frac{1}{12}$ grain = .005 gramme in each) three times a day.

Latterly yohimbine has been put forward as a local anæsthetic and suggested for ophthalmic use. It is an expensive drug, and is only at present under trial.

ZINCUM.*Zinc.*

Zinci Acetas. *Zinc Acetate.* A freely soluble astringent salt: it is used in lotions and injections in much the same cases as zinc sulphate, but is somewhat milder. **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (.06 to 1.2 gramme).**

Zinci Bromidum. *Zinc Bromide.* Freely soluble. In very dilute solution it has been given in epilepsy. It is not always well tolerated. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (.1 to .3 gramme).**

Zinci Boras. *Zinc Borate.* An amorphous white powder; astringent and mildly antiseptic. Used as a dusting powder in eczematous affections.

Zinci Carbonas. *Zinc Carbonate.* A mild astringent powder, used in face lotions in place of the oxide.

Zinci Chloridum. *Zinc Chloride.* A deliquescent and exceedingly caustic salt. In dilute solution (1 in 1000 to 1 in 500) it is used as a stimulant to indolent wounds and ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. **Pasta Zinci Chloridi**, 25 to 50 per cent., is used to destroy warts, condylomata, lupoid patches, &c., the strength being regulated according to the area of the diseased part. Solutions of zinc chloride are also used as antiseptic disinfectants, being especially useful in cleansing the utensils of a sick-room. **Antidotes.**—Alkaline carbonates, followed by white of egg, milk, starch paste; copious draughts of water; opium; later give stimulants.

Zinci Cyanidum. *Zinc Cyanide.* An insoluble and very poisonous salt. Has been given in chorea, cardiac palpitation, rheumatism, &c. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (**·006 to ·01 gramme**) in pill. As an antiseptic it is inferior to mercury and zinc cyanide, *q.v.*

Zinci Lactas. *Zinc Lactate.* Soluble 1 in 60 of water. This salt is readily assimilated, and is said to cause but little derangement of the stomach. It is chiefly given in epilepsy and chorea. **Dose**, 2 to 20 grains (**·1 to 1·2 gramme**). A small dose should be commenced with and gradually increased.

Zinci Oleas. *Zinc Oleate.* This should be in the form of an insoluble satiny powder, almost free from odour. When freshly prepared from true olive-oil soap it is a very useful dusting powder in eczema and psoriasis. Mixed with soft paraffin it constitutes **Unguentum Zinci Oleatis**. Commercial specimens are frequently quite rancid and unfit for use.

Zinci Oxidum. *Zinc Oxide.* An insoluble white powder. It is mildly astringent and stimulant, and may be employed as a dusting powder—either alone or diluted with starch or kaolin—for sores, excoriations, and eczema, especially when the skin is moist. **Unguentum Zinci** is a serviceable application for burns, eczema, and many skin affections. **Dose**, 3 to 10 grains (**·2 to ·6 gramme**) in cachet. It should not be prescribed in pills, as they become very hard and almost insoluble.

Zinc oxide was at one time held in repute for the treatment of epilepsy, but is certainly inferior to the alkaline

bromides. At the present time it is administered as an astringent in diarrhoea and for checking mucous discharges. Combined with belladonna it is given to check the night sweats of phthisis.

Zinc-Colloid. *Gelatinous Zinc Oxide.* This preparation is not obtainable in the dry state without losing its peculiar properties. It appears in the form of a lotion in which the gelatinous zinc oxide is evenly diffused throughout the water. When applied to the skin, instead of leaving a pulverulent covering the zinc remains as a closely adherent and almost transparent film which renders it useful as an application for the hands and face.

℞ Liq. Picis Carbonis ℥xv . . . 1 c.c.
 ‘Zinc-Colloid’ ad ℥iv . . to 120 „

The mildly astringent face lotion.

Powdered Ochre gr. x6 gramme.
 Powdered Bole gr. iij2 „
 Zinc-Colloid to ℥iv . . to 120 c.c.

This gives a neutral flesh tint.

℞ Ichthyol. ℥ij8 c.c.
 ‘Zinc-Colloid’ ad ℥iv . . to 120 „

The lotion.

Erysipelas.

Zinci Permanganas. *Zinc Permanganate.* In violet-brown, very hygroscopic crystals. Used in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa as an injection 1 in 4000. It explodes when mixed with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, &c.

Zinci Phosphidum. *Zinc Phosphide.* Has been recommended as a substitute for phosphorus in sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, and melancholia. Also in cardiac disease, especially aortic regurgitation. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (**·004 to ·016 gramme**) in pill.

Zinci Stearas. Powdered *Zinc Stearate* is an even more emollient dusting powder than the oleate. Combined with balsam of Peru and talc, it may be used for moist eczema and almost all forms of skin affection.

Zinci Sulphas. *White Vitriol. Zinc Sulphate.* Is employed *internally* only as an emetic. In doses of 10 to 30 grains in warm water it produces rapid emesis without much depression. *Externally* it is employed in lotions for its astringent and slightly antiseptic effects on ulcers, sores,

and for conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vulvitis, &c. It is freely soluble in water.

Zinci Sulphocarbolas. *Zinc Sulphocarbolate.* Occurs in colourless crystals, soluble 1 in 3 of water. It is astringent, disinfectant, and antiseptic, and is chiefly employed in lotions about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as a vaginal douche in leucorrhœa, &c.

Zinci Valerianas. *Zinc Valerianate.* **Dose, 1 to 3 grains (.06 to .2 gramme).** A favourite remedy in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections of a functional or hysterical nature. It is of considerable service in traumatic diabetes insipidus. It is only suitable for giving as a pill or in a capsule.

R̄ Zinci Acetatis gr. xij 8 gramme.
Ext. Opii Liq. ʒj 4 c.c.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒvj to 200 „

The injection. To be used twice a day. *Gleet.*

R̄ Zinci Chloridi gr. xx 12 gramme.
Glycerini ʒiv 15 c.c.
Aq. ad ʒij to 60 „

The throat to be painted every day. *Foul Throat.*

Zinc Chloride 1 part.
Distilled Water to 20 parts.

The antiseptic solution.

For painting the edges of Indolent Ulcers.

Zinc Chloride 1 part.
Distilled Water to 500 parts.

The injection. *Gonorrhœa.*

Zinc Chloride 1 part.
Distilled Water to 800 parts.

The eye lotion.

R̄ Zinci Lactatis gr. v 3 gramme.
Strontii Bromid. gr. x 6 „
Glycerini ʒss 2 c.c.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ʒj to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Epilepsy.*

℞ Zinci Oxidi } āā part. æq. . . equal parts.
P. Amyli }

The astringent dusting powder, especially when the skin is moist.

℞ Zinci Oxidi pt. j . . . 1 part.
Ung. Paraff. Moll. ad pts. x to 10 parts.

The ointment.

For burns, eczema, or any skin disease requiring a mild astringent and stimulating ointment.

℞ Ung. Zinci Oleatis }
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis } āā pt. æq. . equal parts.
Ung. Plumbi Oleatis }

The ointment.

Eczema and Psoriasis.

℞ Zinci Oxidi ℥iv . . . 15 grammes.
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥xv . . 1 c.c.
Liq. Calcis ℥j . . . 30 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥iv . . . to 120 „

The skin lotion. (*See also Calamina.*)

℞ Zinci Oxidi } āā ℥j . of each 30 grammes.
Talci }
Bals. Peru. ℥x . . . 6 c.c.

The dusting powder.

Prurigo, Sweaty Feet, &c.

℞ Zinci Permanganatis . . . 1 part.
Aq. Dest. . . . to 4000 parts.

The injection.

Gonorrhœa.

The same strength may be used as a lotion in conjunctivitis.

℞ Zinci Phosphidi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 008 gramme.
Ext. Gentianæ q.s. . . . a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Heart Disease with Aortic Regurgitation.

℞ Zinci Stearatis ℥j . . . 30 grammes.
Plumbi Stearatis ℥j . . . 30 „
Bals. Peru. ℥x . . . 6 c.c.

The dusting powder.

Eczema.

℞	Zinci Sulphatis	2	parts.
	Tinct. Lavand. Co. . . .	15	„
	Aq. Dest.	to 500	„

This constitutes the well-known 'Red Lotion,' a very useful application to sores of all kinds. It may also be used as a vaginal or urethral injection in gonorrhœa, &c.

℞	Zinci Sulphatis	1	part.
	Aq. Rosæ	to 500	parts.

The astringent eye lotion.

℞	Zinci Sulphatis gr. iij	·2	gramme.
	Plumbi Acetatis gr. ij	·13	„
	Ext. Opii Liq. ʒj	4	c.c.
	Aq. Dest. ad ʒij	to 60	„

The injection. To be shaken and used twice a day.

Gonorrhœa.

℞	Zinci Sulphocarb. ʒj	4	grammes.
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The powder. To be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and used every morning as an injection.

Leucorrhœa.

℞	Zinci Valerianatis gr. iij	·2	gramme.
	Pil. Asafetidæ Co. gr. ij	·13	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Hysteria.

℞	Zinci Valerianatis gr. ij	·13	gramme.
	Acid. Camphoric. gr. j	·06	„
	Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	·016	„
	Cannabin Tannatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	·016	„

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Hysterical Affections.

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

This Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of an emergency. The majority of the names are in Latin to facilitate reference.

External remedies are in Italics.

Abdominal Plethora. Saline purges to relieve portal congestion, Scammony, Jalap; *Massage*.

Acidity, Gastric. Acids before meals, Alkalies after meals; Sodii Bicarb., Potassii Bicarb., Magnesia and Magnes. Carb., Liquor Calcis, Bismuth. Carb., Ammon. Carb., Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Acid. Carbolie., Calcii Carb., Creosotum, Acid. Sulphuros., Sodii Sulphis, Sodii Hyposulphis; Tonics, as Gentian, Calumba, Quassia, &c.

Acne. Sulphur, Calcii Sulphid., Arsenic, Magnesii Sulph., Calomel; *Sulphur, Sulphur. Iodid., Sulphur. Hypochlor., Alkaline Soap Lotions, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Aristol, Camphor, Bismuth, Glycerin, Ichthyol, Resorcin, Zinc Oxide Lotions.*

Actinomycosis. Salicylates, Iodides.

Addison's Disease. Arsenic, Iron Tonics, Syr. Glycerophosph. Co., Phosphorus, large doses of Glycerin, Supra-renal Gland, Adrenalin.

Ague. *See Intermittent Fever.*

Albuminuria. Aconite, Acid. Gallic., Belladonna, Scoparius, Caffeine (only in chronic Bright's disease), Digitalis (but not in granular kidney), Glycerophosphates, Hydrastis; Hydragogue Cathartics, as Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Pil. Scammon. Co.

Alcoholism. Cimicifuga, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Arsenic, Bromides, Chloral, Nux Vomica, Glycerophosphates, Quinine, Sumbul, Bismuth Carb., Ac. Hydrocyan. Dil.

Alopecia. Arsenic, Quinine, Pilocarpine ; *Carbolic Acid, Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil., Ammonia, Oily and Spirituous Lotions, Paraffinum Liquidum, Quinine, Resorcin, Thymol, Acid. Sulphuros., Hydrarg. Oleas, Pilocarpine.*

Amaurosis. Strychnine, Purgatives, Emmenagogues if necessary, Potass. Bromid., Potass. Iodid. ; *Blisters to Temple.*

Amenorrhœa. Aconite if due to cold, Cimicifuga, Aloes, Ammon. Chlorid., Ergot, Mist. Ferri Co., Apiol, Caulophyllin, Pulsatilla, Potass. Permang., Hydrastis, Arsenic, Guaiacum, Quinine, Ol. Rutæ, Saline Purgatives, Ol. Sabinæ ; *Hot Sitz Baths, with or without Mustard.*

Anæmia. Mineral Acids, Hypophosphites, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Aloes, Bitter Tonics, Calcium Lactophosphate, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Ferri Glycerophosph., Nux Vomica, Hæmoglobin, Injection Iron Arsenate, Iron Preparations, as Pil. Blaud., Syrup. Eastonii, Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co., Ferri Albuminas, Ferri Peptonas ; Phosphorus, Arsenic, Ferri Perchlor., Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., Iron Somatose.

Anæsthetics, General. Chloroform, Æther, Nitrous Oxide, A.C.E. Mixture, Æthyl Bromid., Æthyl Chlorid.

Anæsthetics, Local. Camphor, Cocaine, Creosote, Ether Spray, Ethyl Chloride Spray, Eucaïne, Ol. Caryoph., Guaiacol, Holocaine, Orthoform, Menthol, Morphine, Nirvanin, Acid. Carbolic.

Aneurism. Potass. Iodid., Aconite, Calcii Chlorid. ; *inhalation Chloroform (?), inhalation Amyl Nitrite (?), Inject. Ergotin., Morphine (?).*

Angina Pectoris. Arsenic, Æther, Morphine Inject., Phosphorus, Nitro-glycerin, Sodii Nitris, Erythrol Tetranit., Mannitol Hexanit., Digitalis, Potass. Brom. in full doses, Spirit. Æther. Co., Tonics ; *Chloroform inhalation.*

Anthrax. Calcium Sulphide (frequent doses), Ichthalbin, Phosphorus, Quinine ; *Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Boric., Glyc. Ext. Bellad., Creolin, Liq. Hydrogen. Perox., Iodoform, Potass Permang., Poultices, double Cyanide dressings.*

Anus, Fissure of. Conf. Sennæ, Conf. Sulphuris, Conf. Piper. Nig.; *Ung. Bellad.*, *Ung. Hydrarg. Subchlor.*, *Linim. Calcis*, *Ung. Cocainæ*, *Hydrastis*, *Ichthyol*, *Ung. Gallæ c. Opio*.

Aphonia. Alum or Potash Chlorate Gargles, Tinct. Belladonnæ, Borax slowly sucked; *inhalation Tinct. Benzoin.*, *Ammon. Chlorid. inhalation*, *Sulphurous Acid inhalation*.

Aphthæ and Stomatitis. Alum, Acid. Tannic., Sodii Sulphis, Potassii Chloras, Mel Boracis, Glyc. Boracis, Potass. Permang., or Liquor Sodæ Chlorinat. as local applications; Quinine, Mineral Acids, Grey Powder, Pulv. Rhei Co.

Apoplexy. Aconite, to relieve blood pressure (?), Belladonna, Croton Oil as purge (1 drop), Calomel, Colocynth Nitro-glycerin (?), Strychnine; *Electricity*, *Leeches*, *Ice-bag to Head*; *avoid stimulants or excitement*.

Arthritis. Aconite, Alkalies, Pot. Bicarb., Sodii Bicarb., Lithium Salts, Arsenic, Hexamethylenetetramine, Cimicifuga, Iodides, Lycetol, Piperazine, Lysidine, Piperidin. Tartras, Bromides, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Coto, Colchicum, Quinine in chronic, Belladonna, Saline Purges, Sodii Salicyl., Aspirine, Hydrarg. Subchlor. or Pil. Hydrarg. with Colocynth; *Methyl Salicylas*, *Mesotan*, *Cotton-wool*, *Flannel*, *Belladonna*, *Warm Foot-baths*.

Ascarides. See **Parasites, Intestinal.**

Ascites. Hydragogue Cathartics (Pulv. Elaterini Co., Pil. Scammon. Co., Gamboge, Ol. Crotonis, Jalap, Potass. Tart. Acid.), Saline Purges, Pil. Hydrarg., Scilla, Digitalis, Copaiba, Ammon. Benz., Ammon. Chlorid., Taraxacum, Spartein. Sulphas, Pilocarpine, Theobromine Compounds.

Asphyxia from Chloroform. Oxygen, Adrenalin; *Amyl Nitrite inhalations*, *Artificial Respiration*, *Electricity*, *Cold Douches*.

Asthma. Arsenic, Belladonna, Acid. Hydriodic., Aconite (especially in Spasmodic), Chloral, Allyl Tribromid., Asafetida, Ammoniacum, Potass. Bromid., Antimony, Apomorphine, Atropine, Camphor, Cannabis Indica, Chloralamid., Eucalyptus Oil Spray, Cocaine Spray, Euphorbia Pilulifera, Gelsemium, Grindelia, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Stramonium, Nitro-glycerin, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Potass. Iodid., Strychnine, Trional, Quinine, Menthol; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*, *Ethyl*

Iodide inhalation, Chloroform inhalation, Creosote Vapour, Oxygen inhalation, Fumes of Nitre Paper, Stramonium and Lobelia Cigarettes.

Balanitis. *Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Tannic., Alum, Creolin, Lime Water, Lotio Hydrarg. Flav., Liq. Calcis, Liq. Plumbi, Tannoform, Zinci Sulphas.*

Bed Sores. *Alcohol, Ung. Diachyli, Amylum, Fullers' Earth, Lin. Calcis, Aristol, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Charcoal Poultices, Hydrarg. Perchlor. in Diluted Alcohol, Iodol, Tannoform, Glycerin as prophylactic, Argent. Nit., Bals. Peru., Resorcin, Acid. Tannic., Zinc Oxide.*

Beri-Beri. *Morphine, Pilocarpine hypodermically, Tonics, Cardiac Stimulants, Nourishing Food; Cleanliness, Mountain Air.*

Biliousness. *Euonymin., Hyd. c. Cretâ, Hyd. Subchlor., Hydrastin, Iridin, Juglandin, Leptandrin, Sanguinarin, Seidlitz Powders and other Saline Purges, as Sodii Sulphas, Magnesii Sulphas, Sodii Bicarb., Ammon. Chlorid., Calumba, Gentian, Ipecacuanha, Fel Bovinum, Salol, Rhubarb.*

Bites and Stings of Insects, &c. *Acid. Carbolic., Salicylic Acid in Alcohol, Alum, Ammonia, Liq. Calcis, Menthol, strong solution Cocaine; Argent. Nit. or Potass. Hydroxid. as caustic in bites of animals; Potass. Permang. applied and injected all around snake-bite, followed by large doses of Brandy or Whisky.*

Black Water Fever. *Diaphoretics, Water as hot as can be drunk, Morphine hypodermically, Pilocarpine hypodermically; try Quinine and Cinchona Preps., Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., Salines, Stimulants, Oxygen; Change of Climate.*

Bladder Affections. *Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Boric Acid and Borates, Uva-Ursi, Arbutin, Betol, Juniper, Methylene Blue, Salol, Alkalies, Alkaline Citrates and Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Buchu, Santal, Sabal, Cantharides, Copaiba, Cubebs, Hops, Pareira.*

Boils and Carbuncles. *(See also Acne and Anthrax.) Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates and Citrates, Calcium Sulphide, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Yeast, Levurine, Nuclein; Argent. Nit., Glyc. Belladon., Yeast Poultices, Charcoal Poultices with little Chlorinated Lime Solution, Ung. Cocainæ.*

Brain Softening. Glycerophosphates, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Hypophosphites, Syrup. Hypophosphit. Co., Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron Tonics.

Breasts, Inflammation of. *Belladonna Ointment or Plaster, Glycerin Belladonna; Inf. Digitalis as fomentation, massage with Oil, Ichthyol Lotions.*

Breath, Fetid. Charcoal, Bismuth. Phenas, Bismuth. Salicylas, Acid. Carbolic., general treatment; *Carbolic Acid or Boric Lotions, Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat., Thymol, Benzoic Acid, Menthol, Ol. Caryoph., &c., in mouthwash; examination of Teeth.*

Bright's Disease. Aconite, Acid. Gallic., Alkaline Bicarbonates, Citrates, and Benzoates, Belladonna, Bromides, Caffeine, Digitalis, Hydragogue Cathartics, Juniper, Ol. Terebinth., Terebene, Theobromine, Hydrastis, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Scoparius, Diuretin.

Bronchitis. Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Liq. Ammon. Cit., Ipecacuanha, Antim. Tart., Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Ammon. Benz., Sodii Benz., Tinct. Benz. Co., Eucalyptus, Grindelia, Ol. Morrhuæ, Prunus Virg., Pulsatilla, Scilla, Senega, Tar, Tolu, Creosote, Anemonin, Terebene, Terpin Hydras, Codeia, Heroin, Dionine, Camphor, Cimicifuga, Ammoniacum, Asafetida, Belladonna, Copaiba, Sandal Oil, Demulcents, Lobelia, Iodides, Paraffinum Liquidum.

Bruises. *Arnica, Ammon. Chlor., Calendula, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Lead Lotion, Dilute Alcohol, Ichthyol, Ice.*

Bubo. *Aristol, Liq. Chlorig., Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat., Calomel, Creolin, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ichthyol, Orthoform, Xeroform, Ung. Hydrarg., Liq. Plumbi.*

Burns and Scalds. *Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Cocainæ, Iodoform, Lin. Calcis, Ung. Paraffin., Zinci Oxid., Zinci Oleas, Ung. Lanolin., Aristol, Bismuth. Subgall., Ichthyol, Sol. Acid. Picric., Sodii Bicarb., any bland fixed oil or lard, strong soap-suds, whitening or chalk and water made into a cream.*

Calculi, Biliary. Alkalies, Fel Bovinum, Sapo, Ferri Succinas, Iridin, Mercury, Morphine, Olive Oil (large doses, Sodii Oleas, Turpentine; *inhalation of Chloroform.*

Calculi, Urinary. Sodii Bicarb., Potass. Bicarb., Ammon. Benz., Sodii Benz., Lithia, Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Potass. Citras, Piperazine, Lysidine, Hexamethylenetetramine, Magnes. Boro-Cit., Sodii Phosphas, Uva-Ursi, Buchu, Pareira, Lycetol.

Cancer. Arsenic, Chloral, Opium, Tereb. Chia, Condurango, Chelidonium, Coley's Antitoxin, Codeine, Cod-liver Oil, Glycerophosphates, Trypsin; *Carbolic Acid, Acid. Lactic., Aristol, Belladonna Oint., Charcoal Poultices made with hot 3 per cent. Chlorate Potash Solution, Creolin, Iodoform, Hydrogen Peroxide, Orthoform, Potass. Permang., Resorcin, Sodii Æthylas, Argent. Nit., Vienna Paste, Zinc Chlorid., Trypsin injections.*

Carbuncle. See **Boils.**

Caries. Calcii Chlorid., Hypophosphites, Calcii Phosphas, Ol. Morrhuæ, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Calcii Glycerophosph., Phosphorus, Potass. Iodid. (if syphilitic), Sarsaparilla; *Acid. Carbolic., Aristol, Iodine, Iodoform, Iodol.*

Catarrh, Bronchial. See **Bronchitis.**

Catarrh, Gastric. See **Gastritis.**

Catarrh, Genito-urinary. See **Bladder.**

Catarrh, Nasal. Aconite, Camphor, Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Vin. Ipecac., Spirit. Æther. Nit., Liq. Ammon. Acet., Nux Vom., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Quinine, Salicin, Ferrier's Snuff, Cocaine Spray, Tannoform Snuff; Alum Powder, Tannic Acid, or Bismuth. Subnit. as snuff; *Acid. Carbolic., Ol. Eucalypti, Menthol, Adrenalin Lotions, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Formaldehyde Inhalation.*

Catarrh, Vesical. See **Bladder.**

Cerebral Congestion. See **Apoplexy.**

Chancre. Lotio Hydrarg. Flav. et Nig., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Iodoform, Iodol, Diiodoform, Aristol, Resorcin, Acetanilide, Acid. Carbolic., Camphor

Caustics, Europhen, Liq. Hyd. Nit. Acid., Sozoiodol Mercury.

Chapped Skin. *Ung. Acid. Boric., Cold Cream, Glycerin, Ung. Glyc. Plumbi, Ung. Lanolini, Lin. Calcis, Compound Carron Ointment.*

Chicken-pox. Mild Purges, Tinct. Aconiti, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Potass. Cit., Effg. Saline.

Chilblains. *Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Acid. Carbol., Ung. Acontinæ, Lin. Bellad. et Aconiti, Ung. Capsici, Ol. Eucalypt., Lin. Terebinth., Tinct. Iodi, Ung. Glyc. Plumbi, Acid. Sulphuros., Tinct. Tannin., Ung. Creosoti, Ichthyol, Liq. Plumbi.*

Chlorosis. See **Anæmia.**

Cholera, Asiatic. Camphor, Chlorodyne, Copper Salts, Coto, Opium, Plumbi Acet., Acid. Sulphuric., Tannic Acid Enema, Arsenic, Betol, Atropine hypodermically, Ol. Cajuputi, Ol. Cinnam., Creosote, Ether hypodermically, Potass. Brom., Salol, Transfusion Fluid in collapse, Ol. Terebinth., Acid. Carbol., Calomel, Bismuth. Salicyl., Bismuth. Carb., Bismuth. Subgall., Peptonised Milk, Tannigen, Tannalbin, Morphine hypodermically, rectal injection of warm Salt Solution (1 drachm to a pint of water).

Chordee. Aconite, Belladonna, Bromides, Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Chloral Hydras, Opium, Tincture of Cantharides (one-drop doses); *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

Chorea. Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Calcii Chlorid., Chloral, Conium, Ergot, Curare, Ol. Morrhuæ, Bromides, Valerianates, Iron, Phosphorus, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Camphor. Monobrom., Hyoscyam. Hydrobrom., Musk, Quinine, Salicin, Strontii Lactas, Zinci Sulphas et Valerianas.

Colic, Intestinal. Æther, Belladonna, Ol. Cajuput., Camphor, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Ol. Menth. Pip., Opium, Tinct. Carminativa, Asafetida if due to flatulence, Chloral and Bromides; Carminatives, as Cinnamon, Caraway, Cloves; *large Poultices sprinkled with Mustard or Turpentine.*

Colic, Lead. Acid. Sulph. Dil., Alum, Belladonna, Bromides and Iodides, Chloroform, Opium, Chlorodyne, Magnes. Sulph., Sodii Sulph., Milk Diet; *Sulphur Baths.*

Colic, Renal and Hepatic. Phenazonum, Belladonna, Calomel, Maidis Stig., Hexamethylenetetramine, Gelsemium, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, large doses Olive Oil, Opium, Sodii or Ammon. Benz., Sodii Salicyl., Sapo, Sodii Oleas, Ol. Terebinth. ; *Chloroform inhalation.*

Collapse and Fainting. Ether hypodermically, Spirit. Æther. and Spirit. Æther. Co., Alcohol, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Tinct. Digitalis, Digitoxin, Strychnine, Adrenalin ; *inhalation Ammonia, Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

Conjunctivitis. *Acid. Boric., Alum (not in acute), Belladonna, Hyd. Ox. Flav., Ext. Opii Liq., Resorcin, Zinci Sulphas, Collyr. Adstring. Luteum, Ol. Ricini, Argenti Nitras, Argyrol, Atropine, Cocaine, Eserine, Borax, Zinci Acetas.*

Constipation. Aloes, Aloin, Belladonna, Cascara, Colocynth, Henbane, Sulphur, Senna, Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co., Hyd. Subchlor., Pil. Hydrarg., Iridin, Juglandin, Magnes. Sulphas, Nux Vomica, Podophyllin, Rhubarb, Pulv. Rhei Co., Pil. Rhei Co., Ol. Ricini, Pil. Scammon. Co., Scammony, Seidlitz Powders, Conf. Sennæ, Syrup. Sennæ, Syrup. Ficarius, Mist. Sennæ Co., Dec. Aloes Co., Sodii Phosph., Sodii Sulph., Effervescent Salines, Sulphur, Conf. Sulphur., Glycerin, Glycerin Suppos. or Injection, Jalap, Jalapin, Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Phenolphthalein, Arsenic, Ammon. Chlor., Ipecac., Cod-liver Oil, Emulsio Petrolei, Myrrh, Asafetida, Soap Pills, Euonymin, Liq. Magnes. Bicarb. for infants, Fel Bovinum, Potass. Tart. Acid.

Convulsions. Camphor Monobrom., Chloral, Bromides, Belladonna, Atropine, Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Pilocarpine in uræmic ; *inhalations Amyl Nitrite, Chloroform, or Ether ; Hot Bath, Mustard Bath.*

Corns. *See Warts.*

Coryza. *See Catarrh, Nasal.*

Cough. Acid. Hydrobromic., Belladonna, Benzol, Tinct. Camph. Co., Chloral, Codeine, Gelsemium, Hyoseyamus, Morphine, Troch. Morph. et Ipecac., Liq. Picis Aromat., Prunus Virg., Terpin Hyd., Terebene, Heroin, Dionin, Elixir Heroin et Terpin Co., Mist. Amygd. Co., Aconite, Apomorphine, Camphor, Cubebs, Grindelia in spasmodic cough, Iodoform Pastilles, Scilla, Bromides, Syrup. Pruni Virg. ; *Creosote inhalation.*

Croup. Aconite, Alum, Ammon. Carb., Bromides, Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Zinci Sulphas, Chloral, Hydrarg. Subsulphas, Sanguinaria, Acid. Lactic., Sulphurous Acid Spray, Tannic Acid Spray, Calomel insufflation; *Cresolin Vapour*.

Croup, Spasmodic. Emetics—Vin. Ipecac., Vin. Antim.; Bromides, Chloral, Belladonna, Bromoform, Codeine, Cod-liver Oil; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*.

Cystitis. See **Bladder**.

Debility. Elixir Cinch. Flav., Kola, Coca, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Mineral Acids, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Arsenic, Strychnine, Quinine, Nux Vomica, Cinchona Preparations, Malt Extract, Cod-liver Oil, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Gentian, Calumba, Orange, Chiretta, Quassia.

Delirium Tremens. Ammon. Carb., Bromides, Camphora Monobrom., Chloral Hyd., Digitalis, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Belladonna, Opium, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Trional, Auri Chlorid., Auri Bromid., Amylene Hydrate, very strong Beef Tea, Tinct. Capsici, strong Coffee, Valerian Compounds, Paraldehyde.

Diabetes. Acid. Lactic., Codeine, Convallaria, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Opium, Sodii Salicylas, Thymol, Arsenic, Creosote, Jambul, Phosphorus, Saccharin, Lævulose, Nuclein, Levurine, Rhus Aromat., Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Phosphoric Acid Lemonade, Guaiacol Carb., Iron Preps., Pancreatin, Salicylates, Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates.

Diarrhœa. Acid. Camphoric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Lactic., Acid. Sulphuric., Agaricin, Benzo-naphthol, Bismuth. Salicyl., Bismuth. et Cerii Salicyl., Calcii Carb., Liquor Calcis, Camphor, Catechu, Coto, Pulv. Cretæ Arom., Cupri Sulph., Cupri Arsenis, Gummi Rub., Ferri Salicyl., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Kino, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Opium, Plumbi Acet., Quinin. Salicyl., Ol. Ricini, Salacetol, Tannigen, Bismuth. Phenas, Tribromphenol Bismuth., Aconite, Liq. Alum. Acet., Belladonna, Betol, Hyd. c. Cretâ, Bismuth. Subgall., Ol. Cajuput., Charcoal, Hydrarg. Perchlor. (very small doses), Krameria, Rhubarb, Salol, Tannalbin, Tannoform; Beef Juices and Essences.

Diphtheria. Antitoxin, Acid. Salicylic., Ferri Perchlor., Sodii Benzoas, Potassii Chloras, Sodii Sulphis, Aconite, Belladonna, Tinct. Ferri Perchlor., Pilocarpine; Acid. Benzoic., Acid. Carbolic., Lactic Acid Spray, Liq. Chlori as gargle, Formaldehyde Spray, Ozonic Ether Spray, Liq. Hydrogen. Peroxid., Potass. Permang. gargle; *Eucalypt. Oil Vapour, Oxygen inhalation.*

Dropsy. See **Ascites.**

Dropsy, Cardiac. Asparagin, Caffeine, Convallaria, Convallamarin, Delphine, Digitalis, P. Elaterin. Co., Erythrophlœum, Strophanthus, Arsenic, Cactus, Copaiba, Ol. Juniper., Scilla

Dropsy, Hepatic. Ammon. Benz., Sodii Benz., Ammon. Chlor., Copaiba, Scoparius, Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. Subchlor., Sodii Bicarb., Potass. Bicarb., Sparteinæ Sulphas, Taraxacum, Antihydropin, Digitalis, Colchicum, Iron and Salines, Magnes. Sulph., Theobromine.

Dropsy, Renal. Apocynum, Antihydropin, Buchu, Caffeine, Diuretin, Delphine, P. Elaterin. Co., Pil. Hydrarg., Ol. Juniperi, Jalap, Pilocarpine, Potass. Acet., Potass. Citras, Potass. Tart. Acid., Potass. Iodid., Potass. Nitras, Theocin, Theobromine, Uva-Ursi, Scoparius, Caffeine, Chimaphila, Digitalis, Spirit. Æther. Nit., Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Senega.

Dysentery. Bismuth. et Cerii Salicyl., Cannabis, Gummi Rub., Guarana, Hæmatoxylon, Hamamelis, Krameria, Catechu, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ipecacuanha, Ipecac. demetinised, P. Ipecac. Co., Opium, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Naphthalin, Plumbi Acet., Terebene, Ol. Terebinth., Acid. Gallic., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Acid. Tannic., Alum, Liq. Alum. Acet., Arsenic, Belladonna, Bismuth. Subgall., Calomel, Cupri Arsenis, Magnes. Salicylas, Acid. Sulphuric., Quinine, Tannalbin, Tannigen; ice-cold water Enema to relieve tenesmus (?), Potassium Chlorate Enema; *Turpentine Stupes.*

Dysmenorrhœa. Cimicifuga, Spirit. Æther. Nit., Anemonin, Phenazon., Apiol, Butyl-Chloral, Cannabis, Chloral Hyd., Gossypii Rad., Piscidia, Potass. or Sodii Bromid., Pulsatilla, Salix Nig., Sabal Serrulat., Sodii Salicylas, Viburnum Prunif., Aconite, Aloes, Mist. Ferri Co., Myrrh, Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., Arsenic, Belladonna, Ol. Rutæ; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

Dyspepsia. Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Hydrochl. Dil., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Aloes, Ammon. Carb., Arsenic, Bismuth Compounds, Capsicum, Cerii Oxalas, Creosote, Gentian, Ginger, Oleo-resin. Zingib., Oleo-resin. Capsici, Oleo-resin. Piperis, Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. c. Cretâ, Hydrastis, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Nux Vomica, Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Liq. Digestivus, Liq. Pepsin. Neutral., Glyc. Acid. Pepsin., Podophyllin, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sodii Bicarb., Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Sodii Taurocholas, Acid. Sulphuros., Myrrh, Charcoal, Anthemis, Cinchona, Cocaine, Glycerin, Ipecacuanha, Menthol, Opium, Morphine, Hydrastis, Malt Extract, Dried Malt Extract on Bread, Nux Vomica; Tonics, Stomachics, and Carminatives, as Ol. Menth. Pip., Ol. Caryoph., Gentian, Orange, Quassia, Chirata, &c.

Dyspnœa. Spirit. Æther., Spirit. Æther. Co., Erythrol Tetranit., Nitro-glycerin Tablets or Solution in Alcohol, Lobelia, Adonis Vern., Adonidin, Cimicifuga, Æther, Æthyl Iodid., Grindelia, Valerian, Strychnine, Pilocarpine; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Oxygen inhalation.*

Earache. Opium, Morphine; *Ung. Lanolin. with Delphin; 5 per cent. Sol. Cocaine in Almond Oil, with or without a little Atropine.*

Eczema. Arsenic, Iron Preparations, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Calcii Sulphid., Sulphur, Ammonia and Cinchona mixture, Belladonna, Aperients, Jaborandi, Rhus Tox., Thyroid; Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Chrysarobin, Liq. Calcis, Lin. Calcis, Ung. Diachyli, Ol. Cadinum, Naphthol, Plumbi Acetas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Liq. Plumbi Subacet., Glycerin, Tar, Thymol, Zinci Oleas, Aristol, Creolin, Dermatol, Bismuth. Subgall., Europhen, Ichthyol, Adeps Lanæ, Adeps Benz., Creolin, Lysol, Liq. Carb. Deterg., Liq. Picis Carb., Thiol, Zinci Boras, Aq. Laurocerasi, Hyd. Ammon., Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Subchlor., Weak Alkaline Lotions, Argent. Nit., Calamine, Black Wash, Yellow Wash, Borax, Camphor, Ung. Hydrarg. Nit., Cocaine, Eucalyptol, Gelanthum, Vernisol, Iodol, Iodoform, Hydrarg. Oleas, Zinci Oxidum.

Endocarditis. Belladonna, Caffeine, Theobromine, Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Antistreptococcus Serum, Aconite at first, Salicylates in rheumatic form, Chloral Hyd., Calomel, Opium, Quinine, Potass. Iodid., Lithium Citrate.

Enteritis. See **Cholera** and **Diarrhœa.**

Epilepsy. Ammonii, Sodii, or Potassii Bromid., Amyl Nitris, Argent. Nit., Arsenic, Belladonna, Borax, Camphor. Monobrom., Cannabis, Cypripedin, Iron Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Zinci Valerianas, Ferri Valerianas, Amylene Hydras, Auri Bromid., Nitro-glycerin, Strontii Brom., Liq. Auri et Arsen. Bromid., Bromipin, Hexamethylenetetramine-bromethylate, Acetanilid., Acid. Hydrobromic., Phenazonum, Asafetida, Tinct. Castorei, Chloralamid, Cod-liver Oil, Paraldehyde, Sodii Fluorid., Sulphonal, Trional, Sumbul, Zinc Salts.

Epistaxis. Aperients, Acid. Gallic., Digitalis, Aconite, Ergot, Iron Preparations; *Acid. Tannic., Adrenalin, Hamamelis, Matico, 1 per cent. Solution of Acetanilide in Liq. Hamamelid. Dest., cold Water or Ice to Spine, Nose, and Head.*

Erysipelas. Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor., Antistreptococcus Serum, Sodii Benz., Ammon. Carb., Phenazon., Quinine, Aperients; *Acid. Sulphuros., P. Amyli, Glycerin. Amyli, Argent. Nit., Belladonna Preparations, Calamine, Zinc. Oxid., Cocaine, Creosote, Resorcin, Potass. Silicas Sol., Acid. Picric., Ung. Acid. Salicyl., Creolin, Ichthyol.*

Erythema. *Glyc. Amyli, Chamomile Fomentations, Ung. Diachyli, Zinci Oxid., Calamine, Liq. Plumbi Dil., Picric Acid, Gelanthum, Vernisol, Ung. Lanolini, Cold Cream.*

Exhaustion, Nervous, Sexual. Coca, Kola, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Arsenic, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Eastonii, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Valerianates, Spirit. Armoraciæ Co., Bitter Tonics, Sumbul, Bromides, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations, Validol.

Exophthalmic Goitre. Belladonna, Digitalis, Iron and Quinine Preparations, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Iodides, Thyroid Treatment, Arsenic, Coto, Zinci Valer.

Eye: Contractors of Pupil. *Pilocarpine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Opium.*

Eye: Dilators of Pupil. *Belladonna, Atropine, Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Homatropine, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine, Scopolamine, Euphthalmine, Mydrine.*

Eyelids, Affections of. *Argyrol, Zinc Sulphate, Protargol, Copper Sulphate, Acid. Boric., Acid. Tannic., Borax, Alum, Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav., Ung. Hyd. Nitratis Dil., Argent. Nit.*

Favus. *See Parasites.*

Fissure of Nipples. *Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Ung. Carron., Argent. Nitras, Liq. Calcis, Ung. Cocainæ, Hydrastis Lotion, Glycerin. Plumbi Subacet., Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Picric., Bals. Peru., Orthoform, Ichthyol.*

Fistula. *Ichthyol, Creolin, Bismuth Carb. Ointment, Calomel Ointment, very weak alkaline lotions.*

Flatulence. *Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Sulphuros., Asafetida, Mist. Ammoniaci, Capsicum, Charcoal, Tinct. Carminativa, Chlorodyne, Creosote, Magnes. Calc., Sodii Bicarb., Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Spirit. Armoraciæ Co., Sodii Sulphocarb., Sodii Hyposulphis, Naphthol., Betol, Salol, Belladonna, Camphor; Essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cloves; Bitter Tonics, as Gentian, Orange; Aperients; Pepper, Terebene.*

Gastralgia. (*See also Dyspepsia.*) *Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Spirit. Ætheris, Spirit. Æther. Co., Belladonna, Bismuth Salts, Liq. Calcis, Cerii Oxalas, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Cocaine, Creosote, Magnesia, Pepsin, Acid. Carbolic., Sodii Bicarb., Bromides, Codeine, Morphine subcutaneously, Nux Vomica.*

Gastritis. *Acid. Hydrocyanic., Alkaline Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Demulcents, Opium, Ipecacuanha, Bismuth Salts, Papain, Pepsin, Calomel, Caffeine, Cinchona Preparations, Bromides, Calumba.*

Glandular Enlargements. *Calcii Chlorid., Ferri Iodid., Iodides, Cod-liver Oil, Iron Salts, Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Thyroid; Ung. Hyd. Oleat., Tinct. Iodi, Tinct. Iodi Decolor., Iodoform, Ung. Potass. Iodid., Lin. Potass. Iodid.*

Glaucoma. *Eserine Solution in water or oil, Pilocarpine, Adrenalin (?).*

Gleet. *See Gonorrhœa.*

Goitre. Acid. Hydrofluoric. and Fluorides, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides, Convallaria, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrastis, Iodine, Iodides, Phosphorus, Thymus Gland, Thyroid Treatment, Iodipin, Bromides, Strophanthus, Strychnine, Ammon. Chlorid., Osmic Acid Injection; *Ung. Hydrarg., Ung. Iodid. Rub., Ung. Hyd. Oleatis, Ung. Iodi, Tinct. Iodi.*

Gonorrhœa. Copaiba, Cubebs, Ol. Santal., Helmitol, Hexamethylenetetramine, Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates, Potass. Citras, Saline Aperients, Kava-Kava, Ext. Santali Solub., Liq. Buchu, Ext. Sabal Serrulat.; Injections of Tannic Acid, Krameria, Argyrol, Argentamine, Argent. Nit., Hyd. Perchlor., Potass. Permang., Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Sulphocarb., Zinci Sulphas, Argonin, Protargol; Iodoform Bougies.

Gout. Acid. Quinic., Aconite, Aspirine, Citarin, Citrophen, Colchicum, Colchicine and Salts, Piperazine, Phenocoll, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Kava-Kava, Lithium Salts, Lycetol, Lysidine, Saline Aperients, Piperidin., Potass. Cit., Potass. Iodid., Sidonal, Sodii Benz., Sodii Phosphas, Urosin, Hexamethylenetetramine, Arsenic, Alkalies, Glycerophosphates, Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co., Quinine, Salicylates.

Gums, Spongy, &c. *Acid. Carbolic., Alum, Tinct. Iodi, Krameria, Listerine, Tinct. Myrrh and Borax, Potass. Chloras, Glyc. Acid. Boric., Tinct. Pyrethri, Pigment. Ferri Perchlor., Ext. Hamamelidis Liq.*

Hæmatemesis. Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Dil., Adrenalin, Alum, Iron Alum, Ergot, Hamamelis, Ferric Salts, Plumbi Acet., Ol. Terebinth., Ammon. Chlorid., Ice, Krameria.

Hæmaturia. Acid. Gallic., Antimony, Camphor, Cannabis, Ergot, Iron Alum, Hamamelis, Ol. Terebinth., Ammon. Benz., Camphor, Copaiba, Creosote, Digitalis, Matico, Rhus Aromat.

Hæmoptysis. *See Hæmatemesis.*

Hæmorrhage. Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Dil., Adrenalin, Calcium Chloride, Cornutine, Ergot, Cupri Sulph., Digitalis, Gummi Rub., Iron Alum, Hæmatoxylon, Hamamelis, Ice, Ferric Salts, Ol. Terebinth., Aconite, Phenazon., Creosote, Hydrastin., Cotarnin.; *Acid. Tannic., Catechu, Alum, Bryonia, Gummi Rub., Ferri Perchlor., Hamamelis, Acetanilid., Monse's Salt, Zinci Chlorid., Adrenalin.*

Hæmorrhage, Post-partum. Ergot, Cannabis, Ergotin Inj., Ext. Gossypii Liq., Hydrastis, Hydrastin, Nux Vomica, Opium, Adrenalin, Acid. Gallic., Cotarnin, Atropine, Cimicifuga, Digitalis, emetic dose Ipecacuanha, Quinine; Inj. Ferri Perchlor. or Alum.

Hæmorrhoids. Laxatives, as Conf. Sennæ, Conf. Sulphur., Conf. Piperis, Cascara, Sulphur, Guaiacum, Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co., Sodii Sulphas in large quantity of water on rising, Glycerin; Suppos. Bellad. et Morph., Suppos. Adrenalin; *Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Gallæ c. Opio, Ung. Hamamelid, Ung. Ranunculi, Ung. Bismuthi Carb., Ung. Hydrarg. Subchlor., Ung. Cocainæ et Morphinæ, Chlorate Potash Lotion, Hydrastis Lotion, Poultices.*

Hay Fever. (See also **Catarrh, Nasal.**) Ammon. Chlor., Belladonna, Camphor, Grindelia, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Potass. Iodid., Quinine, Salicin, Aconite, Ipecacuanha, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Nux Vomica, Salicylic and Bismuth insufflations, Cocaine Spray, Orthoform insufflation; *Carbolic Smelling Salts, Borax and Iodine Tincture as nasal douche, Menthol, Adrenalin (the best), Sulphurous Acid diluted as douche, Formaldehyde Vapour, Acetanilide in Liq. Hamamelidis Dest.*

Headache. Acetanilide, Phenazone, Saline Aperients, Caffeine Salts, Gran. Effg. Caffeine, Phenacetin, Guarana, Kola, Cimicifuga, Ammon. Chlorid., Hyd. Subchlor., Sodii Salicylas, Bromides; *Menthol locally.*

Headache, Nervous. Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Cimicifuga, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Phenazone, Phenacetin, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Caffeine, Camphor, Guarana, Cannabis, Chloralamid, Chloral, Valerianates, Citrophén, Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Spirit. Chloroform. (full dose), Ignatia.

Heart. See **Angina, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Dropsy (Cardiac), Syncope, &c.**

Hectic Fever, Night Sweats. Benzoates, Salicylates, Agaricin, Gelsemium, Picrotoxin, Quinine, Salicin, Acid. Sulph. Arom., Acid. Camphoric., Belladonna, Tinct. Salviæ.

Herpes, Herpes Zoster. Quinine Preparations, Alkaline Saline Aperients, Effg. Salines, Calomel, Ichthalbin, Belladonna; *Glyc. Amyli, Ung. Cocain., Ung. Hyd. Ammon.,*

Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil., Ung. Hyd. Oleat., Ichthyol, Menthol, Ung. Zinci; Vernisol Compounds (the best); Acetanilide and Starch, Bismuth. Subgallas, Calomel, strong Spirituous Lotions.

Hiccough. Spirit. Ætheris, Spirit. Ætheris Co., Spirit. Chloroform., Ext. Ergotæ Liq., Opium, Sodii Bicarb., Apomorphine, Belladonna, Camphor, Cocaine, Valerian; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

Hordeolum. *Argent. Nit., Belladonna, Tinct. Iodi, Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav., Dilute Pulsatilla Lotion.*

Hydrophobia. Anæsthetics, Cannabis Indica, Chloral, Curare, Morphine, Nitro-glycerin, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Pasteur's Treatment; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

Hysteria. Cimicifuga, Asafetida, Bromides, Cannabis Indica, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Valerianates (especially Zinci Valerianas), Auri Chlorid. and Bromid., Validol, Acid. Camphoric., Mist. Ferri, Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Bromipin, Chloralamid, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. and Glycerophosphates, Musk, Castor, Sumbul, Trional.

Impetigo. Arsenic, Iron Salts, Mineral Acids, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Zinc Salts, Ichthalbin, Salol; *Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Ung. Hyd. Ammon., Ung. Zinci Oleat., Ung. Zinci, Ung. Diachyli, Liq. Plumbi, Ung. Acid. Boric., Ichthyol, Benzonaphthol, Sozoiodol Zinc, Tar, Ol. Cadinum, Tannic Acid.*

Impotence, Spermatorrhœa. Arsenic, Cannabis Ind., Cantharides, Coca, Cocaine, Damiana, Iron Preparations, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Belladonna, Easton's Syrup, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Cimicifuga, Cubebs, Zinci Phosphas.

Incontinence of Urine. Belladonna, Calcii Phosphas, Ergot, Cantharides, Iron Preparations, Phenazonum, Camphor. Monobrom., Acid. Camphoric., Buchu, Chloral, Syr. Ferri Iodid., Bromides, Quinine.

Indigestion. *See Dyspepsia.*

Influenza. Cimicifuga, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Spirit. Æther. Nit., Spirit. Ammon. Aromat., Ammon. Carb., Vin.

Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Quinine Preparations (especially Tinct. Quininæ Ammon.), Salicin, Sodii Salicylas, Phenacetin, Agaricin, Belladonna, Camphor, Sandal Oil, Cocaine Nasal Spray, inhalation Eucalyptus Oil, painting nostrils with Mentholised Oil.

Insanity. Chloral, Codeine, Colchicine, Hyoscine, Paraldehyde, Trional, Hyoscyamine, Sulphonal.

Insomnia. Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Camphor, Camphor. Monobrom., Cannabis Ind., Chloral, Cocaina, Codeina, Hyoscyamus, Lupulin, Morphine, Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Veronal, Amylene Hydras, Chloral-amid, Sulphonal, Trional, Tetronal, Urethane, Chloralose, Alcohol, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium; *Hop-pillow, Warm Bath.*

Intermittent Fever. Aconite, Ammon. Chlorid., Phenazonum, Apiol, Arsenic, Atropine, Calomel, Chloral, Cimicifuga, Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, Digitalis, Eucalyptus Preparations, Guaiacol, Hydrastis, Opium, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Pilocarpine, Purgatives, Quassia, Quinine (especially the Sulphate, Bromide, and Salicylate), Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenocoll. Hydrochlor., Strychnine, Warburg's Tincture.

Intertrigo. Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Lanolini, Ung. Zinci, Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Lotio Zinci Oxidi, Lotio Calaminæ, Liquor Calcis, Creta Præp., Kaolin, Fullers' Earth, Cold Cream, Ung. Zinci Oleatis, Talc, Acetanilide diluted with Starch Powder, Aluminii Stearas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Calomel, Tannoform, Zinc Oxide.

Intestinal Worms. See **Parasites, Intestinal.**

Iritis. Aconite, Belladonna, Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., Potass. Iodid., Opium; *Atropine Oil or Ointment.*

Itch. See **Scabies.**

Jaundice. Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Aloes, Ammon. Chlor., Benzoates, Euonymin, Hyd. c. Cretâ, Pil. Hydrarg., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrastis, Iridin, Podophyllin, Mist. Sennæ Co., Sodii Sulphas, Sodii Phosphas, Taraxacum, Ferri Succinas, Saline Purges, Arsenic, Carlsbad Salt, Lemon Juice, Potass. Bicarb., Rhubarb, Sodii Oleas; daily enema Tepid Water; *Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. (further diluted) as local application over Liver.*

Laryngismus Stridulus. See **Croup, Spasmodic.**

Laryngitis, Acute. Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Vin. Antim., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Pulsatilla, Bromides, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Gelsemium, Morphine, Quinine, Zinci Sulphas (emetic); Gargle Alum or Tannic Acid, Demulcent Drinks; *Benzoin Vapour, Thymol Vapour, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation, Hot Foot-bath with Mustard.*

Laryngitis, Chronic. Bismuth Oxychloride insufflation; *Vapour of the following—Creosote, Menthol, Pinus Pumilio, Pinus Sylvestris, or Juniper Oil; Sulphurous Acid Inhalation.*

Leprosy. Gurjun Balsam, Ol. Gynocardiaë, Serum Treatment; *Ung. Sulphur. Iodid.*

Leucocythemia. Digitalis, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iodine, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Zinci Phosphid., Arsenic.

Leucorrhœa. Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Iron Salts, Arsenic, Quinine, Tonics, as Easton's Syrup, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Hydrastin.; *Lotio Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Boric., Alum, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Potass. Permang., Tannic Acid, Krameria, Zinci Sulphas, Zinci Sulphocarb., Borax, Cupri Sulphas, Resorcin, Ichthyol.*

Locomotor Ataxy. Argent. Nit., Argent. Oxid., Phosphorus, Cod-liver Oil, Pilocarpine, Physostigma, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Belladonna, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Bromides, Hypophosphites.

Lumbago. Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Potass. Iodid., Purgatives, Salicylates, Ammon. Chlorid., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Sulphur and Guaiacum Lozenges; *Linim. Aconiti-Belladon.-Chloroform, &c., Menthol, Eucalyptus and Turpentine Oil in Liniments, Belladonna Plaster, Ung. Capsici; ironing with Hot Iron.*

Lupus. Iodides, Arsenic, Ol. Gynocardiaë, Ol. Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Calcium Chloride, Calomel, Ichthalbin, Thyroid Treatment; *Acid. Chromic., Camphor. Salicyl., Ung. Gynocardiaë, Iodoform, Pasta Zinci Chlorid., Acid. Lactic., Lassar's Paste, Resorcin, Acid. Cinamic., Salicylic Collodion, Thiosinamine, Acid. Carbolic., Aristol, Iodol, Ung. Sulphur. Iodid.*

Malaria. *See Intermittent Fever.*

Mania. *See Insanity.*

Measles. Saline Aperients, Aconite, Spirit. Æther. Nit., Liquor. Ammon. Acet., Ammon. Carb., Vinum Ipecac., Lemonade, Digitalis, Jaborandi, Quinine; Glyc. Acid. Boric. for Throat and Mouth.

Melancholia. Bromides, Camphor, Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis, Musk, Valerian and Valerianates, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Damiana, Bromipin, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Arsenic, Belladonna, Kola, Caffeine, Cimicifuga, Opium.

Menorrhagia. *See Hæmorrhage.*

Migraine. *See Headache, Nervous.*

Milk, To arrest flow of. Agaricin, Belladonna, Atropine, Ergot, Saline Purgatives, Iodides, Camphor, Bromides, Quinine; *Belladonna Plaster or Glycerin Belladonna to Breasts.*

Milk, To increase flow of. Acid. Lactic., Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Ext. Malti, Ol. Morrhuæ, Caffeine, Ext. Galegæ Liq., Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Strychnine; *Massage with Castor Oil.*

Morphine Habit. Cactus, Cocaine, Bromides, Sparteine Sulphate, Valerianates, Bromipin, Capsicum, Eserine, Gelsemium, Strychnine.

Myalgia. Cimicifuga, Ammon. Chlorid., Atropine, Iron Salts, Salicylates, Camphor. Monobrom., Gelsemium, Opium, Potass. Acet. and Citras, Salol, Iodides; *Linim. and Glyc. Belladonnæ, Lin. and Ung. Capsici, Tinct. Iodi, Menthol, Belladonna Plaster, Ol. Cajuputi in Linim., Hot Poultices.*

Myxœdema. (*See also Goitre.*) Arsenic, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine and Jaborandi, Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Thyroid Treatment (best), Glycerophosphates.

Nævi. *See Warts.*

Nephritis. Buchu, Copaiba, Dec. Hordei, Dec. Tritici, Dec. Lini, Pareira, Ol. Santal., Ext. Santali Liq., Uva-Ursi,

Diuretin, Theobromine Compounds, Alkalies, Belladonna, Copaiba, Scoparius, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Juniper, Ol. Terebinth., Urea.

Neuralgia. Aconite, Cimicifuga, Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Gelsemium, Caffeine, Chloral Hyd., Colchicum, Coninæ Hydrobrom., Conium, Iron Salts, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acetanilide, Exalgin, Salicylates, Salol; Ether Spray; *Lin. Bellad.*, *Lin. Capsici*, *Lin. Chlorof.*, *Chloral c. Camphorâ*, *Chloral-Menthol-Camphor*, *Chloroform*, *Delphin.*, *Oleat. Morphinæ*, *Oleat. Cocainæ*, *Ung. Atropinæ*, *Ung. Aconitinæ*, *Chlorof. Aconiti*, *Chlorof. Bellad.*, *Amyl Nitrite Inhalat. from capsule*, *Blisters*, *Capsicum Plaster*, *Linim. Aconiti*, *Spinal Ice-bag* (?).

Neurasthenia. Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Bromipin, Bromides, Codeine, Cocaine, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sumbul, Zinc Oxide.

Night Sweats. Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulphuric., Agaricin, Atropine, Belladonna, Calcii Chlorid., Coto, Homatropine, Hypophosphites, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Picrotoxin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Acid. Camphoric., Guaiacol Carb., Hyoscine, Ergot, Tinct. Salviæ, Trional.

Nipples, Sore. See **Fissure**.

Nymphomania. Bromides, Camphor, Camphor. Monobrom., Digitalis, Hyoscine, Bromipin.

Obesity. Alkaline Bicarbonates, Fucus, Iodine, Iodides, Bromides, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Aperients, Lemon Juice, Saccharin in place of Sugar, Thyroid (?), Sulphurous Mineral Waters.

Ophthalmia. See **Conjunctivitis**.

Orchitis. Ammon. Chlorid., Anemonin, Phytolacca, Belladonna, Morphine, Pulsatilla, Sodii Salicylas; *Guaiacol*, *Ichthyol*, *Strapping*.

Otitis. Aristol, Atropine, Creosote, Cocaine, Iodol, Naphthol, Resorcin, Salol, Europhen.

Otorrhœa. Bismuth and Alum Insufflation; *Acid. Tannic.*, *Argent. Nit.*, *Calendula*, *Liq. Carb. Deterg.*; *Acid. Boric.*, *Iodoform* or *Iodol Wool*, *Hydrogen Peroxide*, *Lead Lotion*, *Zinc Sulphocarbolate*.

Ovarian Pain. Ammon. Chlorid., Phenazonum, Pulsatilla, Sumbul, Castoreum, Atropine, Cannabis Indica, Conium, Valerianates, Anemonin, Opium.

Ozæna. See **Catarrh, Nasal.**

Paralysis Agitans. Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Phosphoric Acid, Eserine, Strychnine, Hyoscine, Arsenic, Cannabis, Chloral, Gelsemium, Opium, Picrotoxin.

Paralysis, Para-, and Hemiplegia. Ergot, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Eserine, Strychnine, Damiana, Hypophosphites, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Eastonii, Belladonna, Capsicum, Lactophosphates.

Parasites, Intestinal. Areca, Filix-Mas, Jalap, Calomel, Pelletierine, Santonine, Ol. Terebinth., Naphthalin, Thymol, Koussou, Papain; Quassia Enema, Sodium Chloride Enema.

Parasites on Skin, Animal. *Hydrarg. Oleas*, *Hydrarg. Perchlor.*, *Ung. Hydrargyri*, *Ung. Hyd. Ammon.*, *Naphthol*, *Ung. Staphisagrie*, *Sapo Viride*, *Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.*, *Sulphur*, *Lotio Calcis Sulphurat.*, *Ol. Sassafras*, *Acid. Sulphuros.*, *Benzol*, *Ol. Cajuputi*, *Kerosene*, *Quassia* (a strong decoction), *Saponin*.

Parasites on Skin, Vegetable. *Acid. Boric.*, *Acid. Carbolic.*, *Chrysarobin*, *Acid. Sulphuros.*, *Quinine*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.*, *Sodii Sulphis* and *Hyposulphis*, *Thymol*, *Sulphur*, *Naphthol*, *Naphthalin*, *Resorcin*, *Tar*.

Pericarditis. Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Iodides, Mercury Preparations, Opium, Quinine, Sodii Salicylas, Scilla, Aconite; *Belladonna Plaster*, *Poultice*, *Ice-bag over Præcordium* (?).

Peritonitis. Aconite, *Liq. Ammon. Acet.*, *Vin. Ipecac.*, *Ammonia*, *Calomel*, *Hyoseyamus*, *Opium*, *Salines*; *Poultices*, *Hot Steam Cloths* (?), *Ice and Cold Cloths* (?), *Leeches* (?), *Rubefacients* (?).

Perspiration, Excessive. See **Night Sweats.**

Perspiration, Fetid. *Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Salicylic., Alum, Tannoform, Lin. Bellad., Acid. Chromic., Iodol, Potass. Permang., Zinc Oxide, Acid. Tannic., Borax, Sodium Bicarbonate Lotion.*

Pertussis. Benzoic Acid, Benzoates, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Alum, Cocaine, Cod-liver Oil, Belladonna, Atropine, Bromides, Bryony, Ipecacuanha, Camphor. Monobrom., Can nabis, Chloral, Conium, Ergot, Gelsemium, Grindelia, Lobelia, Opium, Ozonic Ether, Hydrogen Peroxid., Senega, Stramonium, Zinci Oxid., Phenazone, Apomorphine, Benzol, Bromoform, Naphthalin, Phenacetin, Syrup. Armoraciæ Co., Spirit. Armoraciæ Co., Amyl Tribromid., Valerian, Anemonin, Arsenic; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, inhalation of Vapour of Tar or Fumes of smouldering Lobelia Compound.*

Phthisis. (See also **Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Hæmorrhage, Hæmatemesis, &c.**) *Acid. Lactic., Lactates, Aconite, Benzoates, Caffeine, Hypophosphites, Calcii Chlorid., Lactophosphates, Codeine, Iron Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Glycerophosphates, Pancreatin, Pepsin, Prunus Virg., Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin and Salicylates, Terebene, Acid. Camphoric., Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Guaiacol and Compounds, Creosote and Compounds, Sodium Cinnamate, Somatose, Cacodylates (see **Arsenic**), Heroin, Dionin, Thiocol, Urea, Cimicifuga, Tar, Liquor Picis Aromaticus, Sandal Wood Oil, Ozone; *inhalation of Vapours of Creosote, Ol. Pini Pumilio or Sylvestris, Tar, Benzoin.**

Piles. See **Hæmorrhoids.**

Pityriasis. *Boric Acid Ointment and Lotion, Chrysarobin, Borax, Ol. Cadini, Tar, Lead Lotion and Ointment, Resorcin, Carbolic Oint. and Lotion, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Hyd. Perchlor. (very weak lotion), Ung. Hyd. Oleat., Sulphur.*

Pleurisy. *Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Ammon. Carb., Jaborandi, Morphine, Iodides, Quinine, Sodii Salicylas, Salicin, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Calomel, Digitalis, Guaiacol; Ol. Gaultheriæ as paint, Blister, Belladonna Plaster, Cotton-wool Jacket, Strapping.*

Pleurodynia.] See **Myalgia.**

Pneumonia. Aconite, Salicylates, Alcohol (?), Liq. Ammon. Acet., Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlorid., Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Potass. Cit., Quinine Preparations, Salicin, Caffeine, Hypophosphites, Iodides, Belladonna, Camphor, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Guaiacol, Senega, Spirit. Æther. Nit.; *Ice Pack* (?), *Cold Sponging* (?), *Cold Compresses* (?), *Hot Poultices* (?), *Sinapisms* (?).

Poisons. See under heading of individual drug for antidotes.

Post-partum Hæmorrhage. See **Hæmorrhage (Post-partum)**.

Pregnancy, Vomiting of. Belladonna, Iodine Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Ipecacuanha Wine (one-drop doses hourly), Bismuth Preparations, Cerii Oxalas, Chloroform, Creosote, Acid. Hydrocyanic., Iridin, Menthol, Morphine, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Quinine, Sp. Nucis Juglandis, Arsenic, Aconite, Potass. Bromid., Calumba, Nux Vomica Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Salicin.

Prurigo, Pruritus Ani, Vulvæ, &c. (See also **Eczema**.) Arsenic, Bromides, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Ichthalbin, Phosphorus, Alkaline or Acid Tonics; *Boric or Carbolic Acid Lotions and Ointments*, *Ung. Acid. Salicylic.*, *Sulphurous Acid Lotions and Ointments*, *Alkaline Lotions*, *Alum*, *Argent. Nit.*, *Liq. Carb. Deterg.*, *Liq. Picis Carbonis*, *Ext. Picis Betulæ Liq.*, *Ung. Chloroformi*, *Lotio Nigra*, *Glycerin. Plumbi Subacet.*, *Cocaine Ointments and Lotions*, *Eucaïne*, *Orthoform*, *Opium*, *Lin. Calcis*, *Carron Ointment*, *Alcoholic Lotions*, *Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil.*, *Aq. Laurocerasi*, *Resorcin*, *Lanolin Cream*, *Ung. Hyd. Subchlor.*, *Hyd. Perchlor.*, *Liq. Plumbi*, *Ung. Picis*; very hot Water, ice-cold Water.

Psoriasis. Arsenic, Cantharides, Ol. Gynocardia, Hyd. Iodid. Virid., Iron Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preps., Sulphur, Tonics generally, Saline Aperients; *Carbolic Acid*, *Chrysarobin*, *Pyrogallie Acid*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Liq. Carb. Deterg.*, *Liq. Picis Carb.*, *Tar Ointment and Lotion*, *Ol. Cadinii*, *Ol. Betulæ*, *Sulphur*, *Sulph. Hypochlor.*, *Europhen*, *Aristol*, *Ung. Lanolini*, *Cold Cream*, *Naphthol*, *Eurobin*, *Lenigallol*, *Ung. Hyd. Subchlor.*, *Ichthyol*, *Liq. Plumbi*, *Ung. Hyd. Oleat.*, *Sulphur. Iodid.*; Warm Baths, Alkaline Baths, Sulphur Baths.

Puerperal Fever. Opium, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Aconite, Calumba, Digitalis, Aperients, Ol. Terebinth., Terebene, Phenazonum, Stimulants; *Boric or Carbolic Lotion, Antistreptococcus Serum, Creolin Lotion, Ice (?)*, *Hyd. Perchlor.* (*very weak lotion*), *Sulphocarbolates, Potass. Permang.*

Purpura. (*See also Hæmorrhage.*) Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Arom., Ergot, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Ol. Terebinth., Lemon Juice, Calcii Chlorid., Arsenic, Malt Extract, Nux Vomica.

Pyæmia. Salicylates, Eucalyptus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Antistreptococcus Serum, Levurin, Nuclein, Ammon. Carb., Ol. Terebinth.

Pyelitis. (*See also Bright's Disease.*) Acid. Camphoric., Buchu, Copaiba, Ol. Santal., Ol. Juniper., Pareira, Salol, Scoparius, Benzoates, Hexamethylenetetramine.

Pyrosis. Acid. Hydrocyanic., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Acid. Sulphuros., Bismuth Preparations, Charcoal, Cerii Oxalas, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb., Sodii Sulphocarb., Acid. Carbolic., Creosote, Nux Vomica, Chalk, Morphine.

Quinsy. *See Throat.*

Rheumatism, Acute. Benzoates, Salicylates, Aspirine, Aconite, Cimicifuga, Colchicum, Citrates, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Potass. Bicarb., Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Phenocoll, Salol, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Bromides, Ammon. Chlorid., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Lithium Salts.

Rheumatism, Chronic. Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Sulphur Lozenges, Colchicum, Iron Preparations, Guaiacum-and-Sulphur Lozenges, Iodides, Ol. Gaultheriæ, Lithii Hippuras, Lithii Bromid., Pelletierine, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, Colchicin, Salicyl., Aspirine, Benzoates, Cod-liver Oil, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Rhus Tox.; *Lin. Bellad., Lin. Chlorof., Mesotan, Methyl Salicyl., Lin. Terebinth., Lin. Eucalypti.*

Rickets. Phosphates, Lactophosphates, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, as Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co., Syrup. Calcii Lactophosph., Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., singly or combined; Cod-liver Oil with Vin. Ferri.

Ringworm. See **Tinea.**

Salivation. Dilute Mineral Acids, general treatment with Tonics; *Boric Acid, Borax, Potass. Chlorate, Alum,* or *Carbolic Acid Mouth Washes and Gargles.*

Sarcinæ. (See also **Dyspepsia.**) Acid. Sulphuros., Sodii Sulphis or Hyposulphis, Sodii Salicylas, Calcii Chlorid., Acid. Carbolic., Creosote; *Stomach Syphon.*

Scabies. *Lotio Calcis Sulphurat., Hyd. Perchlor., Naphthalin, Naphthol, Ung. Potass. Sulphurat., Sulphur, Sapo Mollis, Creolin, Acid. Sulphuros., Hyd. Ammon., Ichthyol, Ol. Cajuputi, Sulphur Baths.*

Scalds. See **Burns.**

Sciatica. *Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Lithii Cit. and Bromid., Guaiacol, Guaiacum, Acetanilide, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Exalgin, Salol, Salicylates, Salicin, Quinine, Piperazine, Lycetol, Lysidine, Ammon. Chlorid., Cod-liver Oil, Gelsemium, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Iodides, Iodipin, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Ol. Terebinth.; Morphine Injection, Ether Spray; Ung. Aconitinæ, Ung. Atropinæ, Linim. Bellad.-Aconiti-Chlorof., Menthol, Chloral cum Camphor., Ung. Veratrinæ, Blisters, Galvanism.*

Serofula. Calcium Salts with Iron, Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co., Syrup. Calcii Lactophosph., Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Ol. Morrhuæ, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Arsenic, Iodides, Iodipin, Syrup. Ferri Iodid., Thyroid, Ext. Malt, Milk and Lime Water; *Blisters or Iodine Paint for enlarged glands, inunction of Fat.*

Scurvy. (See also **Hæmorrhage.**) Lime Juice, Lemon Juice, Phosphorus, Potass. Chloras, Citras, or Tart. Acidus, liberal Diet; Quinine and Citric Acid Tonics; Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.; *Tinct. Myrrh. as Mouth Wash and Gargle.*

Sea-sickness. Chloral, Chlorodyne, Cocain. Hydrochlor., Bromides, Nitroglycerin Tabs., Chloralamid, Phenazonum, Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil., Effg. Caffeine Citrate; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

Septicæmia. See **Pyæmia.**

Shingles. (*See Herpes.*) *Vernisol-Zinc as a covering—an unfailing remedy.*

Small-pox. *See Variola.*

Snake-bite. *See Bites.*

Sneezing. (*See Hay Fever and Catarrh, Nasal.*)
Arsenic; *pressure beneath nose, over termination of nasal branch of ophthalmic division of fifth.*

Spasmodic Affections. *See Chorea, Angina, Asthma, Colic, Epilepsy, &c.*

Spina Bifida. Iodides; Iodine injection, Glycerin injection after Tapping.

Spinal Congestion. Aconite, Ergot, Gelsemium, Nux Vomica; *Cold Affusions to Spine; Wet Cupping.*

Spinal Irritation. Acid. Phosphoric., Phosphorus and Phosphates, Aconite, Belladonna, Bromides, Ergot if congested, Nux Vomica, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites; *Massage, Electricity, Counter-irritation, as Blisters, &c.*

Spinal Paralysis. (*See also Locomotor Ataxy.*) Belladonna, Cod-liver Oil, Ext. Malt; Hyoscyamine in Paralysis Agitans, Ergot in Hyperæmia; Phosphates, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates; Nux Vomica or Picrotoxin after febrile symptoms; *Electricity, Massage.*

Sprue. Pulv. Rhei Co., Chalk, Sodii Bicarb., Cinna-
mon, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Milk Diet, Carminatives.

Stomach Catarrh. *See Gastritis.*

Stomach, Sour. *See Acidity, Pyrosis.*

Stomatitis. *See Aphthæ.*

Struma. *See Scrofula.*

Sunstroke. Apomorphine and Atropine injections, Belladonna, Ergot by mouth or injection, Digitalis, Bromides, Quinine; *Cold Affusion (?), Venesection (?), Leeches (?), Hot Baths (?), Ice to Back, Chest, and Abdomen (?).*

Sycosis. *See Tinea.*

Syncope. (*See also Collapse.*) Alcohol, Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor, Digitalis, or Digitalin hypodermically in sudden collapse after hæmorrhage, Adrenalin.; *Ether or Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Ammonia inhalation (cautiously); position head downwards, feet raised.*

Synovitis. Aconite, Vin. Antim., Saline Purges, Calci Sulphid., Cod-liver Oil, Iodides, Quinine; Injection of Carbolic Acid Solution into Joint, Injection of Ethereal Iodoform Solution into Joint; *Blisters, Strapping, strong Counter-irritants, Ung. Hydrarg. Co., Ung. Hyd. Oleat.*

Syphilis. Iodides, Hyd. c. Cretâ, Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Iodid. Virid., Hyd. Iodid. Rub., Pil. Hydrarg., Hydrarg. Tannas, Sarsaparilla, Syrup. Acid. Hydriodic., Arsenic, Liq. Arsenii et Hyd. Iodid., Auri Chlorid., Liq. Arsenii et Hyd. Bromid., Cod-liver Oil, Creosote, Guaiacum, Iodipin, Tonics and General Treatment; *Acid. Boric., Acid. Chromic., Acid. Trichloracetic., Acid. Nitric., Aristol, Hydrarg. Bicyanid., Calomel, Europhen, Iodoform, Iodol, Lotio Flava, Potassium Chlorate, Thiol, Zinc. Chlorid., Sozoiodol Mercury.*

Tænia. *See Parasites, Intestinal.*

Tetanus. Cannabis, Chloral, Conine Hydrobrom., Curare, Gelsemine, Morphine, Opium, Physostigmine, Hydrogen. Peroxid., Pilocarpine, Urethane, Antitoxin, Aconite (large doses), Apomorphine; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Anæsthetics.*

Throat, Inflammation of; Tonsillitis. Aconite, Salicylates, Vin. Antim., Belladonna, Quinine, Phenazon., Phenacetin, Opium, Pulv. Ipecac. Co.; Cocaine Paint, Pigment. Liq. Ferri Perchlor., Weak Creolin Paint, Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid; *Benzoin Vapour, Juniper Oil Vapour.*

Throat, Relaxed Sore. Aconite, Salicylates, Belladonna, Guaiacum Lozs., Cocaine Pastilles, Phenazonum, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Mineral Acids and Tonics generally; *Glyc. Acid. Boric., Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Glyc. Boracis, Glyc. Aluminis, Acid. Sulphuros., Acid. Carbolic., Potass. Chlorate and Borax Gargles, Ferri Perchlor., Inf. Rosæ Acid., very weak Formaldehyde, Hydrastis Gargle, Pigment. Argent. Nit.; Thymol inhalation, Benzoin inhalation, Ammon. Chlorid. Vapour.*

Thrush. *See Aphthæ.*

Tinea Favosa, Sycosis. *Glyc. Acid. Carbolie., Chrysarobin, Acid. Sulphuros., Cupri Oleas, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Tinct. Iodi, Sodii Hyposulph., Ichthyol, Formaldehyde, Hydrarg. Oleas, Kerosene.*

Tinea Tarsi. *Cupri Sulphas, Liq. Plumbi, Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil., Ung. Metallorum, Ung. Hyd. Oleat., Ung. Picis, Argent. Nit. Mitig.*

Tinea Tonsurans. *Acid. Carbolie., Chrysarobin, Acid. Sulphuros., Ung. Hydrarg. Nit., Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Oleas, Cupri Oleas, Tinct. Iodi, Formaldehyde, β -Naphthol, Coster's Paste, Acid. Salicylic., Creosote, Menthol, Hyd. Ammon., Ol. Cajuputi, Quinine.*

Tinea Versicolor. *Acid. Sulphuros., Ung. Hyd. Nit. and Oleat., Tinct. Iodi, Chrysarobin, Calx Sulphurata, Formaldehyde, Corrosive Sublim. Lotions.*

Tonsillitis. *See Throat.*

Toothache. *Aperients, Alcohol, Butyl-Chloral, Gelsemium, Gelsemina, Opium, Morphine Inj., Tinct. Quin. Ammon. and Tonics generally; Arsenious Acid and Morphine, Acid. Carbolie., Cocaine, Ol. Caryoph., Menthol, Chlorof. Chloral and Camphor, Creosote, Chlorof. Mastic.*

Trichinosis. *Arsenic, Ergot, Benzol, Glycerin.*

Tuberculosis. *See Phthisis.*

Typhoid Fever. *Salicylates, Ammon. Carb., Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Ergot (for Hæmorrhage), Eucalyptus, Chlorates, Arsenic with Opium, Cupri Arsenis, Hydrogen Peroxide, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Thymol, Tribromphenol, Opium, Acid. Phosphoric (freely diluted) as cooling drink, Aconite, Phenazonum (?), Belladonna (only during pyrexia stage), Benzo-naphthol, Calomel (very small but frequent doses), Charcoal, Guaiacol, Iodine Carbolate, Salol, Ol. Terebinth., Xeroform, Liq. Calcis Sacch.*

Typhus Fever. *Vin. Antim., Ammon. Carb., Opium, Belladonna, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Eucalyptus, Hydrastis, Acid. Phosphoric. (very dilute) as cooling drink, Liq. Calcis Sacch., Camphor, Hyoseyamus, Musk, Chlorates, Ol. Terebinth. (in stupor).*

Ulcers and Sores. *Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Salicylic., Argent. Nit., Ol. Eucalypti, Hydrogen Peroxid., Potass. Permang., Ung. Resinæ, Glyc. Bellad., Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Oleas and Stearas, Zinci Sulphas, Lotio Rubra, Iodol, Iodoform, Europhen, Naphthalin, Orthoform, Acetanilide, Alcohol, Alum Ust., Bals. Peru., Borax, Bismuth. Subnit., Lotio Calcis Chlorinat., Liq. Plumbi, Hydrastis, Hyd. Perchlor., Lotio Potass. Chlorat., Sanitas, Izal, Creolin.*

Uræmia. Amyl Nitris, Caffeine, Digitalis, P. Elaterin. Co., Jaborandi, Pilocarpin., Jalap, Nitroglycerin, Scilla, Scoparius, Benzoates, Apocynum, Chloroform, Chloral, Erythrol Tetranit., Saline Purges; *Transfusion, Venesection.*

Urine, Incontinence. *See Incontinence.*

Urticaria. Bromides, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb., Alkaline Drinks and Saline Aperients; *Boric or Carbolic Lotions, Liq. Plumbi, Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil., Cocaine Ointment and Lotion, Alkaline Bath, Lin. Calcis.*

Vaginitis. *See Leucorrhœa.*

Variola. Aconite, Ammon. Carb., Liq. Ammon. Acet., Belladonna, Bromides, Alcohol, Cimicifuga, Quinine; *Ruby Glass Screen, Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. or Ol. Carbolic., Lin. Calcis, Collodion, Vernisol-Carbolic, Acid. Sulphuros., Cocaine, Glyc. Amyli (stiff), Potass. Permang., Ung. Zinci.*

Vertigo. Caffeine, Guarana, Quinine, Valerianates, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Amyl Nitris, Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Glycerophosphates, Auri Bromid., Ferri et Quin. Cit.

Vomiting. (*See also Pregnancy.*) *Acid. Carbolic., Tinet. Iodi, Vin. Ipecac., Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Effervescing Mixtures, Liq. Calcis, Milk and Lime Water, Milk-Lime Water and Aërated Water, Aërated Water, Chloral, Chloroform, Liq. Magnes. Carb., Morphine, Nux Vomica, Nitroglycerin, Cerii Oxalas, Cocaine, Belladonna, Bromides, Calomel (frequent small doses), Champagne, Orexin Tannas; Chloral Hydrate enema in starch mucilage.*

Warts and Corns. *Acid. Acetic. Glacial., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Chromic., Acid. Nitric., Collod. Salicylic., Argent. Nit., Lin. Iodi, Liquor Potassæ, Formaldehyde, Arsenical Paste, Acid. Trichloracetic., Liq. Arsenicalis, Pepsin Paste, Liq. Sodii Ethylat.*

Whooping Cough. See **Pertussis.**

Worms. See **Parasites (Intestinal).**

Wounds. *Acid. Benzoic., Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbol., Acid. Salicylic., Alum, Arnica, Benzoin, Calendula, Eucalyptus, Hyd. Perchlor., Iodoform, Iodol, Europhen, Aristol, Plumbi Acet., Liq. Plumbi, Potass. Permang., Resorcin, Acetanilid., Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Permang., Zinci Sulphas, Sal Alembroth, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyanid., Naphthalin, β -Naphthol, Camphor, Thymol, Tannoforn, Hydrogen Peroxid., Izal, Creolin, Sanitas, Acid. Chromic., Bals. Peru., Bismuth. Subnit., Bismuth. Subgall., Ol. Cinnam., Ol. Caryoph., Creosote, Charcoal, Argent. Nit., Orthoform, Potass. Chloras, Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat., Zinci Oxid.*

Yellow Fever. *Acetanilid., Phenazon., Phenacetin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Pilocarpine, Tinct. Warburg., Mineral Acids, Saline Aperients, Chlorodyne, Benzonaphthol, Piperin, Diaphoretics, Diuretics, Ol. Terebinth., Charcoal, Calomel, Stimulants, Liq. Calcis. (See also Hæmorrhage.)*

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